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THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1953

By

Helen Foster Snow

A History of the Descendants of Christopher
Foster and Frances Stevens, His Wife, who
Came to America in 1635 and Lived in
Southampton, Long Island.

Foster

Note: Copies of this manuscript or any part of it may be obtained from the Foster Family Association, 2513 Monogram Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., Mrs. David Monroe Foster, Secretary-Treasurer. It was written and the research was done by Helen Foster Snow, Historian of this organization, of Mungertown Road, Madison, Connecticut, 1953, who is the author of five other historical books and one of Fables and Parables.

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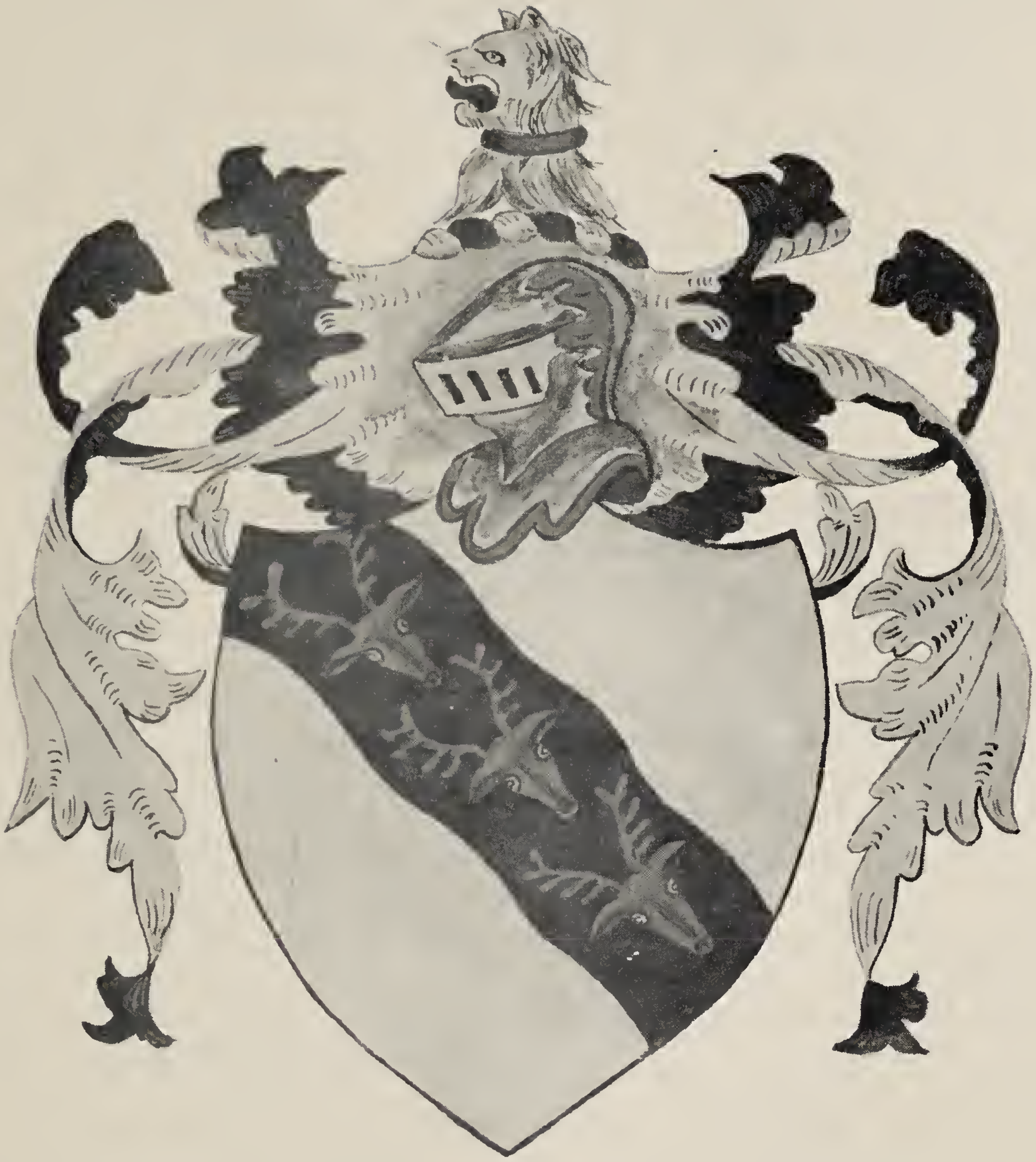

Foster

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY

1603-1953

A History of the Family Founded by Christopher Foster,
who came to America on the "Abigail" in 1635,
and Lived in Southampton, Long Island.

By

Helen Foster Snow

Page

PART ONE: THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY. 1

EARLY FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY. 14

1. The Ancestry of Christopher Foster, 1603-1687. 21
   a. Other Early Fosters in America. 23
   b. Notes on Persons Named "Christopher Foster" in English Records. 29

2. The Stevens Family of Ewell, Surrey, in England. 31
   a. The Stevens of London and Middlesex County. 36
   b. The Stevens Family of Long Island. 37

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER AND FRANCES STEVENS, 1603-1687. 38

1. From England to Lynn, Massachusetts, 1635. 38

2. Christopher, William, Thomas and John Foster in Hempstead, Long Island, 1647. 43

3. In Southampton, Long Island, 1650-1687. 46

4. Joseph and his Brothers--Nathaniel, John and Benjamin Foster. 55

5. "The Old Foster House" Still Standing in Southampton. 63

6. A Trip to Long Island.

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1603-1953

By Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road,
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PART TWO: BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY.

Page

1. The Descendants of George Foster of Plymouth, Mass., and Rhode Island. 69
2. The Descendants of Nathaniel Foster of Huntington, Long Island. 70
3. The Descendants of Hannah Foster and Daniel Sayre of Southampton and Bridgehampton, Long Island. 71
4. The Descendants of Sarah Foster and Samuel Johnes (Jones), of Southampton, Long Island. 72
5. The Descendants of Benjamin Foster of Southampton, Long Island. 73
6. The Descendants of John Foster of Southampton, Long Island. 76
7. The Descendants of Joseph Foster of Southampton, Long Island. 101

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THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.

Page

II. JOSEPH AND ABIGAIL FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1638-1708. 119

- 1. The Connecticut Fosters. 120
  - a. The Fosters of Ridgefield, Connecticut. 120
  - b. The Christopher Foster Family of Madison, Connecticut. 124

III. DANIEL FOSTER AND LYDIA WOOD OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1676-1744. 134

- 1. The Jonas Foster Family. 143
  - a. The Founding of Palmyra, New York. 144
  - b. Wakeman Foster of Canoe Place, Long Island. 149
- 2. The Family of Deacon Daniel Foster of Quogue and Riverhead, Long Island. 152

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER AND PHEBE HILDRETH OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1727-1788. 156

- 1. The Hildreths, Luptons and Jessups of Long Island. 163

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THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY

PART THREE: THE LUTHER FOSTER BRANCH, 1770-1846, OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY

Page

LUTHER FOSTER AND RUTH HEDGES, 1770-1846 1

1. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. 12
2. THE HEDGES OF EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 17
3. MIGRATION TO THE BANKS OF THE DELAWARE. 37
    (1) The Julius Foster Family of Montague, New Jersey--The Armstrongs.
4. ON THE SUSQUEHANNA: OWEGO AND DANBY, NEW YORK. 55
5. THE OLD FARM ON THE HILL, WARSAW, NEW YORK. 57
    (1) Old Foster Family Letters.
6. THE WARSAW FOSTERS. 80
    (1) A Trip to Warsaw, New York, 1947.
    (2) Eighty-Nine Years, by Floyd J. Bartlett.

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(2) Casson Aaron Foster, 1830-1878, and Harriett Elizabeth Smith.
(3) Roxia Adelia Foster, 1833-1925, and George W. Van Slyke.
    a. The Lyon Family--Mary Lyon, Founder of Mt. Holyoke College.
        (i) The Lyon Family of Vermont--Matthew Lyon, Revolutionary Patriot.
(4) Samuel Foster of Canada and Michigan, 1838-1913.
    a. The Samuel Foster Family, by Lulu Calista Foster Taylor.
(5) Sidney Foster of New York and Pigeon, Michigan.
    a. Adelbert Sidney Foster, 1868-1941, and Grace Darling Munger.
    b. Paul Howard Foster, 1874-1923, and Sarah Ann Dawson.
(6) The Smith-Chaffee Family. (See separate Section.)

1. THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

    (1) The Julius Foster Jr. Family of Bayhead, New Jersey.
    (2) Mary Brunette Foster Nassau.

2. THE ELIZABETH MARY FOSTER FAMILY--THE GILMORES.

3. THE SILAS HOWELL FOSTER FAMILY OF ILLINOIS.

    (1) Alfred J. Foster, 1829-1923, and Jennie M. Poulton, of Illinois.

4. THE LUTHER FOSTER JR. FAMILY.

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(2) THE FOSTERS OF CHILE, SOUTH AMERICA.

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- b. Copies of Old Letters from Julius Mulford Foster Found in the Files of the Julius Foster Family of Bayhead, N. J.

(3) JANE FOSTER SCOTT OF INDIA, 1826-1892.

- a. Dr. James Foster Scott, 1863-1946.
  - (1) "James F. Scott," Taken from the History of the Class of 1884, Yale College, New Haven, 1880-1914.
  - (2) The Life of James Foster Scott.
    - (a) The Scotts.
- b. Letters from the Scotts in India.

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APPENDICES:

PARTS ONE AND TWO

1. THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY REFERENCES

2. THE FOSTERS IN THE REVOLUTION

    (1) Descendants of Joseph Foster
    (2) Descendants of John Foster
        (1) John Foster of Sag Harbor, Long Island.
            (A.) Declaration for Revolutionary Pension of John Foster of Sag Harbor, Long Island, Born 1748

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OF ASHFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND MARCELLUS, NEW YORK.

1. REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS. 3

2. NOTES ON MARCELLUS, OWEGO, DANBY AND WARSAW, NEW YORK. 8

3. THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANCES CHAFFEE AND SAMUEL SMITH. 11-15

4. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER PARTHENA SAGE. (Eight pages.)

5. THE DESCENDANTS OF PARTHENA SMITH, 1824-1909, and HORATIO SAGE, OF IOWA. (Five pages.)

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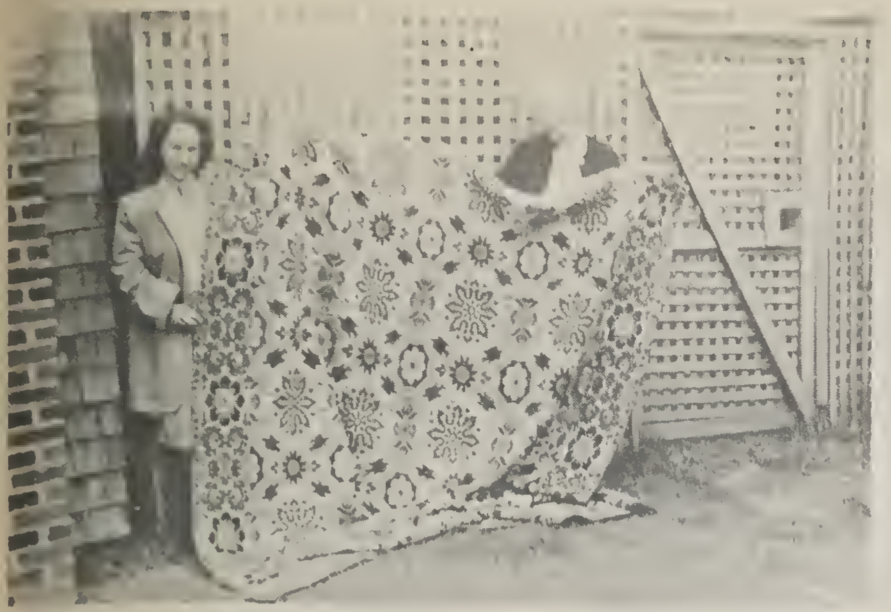


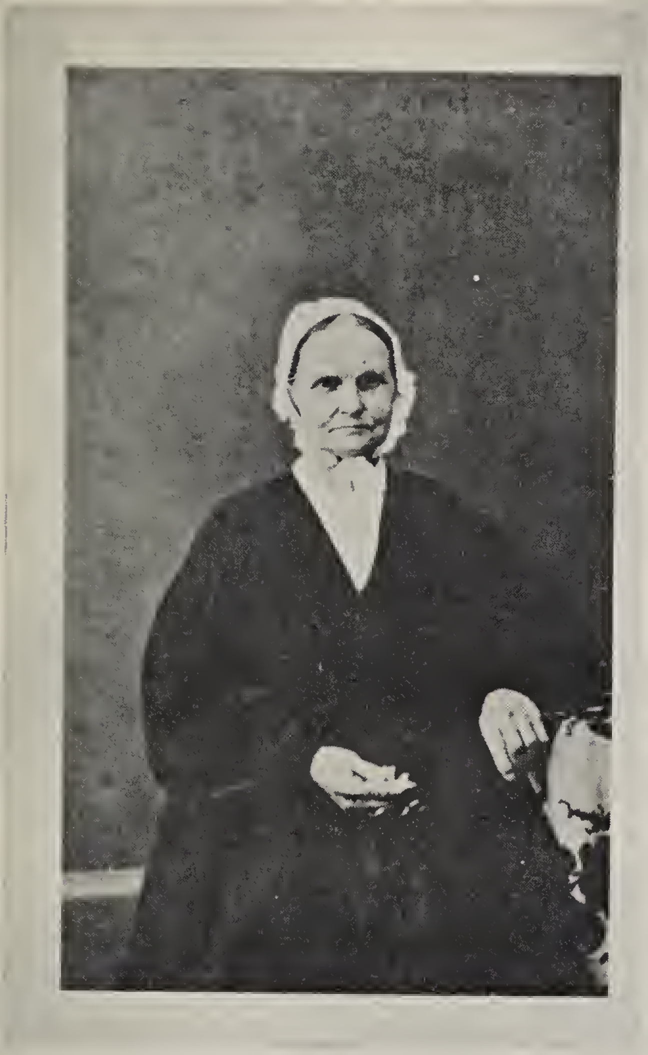
an, dau. of Capt. Ezra L. Tanner (with white air), with woollen coverlet handwoven and designed by her grandmother, Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner in Warsaw, N. Y.

Fowler house on Wickapogue Lane, Southampton, L. I., formerly the homestead of Daniel Foster and his son Christopher and grandson Luther.

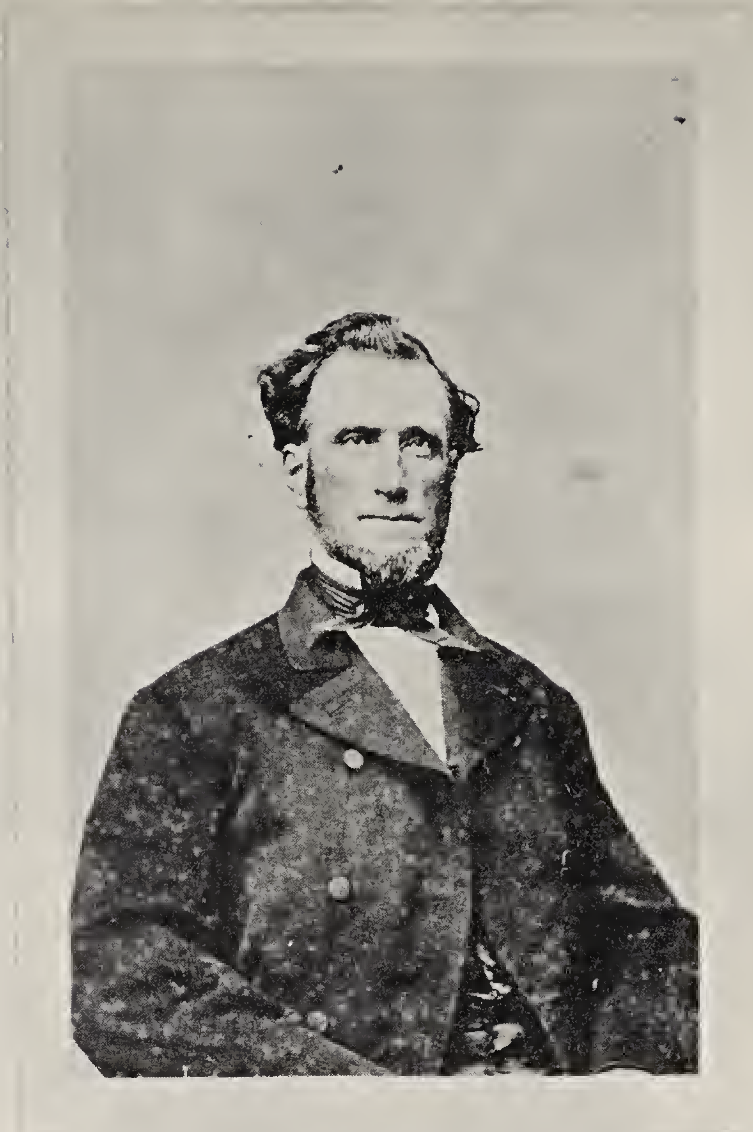
The Old Foster House" built about 16[illegible]-5, in outhampton, L. I., between Toylesome Lane and ain Lane, on home lot of Christopher Foster b. 608. It is now the D.A.R. Chapter House.

The "Hedges Inn" on the home lot of William Hedges, one of the founders of the town, ancestor of Ruth Hedges Foster who probably lived here. EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.

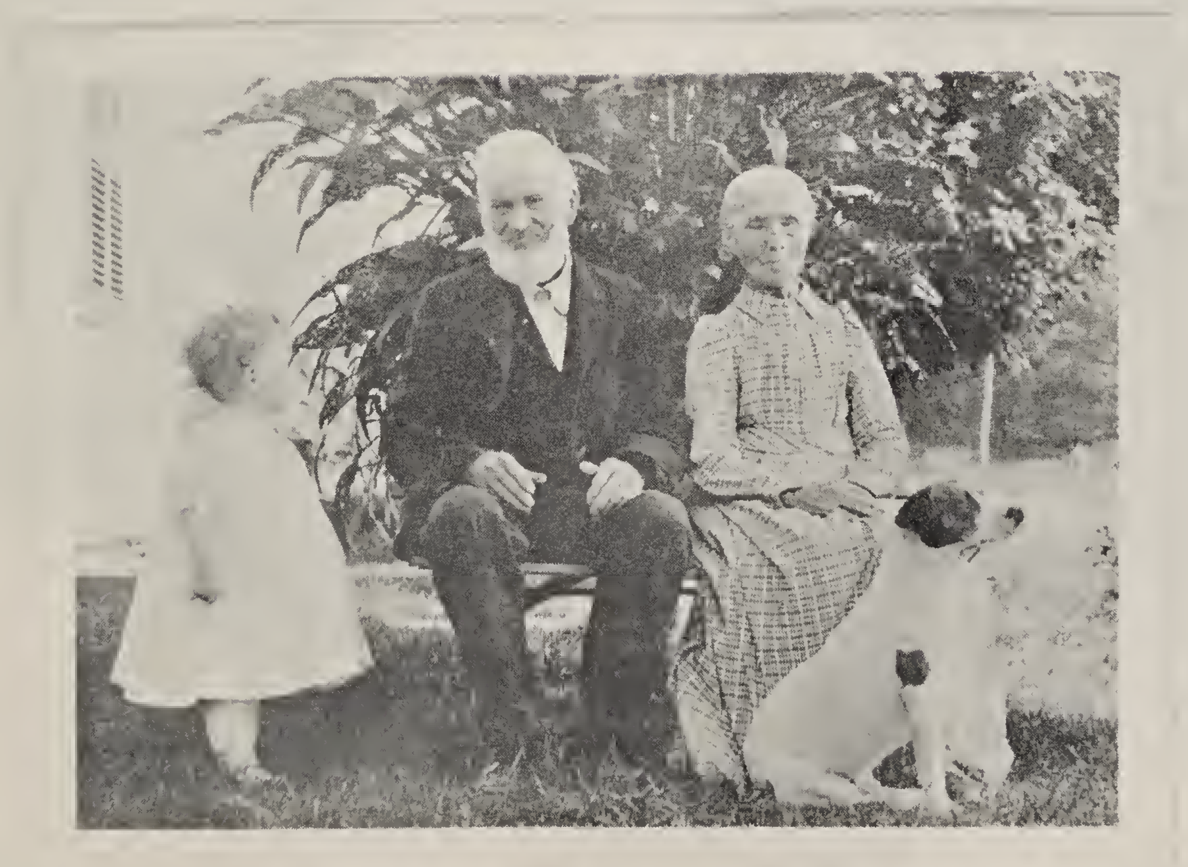
he old Foster Farm, Dairy Farm, still owned by Walter Norman Foster, near Wapping, Conn.



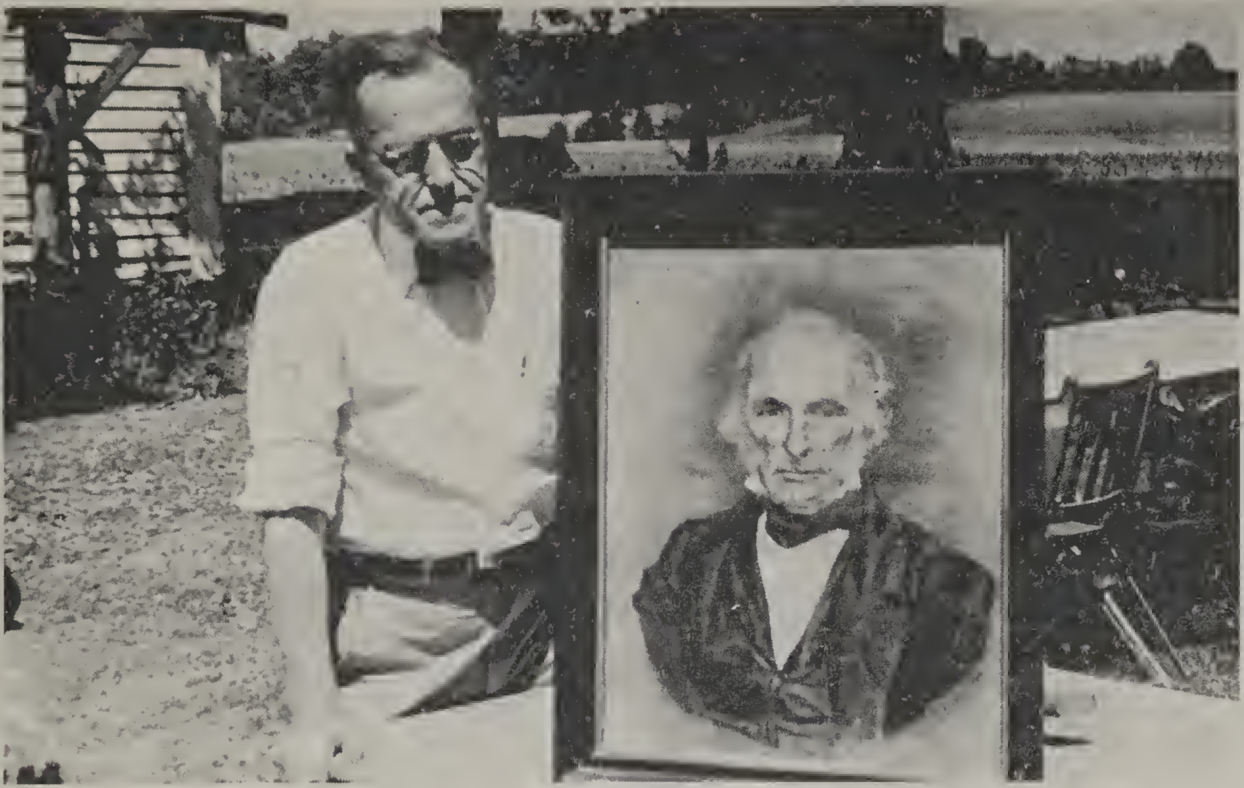
Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, of Montague, N. J., daughter of Julius Foster and Elizabeth Hedges, double cousin of the family of Ruth Hedges & Luther Foster.



Norman Foster, born 1818, son of William born 1781.



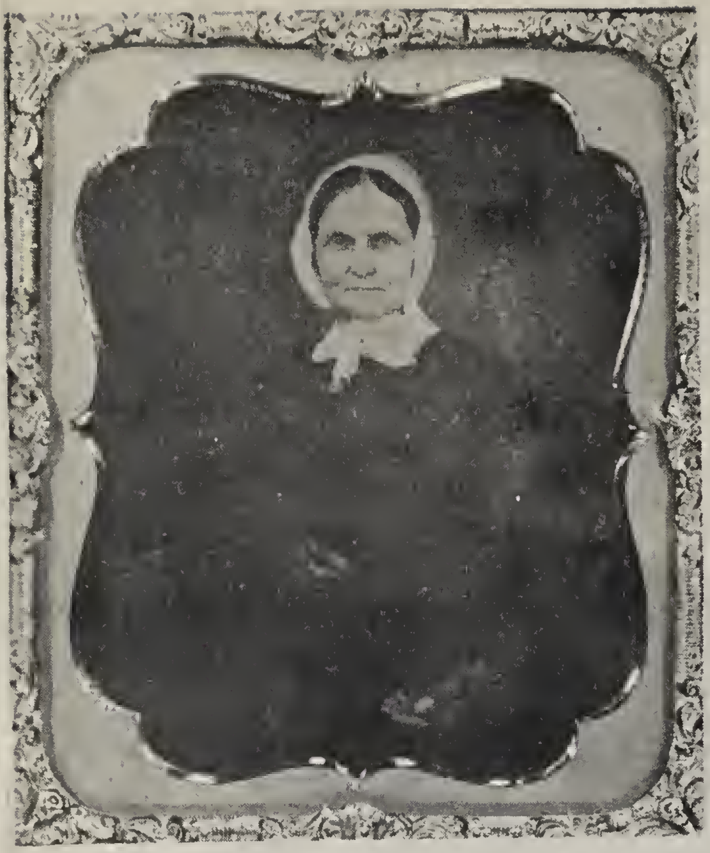
Edwin [illegible]. Foster b. Dec. 26, 1816, d. Aug. 7, 1907, with his wife Maria Risley and great-granddaughter, Dorothy Smith 1903-1930. Edwin was son of William b. 1781, bro. of Norman b. 1818.



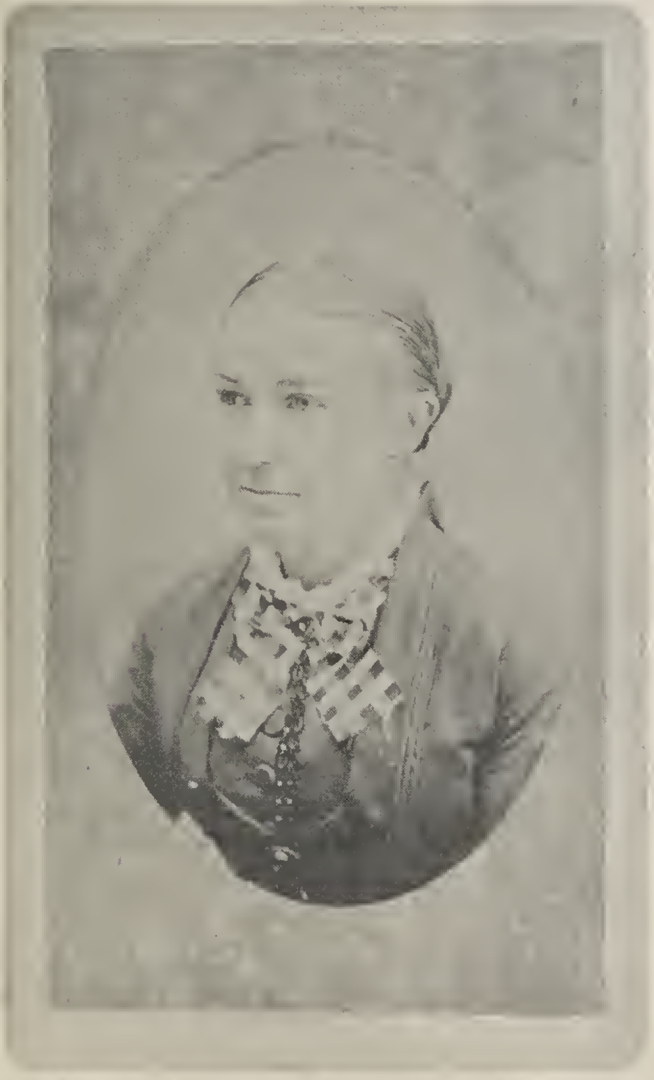
Lucius M. Foster b. 1879 with portrait of his great-grandfather, William Foster 1781-1806.

May Foster Barber, sister of Wilter N. and Lucius M. Foster, 1946.

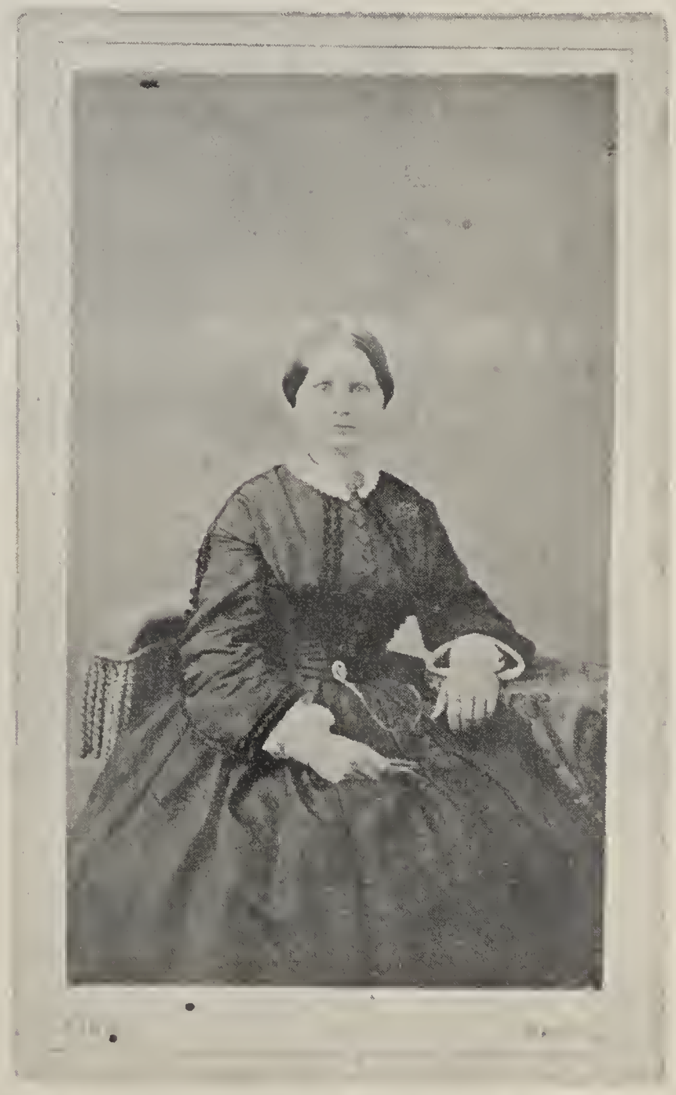
Walter N. Foster, who still owns his great-great grandfather's old farm and has family reunions there every 4th of July at one of which this picture was taken in 1946.



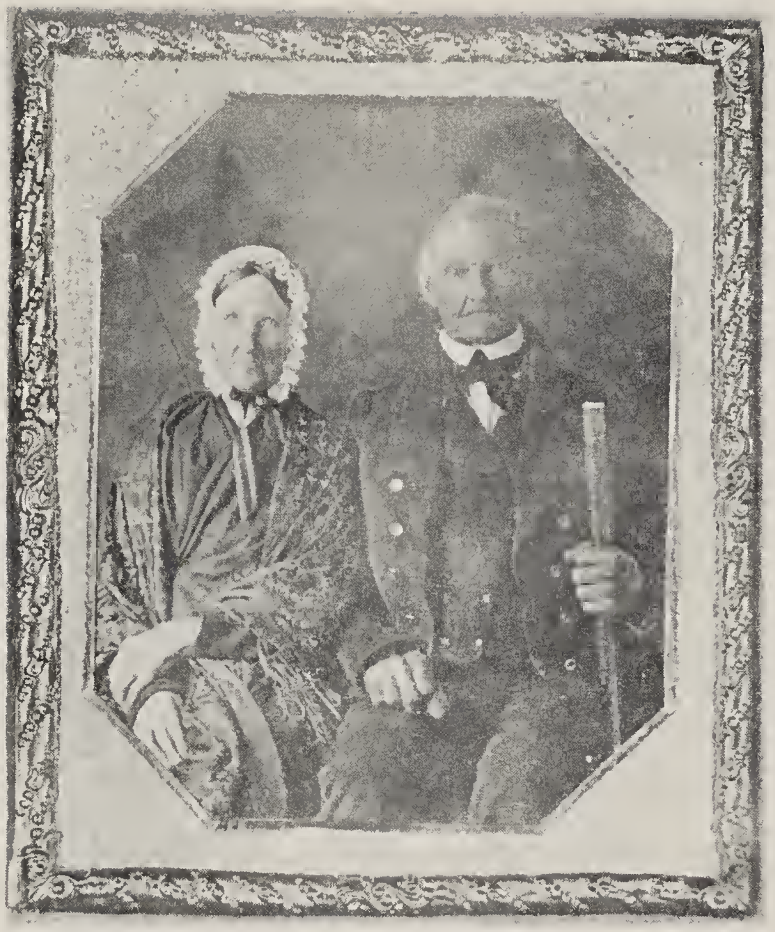
Mary Dayton Foster, b. 1792, d. 1873, daughter of Julius Foster and Elizabeth Hedges. She married James Britton Armstrong and lived in Montague, N. J. in the old home of Julius Foster.



Daughter of Mary Dayton Foster (Armstrong) and double cousin of the Luther Foster Family: Mary Ann Armstrong (Bevan.)



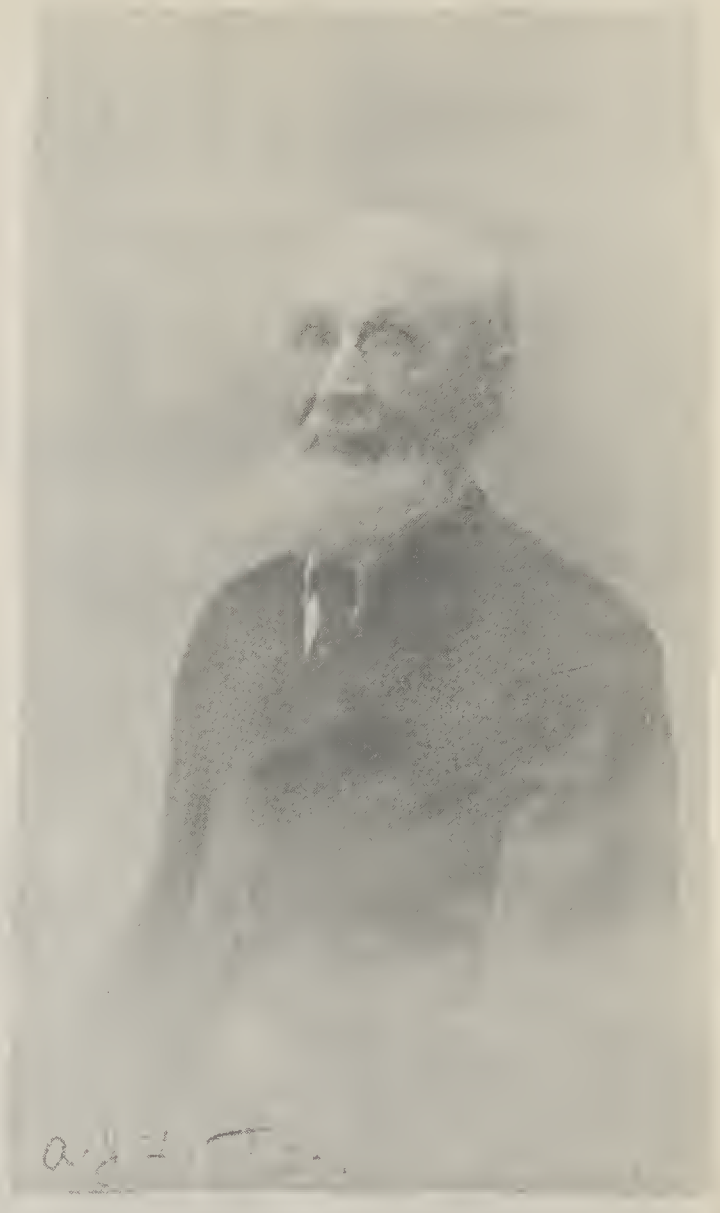
Daughter of Mary Dayton Foster (Armstrong) name unidentified, of New Jersey.



Luther Foster b. Southampton, Long Island, 1770; d. 1846, and his wife, Ruth Hedges. b. East Hampton, Long Island, 1767, d. 1860, age 93. (Copies from an old daguerrotype by Walter Scott Shinn)

NONAGENARIANS: [illegible]

th Hedges Foster 1767-1860, d. age 93. This was taken
ortly before her death, in Warsaw, N. Y. Her ancestor,
tephen Hedges, lived 99 years and 6 months, in East
mpton, Long Island.

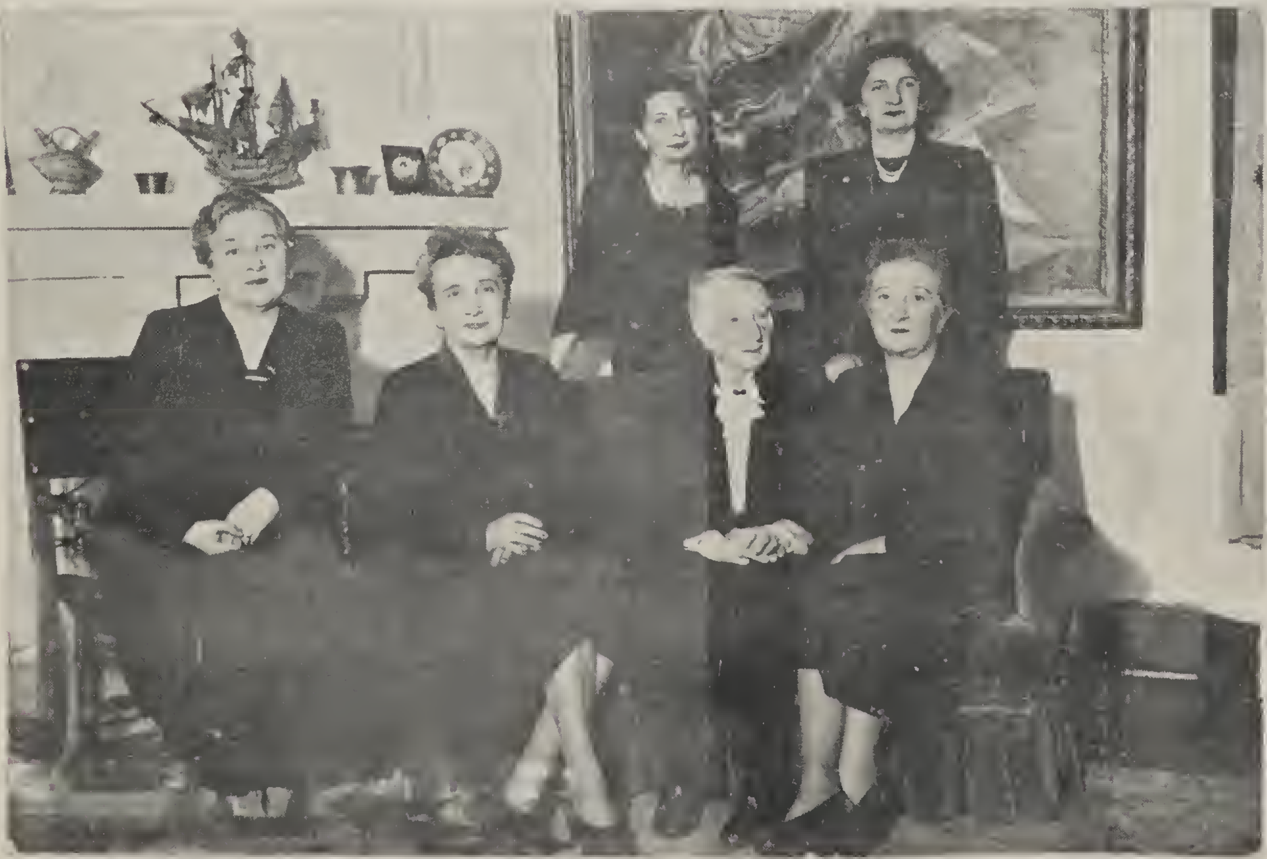


Alfred J. Foster b. 1829, in Warsaw, N. Y. died age 94. This was taken in his 90's, in Rockford, Ill. He was the son of Silas Howell Foster.

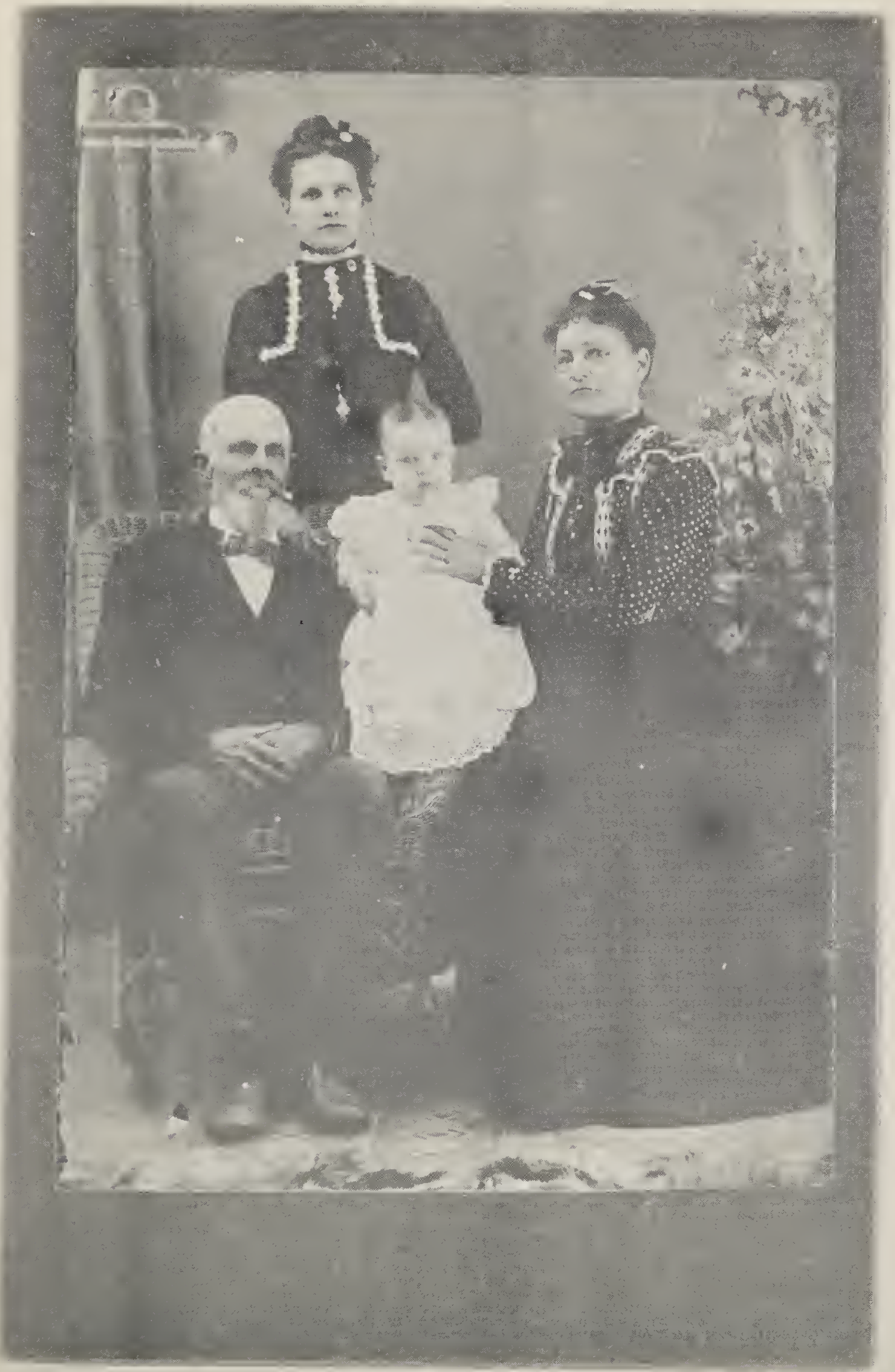
Julius Mulford Foster 1822-1917, died age 95. This was taken age 92 at "Mira Mar", near Santiago, Chile, with a great-grandchild. He was the son of Josiah Hedges Foster of Milford, Pa.

Ruth Emeline Foster (Tanner), 1813-1906, died age 93. This was taken age 90, Warsaw, N. Y.

Roxia Adelia Foster, 1833-1925 wife of W. H. Van Slyke, grand-daughter of Ruth Hedges Foster. She died age 93 in Hancock, Michigan.



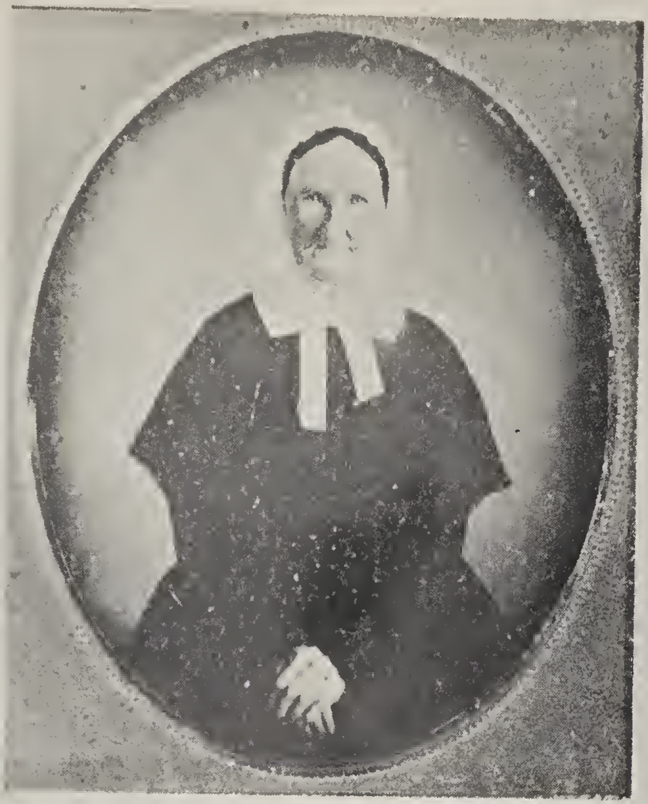
Maria Teresa Foster daughter of Julius Mulford Foster and Luisa Recabarren, born 1859, in Santiago, Chile, wife of Carlos Besa. This picture was taken on her 90th birthday in 1949, with her daughters: Left Raquel de Armanet, Maria Besa de Diaz, Maria Teresa Foster, Luisa Foster de Besa, Luisa Besa de Donoso (a painter). Standing left, Olga and Teresa.



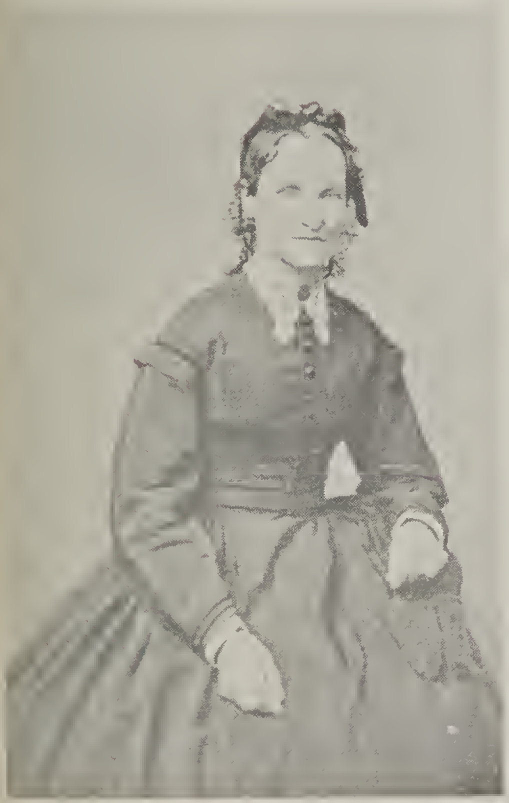
Ira Luther Gilmore, with daughter, granddaughter & great-grand daughter, unidentified. He was b. Apr. 7, 1824, and was said to have lived to be over ninety, date of death not certain. He was grandson of Ruth Hedges Foster, and his father was Ira Gilmore, of Wethersfield, N. Y.

Floyd Julius Bartlett, 1857-1952, died age 95, in Warsaw, N. Y. He was the son of Phoebe Dayton Foster (Bartlett).

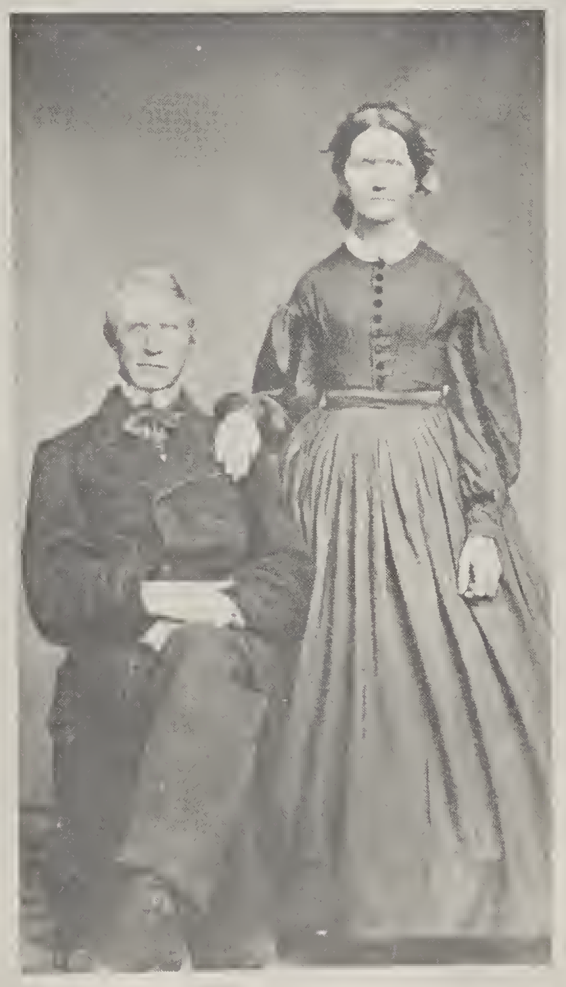
RUTH HEDGES FOSTER WITH HER SONS AND DAUGHTER AND GRANDSON, CAPT. EZRA L. TANNER.



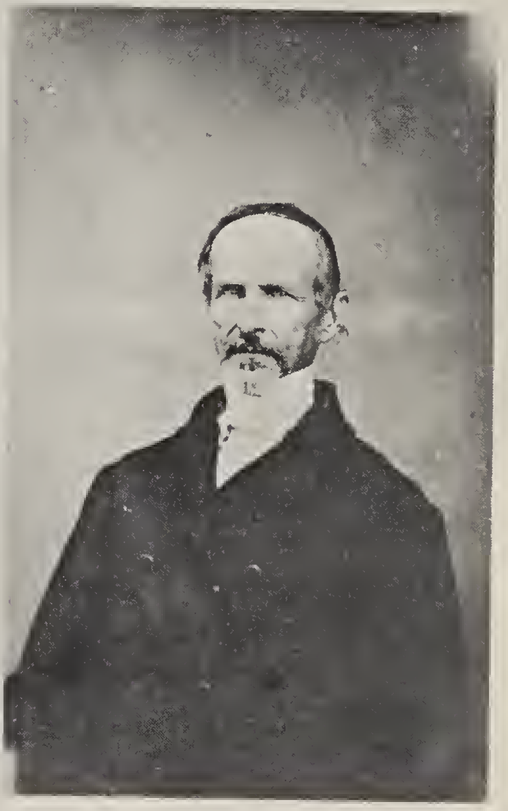
Ruth Hedges Foster 1767-1860, taken a few years before she died age 93.



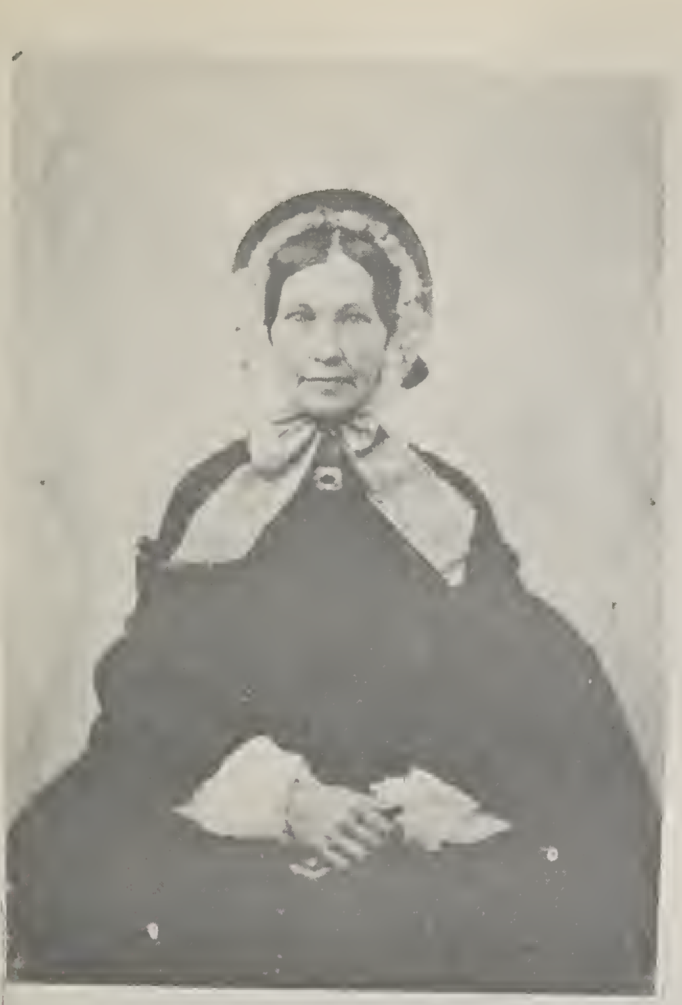
Ruth Emeline Foster, 1813-1906, died age 93, wife of Ezra Tanner. She was the 12th child.



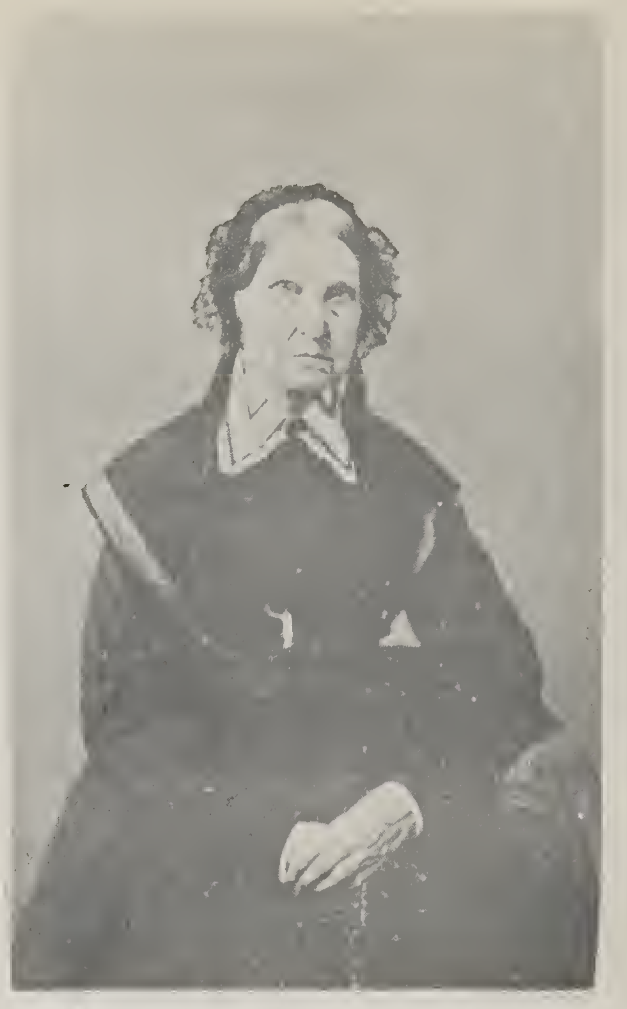
Luther Foster Jr., 10th child, 1808-1874, who inherited the old farm near Warsaw, N. Y., with his wife Calista Smith 1816-1895.



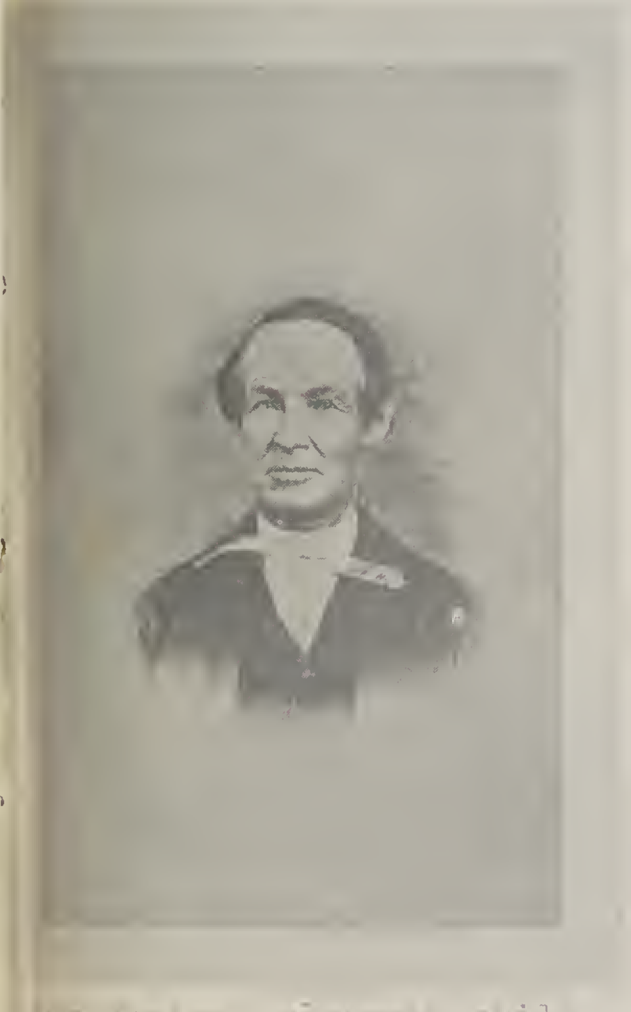
Julius Foster, ninth child, born 1805, a Presbyterian ministe



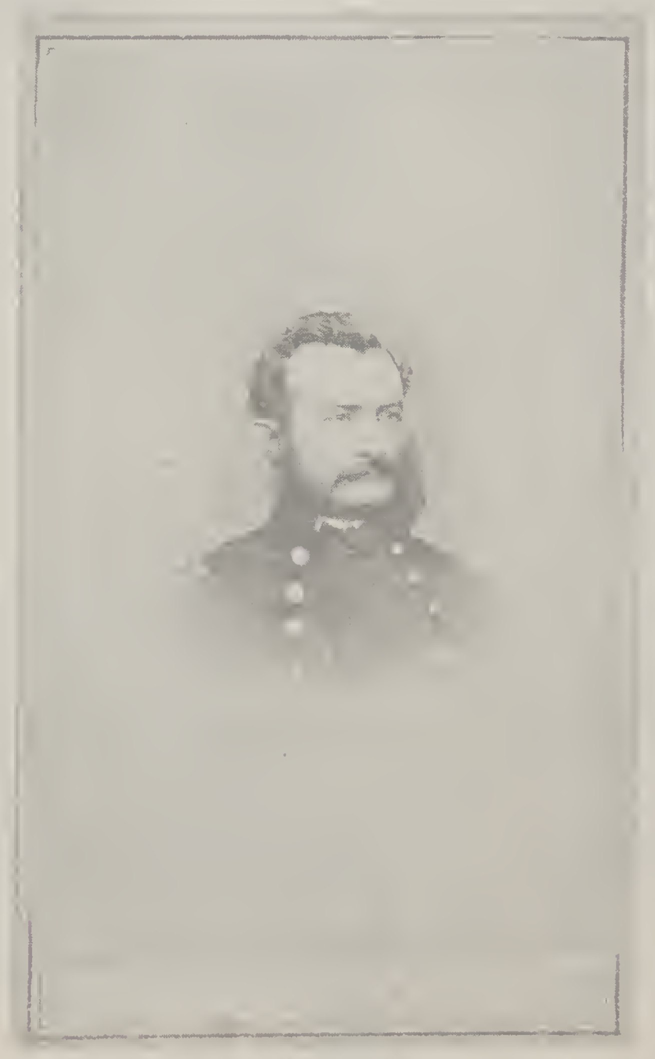
Phoebe Dayton Foster, 1816-1887, wife of Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett. She was the 13th child.



Hetty Foster, fifth child, 1800-1875, wife of Robert Barnett.



[illegible] Foster, eleventh child, [illegible]-1[illegible]9[illegible], died age [illegible]0.



Capt. [illegible] Turner, 1[illegible]- 1[illegible], only child of [illegible] Turner.

[illegible] Turner, ([illegible]) [illegible] wife of Capt. [illegible] Turner.

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, born about 1603, in England, died in Southampton, Long Island, 1687, his youngest son Joseph being his heir. The parish records of Ewell, Surrey, show that he married Frances Stevens, daughter of Jerome Stevens, Dec. 24, 1628, her father being churchwarden in Ewell on April 14, 1634, and her mother being Alice Stevens. Frances Stevens was baptized in Ewell July (?) 1610. We do not know when her death occurred. Christopher and Frances Stevens Foster came on the "Abigail" in 1635, with Rebecca, age five, Nathaniel, age two, and John age one. They were part of the Puritan migration and Hugh Peters, later Cromwell's chaplain, was on the same ship and helped form the church congregation to which Christopher belonged.

Christopher Foster's name is on a list of freemen in Boston on April 17, 1637, and in 1638 he was living in Lynn, Mass. where he was allotted sixty acres of land and had a house on Nahant Street, which he sold 10 (1) 1645. He gave letters of attorney 9 (1) 1645-6, to Daniel King of Lynn, woolen draper, to collect legacy due his wife Frances from her mother Alice Stevens, late of Ewell, Surrey. (See Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts, p. 172.)

Mather's The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island in Connecticut p. 346, says: "He removed to Lynn; and went thence to Hempstead, in 1647, and to Southampton in 1651, with him was his wife Frances and several children." (See N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Rec. 10, 10, 11.) Christopher is mentioned in the Hempstead, Long Island, Town Records, in 1662 where Aaron Forman sells to Thomas Langdon what had "formerly ben the dwelling hous of Christofer Foster." Hempstead was settled in 1644 by Rev. Richard Denton and some families from Stamford, Connecticut, including William Raynor, Jonas and Jeremy Wood, Rev. Robt. Fordham etc., some of whom had moved from Wethersfield, Conn. There were also in Hempstead three other Fosters, Thomas and William, mentioned 1658, in the Town Records, among those who had "concluded to take up land," and in 1684 Fosters Meadow Swamp is mentioned beside "a lot that was layd out to Thomas and John Foster." These may have been brothers of Christopher Foster.

In October, 1650, we find him in Southampton, Long Island, where he was elected "townesman," or selectman to manage the affairs of the town, being one of the forty-one proprietors. There were three "townesmen." He is first mentioned in the Southampton Town Records when "Vpon the 4th day of March 1650 at a generall court then holden it was graunted that Christopher ffoster should pay his 2s which he was fined vnto Thomas Pope." In 1660 he was "Towne Constable," and his scrawly Gothic signature appears on a bond dated June 12, 1655, p. 108 of the Town Records.

It is possible that Christopher Foster came over earlier than 1635 and that Frances Stevens was a second wife, his first being the mother of George Foster. In the Foster Genealogy by F.C. Pierce, p. 694 says: "Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem, Mass.) in 1628...Roger Conant came over with a company, including John Foster, Christopher Foster and others, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after he removed to the north shore."

Southampton, Long Island, was one of the earliest Presbyterian congregations in the United States, though at first it was not differentiated from the Congregational form in the rest of New England, Southampton being under the Hartford, Connecticut, jurisdiction until the end of the 17th century when it came under New York after the Dutch were deprived of power by the English. The Fosters were among the strongest of the Presbyterian persuasion and many of them were ruling elders in the church in the various towns to which they migrated later on, such as at Warsaw, New York, where they were ruling elders for a hundred years without a break.

Christopher foster had seven children, or eight, if we include George. The others were named Rebecca, Nathaniel, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Joseph and Sarah, as follows:

1. GEORGE FOSTER, who lived with Dr. Samuel Fuller and the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and was later in Lynn, Mass. F.C. Pierce p. 878 says: "Christopher was the father of George, who came to America the year before his parents." James Savage says in his Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England: "Foster, Christopher, Lynn, who came in the Abigail, 1635, aged 32 with wife Frances, 25; and ch. Rebecca 5, Nathaniel, 2; and John 1; but may have been some yrs. bef. and possib. f. of George, who had been, says Samuel Fuller of Plymouth in his Will of July, 1633, betrusted to him by parents; was freem. 17 Apr. 1637; rem. to L. I. prob. there liv. 1670." Dr. Fuller was the famous Pilgrim doctor who took care of them the first winter when half of the little band died. His will was dated in 1633, and proved in April, 1637, the first will in the Massachusetts records, which I quote from the N.E. Hist. and Gen. Register, V. 4, p.33. At this time Lynn was called "Saugus" or "Sagos."

"I Samuel Fuller the Elder being sick and weake...Item, whereas Eliz. Cowles was submitted to my educacon by her father and mother still living at Charlestowne, my will is that she conveniently appelled and returne to her ffather or mother. And as for George ffoster being placed with me by his parents still living at Sagos, my will is that he be restored to his mother... July 30, 1633."

As Frances Stevens married Christopher Foster in 1628 and her first children were born 1630, 1632 and 1634 in Ewell, Surrey, George could not have been her son, but might have been the son of a first wife, G. N. Mackenzie also says, "George b. in England and came to America in 1634, being entrusted to Dr. Samuel Fuller."

George Foster had a son George, born about 1675, who lived in Newport, R.I. He had three sons, Thomas b. 1710, Josiah and William b. 1723. Thomas lived in Warwick, R.I. and had a son Thomas born 1735. William lived in East Greenwich, R.I. Anne, daughter of Thomas, married Joseph Arnold of Warwick and had two sons, Joseph and Nathaniel.

2. REBECCA FOSTER, baptism recorded in the parish records of Ewell, Surrey, "1630, 5 Mar. Rebecca Foster, daughter of Christopher Foster baptized." G. N. Mackenzie, p. 238 in Colonial Families of the United States, says: "Rebecca b. 1630 in England; removed to Southampton, Long Island."

3. NATHANIEL FOSTER, baptism recorded in the Ewell records: "1632 4 May, Nathaniel Foster, son of Christopher bapt." He was in Southampton and later in Huntington, Long Island. On May 26, 1705, "Nathaniel Foster of Hunttington gives 'to his loving brothers and cousins (nephews) Joseph Foster, John Foster, Benjamin Foster, Christopher Foster, Jeremiah Foster, and Joseph Sayre, all of Southampton, all his right to the lands and meadows in Southampton which his

father Christopher Foster enjoyed in his lifetime and died possessed of." Witnesses were John Wickes and John Adams. (See p. 25, Southampton Town Records, V. 6.)

Nathaniel had a son Nathaniel and one Samuel.

4. JOHN FOSTER, baptized in Ewell, Surrey, as recorded: "1634, 8 May, Johanes filius Christopherii Foster baptized." He lived in Southampton and left a long line of descendants in Long Island and Connecticut, some of whom hold a family reunion every year on July 4, at the Foster Farm of Walter N. Foster near Wapping, Connecticut. We do not know the name of his wife but the Will of his son "John Foster, Gentleman," proved Nov. 27, 1727, says: "In the name of God, Amen, I, John Foster, Gentleman....my son Thomas shall provide for his grandmother during life." Dated Dec. 10, 1725. (Note: John Foster was grandson of Christopher Foster and b. Feb. 8, 1662. His homestead left to Thomas is the south corner of Main Street, Southampton and Bridgehampton Roads, now owned by heirs of Capt. Isaac Sayre. The old house stood very near the corner.)" Quoted from the Town Records.

David, son of John Sr. b. 1679, went to Middletown, Conn., where his sons, David and Hackaliah lived; this David b. 1706 had five sons, but no further record has been traced of this branch.

The only recorded surviving branch of John b. 1634, who lived in Southampton, are descendants of his son John Jr. born 1662, who lived in Southampton and married Hannah Abbott, Will quoted above. He had three sons with descendants, John, Thomas and Sergt. Abraham Foster, as follows:

(1) John b. 1695, lived in Southampton and married Sibyl Howell D. 1762, and Elizabeth __________. His son Josiah b. 1737 married Esther Post and lived in Quogue, L.I., whose son James b. 1774 lived in Southampton where two of his sons, Albert b. 1805 (whose son James Henry d.s.p.) and Isaac Post b. 1815 (son Edward Herrick b. 1844) left children. Edward Herrick Foster left two daughters, Clara Rogers Foster who married Frank Corwith owner of the Corwith Pharmacy in Southampton, 1952, having grandchildren; and Grace Herrick Foster, who married Alvah Ellsworth and lived in Southampton in 1952, having children.

The above Josiah b. 1737, also had a son Josiah b. 1772, who left descendants in Quogue, L.I. and Susquehanna, Pa. Another son of Josiah b. 1737 was Justus b. 1770 of Southampton, L.I., who had seven sons, but the only branch surviving of record that I know of is that of Halsey of Atlanticville, L.I. b. 1795, whose descendants now living in Southampton, 1953, are Horace Foster and sons Roderick Halsey Foster and Richard Foster.

Halsey Foster b. 1795, had three sons, Josiah, William Henry and John Wickham b. 1838 (no record of descendants). Josiah b. 1827, of Southampton, had two sons: Clifford, who has two sons, Charles and Everett, now living in Sagaponach, L.I., farmers, near Southampton, with grandchildren; and Martin (no descendants known.) William Henry Foster b. 1830 of Southampton had four children: (1) Wickham who married Jean Terry and had a son Irving Foster, living now in Smithtown, L.I., and daughter, Tessie, living in East Moriches, L.I. (2) Everett, who married Lillian Jagger, and has a son, Edward Foster, living in Michigan, and daughter Bessie, living in Bridgehampton, L.I. (3) Elizabeth Foster, married George Rockafellow, and has a son

Fletcher living in Patchogue, L.I. and a daughter Fannie in East Quogue, L.I. (4) Horace Foster b. 1871, married Grace Emmons Bishop Nov. 14, 1895, and had two sons: Richard Bishop Foster, unmarried, owner of the Billboard Barn Antiques Shop, Southampton, L.I.; and Roderick Halsey Foster, who married Phyllis Halsey in 1938 and has two sons, Gilbert, born 1940, and Christopher Foster, born 1944. (Information from Richard Foster, Southampton.)

John b. 1695, also had a son John Foster b. 1748, the most famous of the Foster Revolutionary heroes, and a son James. According to Mather's Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut, "Foster, James 5 (John 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1; brother of John, below)--from Bridge Hampton. (Hon. Henry P. Hedges.) He served, as a Drum., in Col. Smith's Regt. (G.29); as a private, in the 1st and 3d of the line (G. 43, 46); possibly in the 3d Dutchess (G. 65); and in Conn. (G. 89)." I have photostat of John Foster's Declaration for Pension, stating he "was born in the town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, and State of New York, in the year 1748, the 27th of January, old stile." John had a son John Jr. listed by Mather, a Lt. in the Revolution, who like his father, went from Sag Harbor, L.I., to Connecticut. John Foster was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of N.Y., and took his ship to Boston during the British blockade to relieve the inhabitants.

(2) Thomas Foster, (son of John b. 1662) was born 1691 and lived in Southampton, his wife being Hannah Hildreth. His son Timothy married Bethiah Howell and lived in Southampton, the only survivor of the name of record, and had four sons: (1) Asa Foster, of Glendale, Ohio, had a son Thomas Fitch of Ohio and Edward of Muscatine, Iowa, who had two sons Benjamin and Charles Sydney Foster; (2) Judge Luke Foster of Springfield, Ohio, had a son Clinton b. 1810, who left descendants--Channing b. 1844, of Cairo, Ill. (had two surviving sons, Walter C. b. 1871 and Leono b. 1882); (3) Gabriel of Columbia, Ohio, had four sons: William J. and his son Harvey B. b. 1837 lived in Madison, Indiana; Hiram b. 1797, lived in Deputy, Indiana, and had seven sons, descendants living in Marling, Indiana, Deputy, Seymour, Kansas City, Kansas, and elsewhere; Gabriel's third son, Asa b. 1813, apparently has no living descendants; the fourth, Harvey, lived in Ft. Madison, Indiana, no further record of him. (4) Zebulon Foster of Fulton County, Ill. had a descendant Zebulon Amos Foster b. 1845 of Chicago, Ill. and Algernon of Maquon, Ill.

(3) Sergt. Abraham Foster (son of John b. 1662), went to East Windsor, Conn. and left a long line of descendants in Connecticut and Massachusetts chiefly, though Charles Grant Foster lived in Morristown, N. J. and Ralph R. Foster and William Manning Foster lived in Melbourne, Australia. There are four branches of the Sergt. Abraham Foster family; originally of East Windsor, Conn.:

First, Thomas Foster b. 1737, a tanner of Windsor Hill, Conn. who had four sons but only William b. 1781 left descendants that are recorded. Three of his children left descendants: (1) Horace b. 1806 of East Windsor, had a son William Bailey b. 1831, clockmaker of Winsted, Conn, whose son George W. Foster lived at 1186 Grenshaw St., Chicago, Ill.; (2) Edwin b. 1816, of South Windsor. His son Edwin C. Foster b. 1844, had four sons and lived in New Britain, Conn. Where Wells C., Frank G.,

and Hollis Foster still remain. The other son Charles N. Foster b. 1873, lived in New York City. (3) Norman Foster b. 1818 of Manchester, Conn. had nine sons, one William Scott, b. 1860, lived in Foxboro, Mass. and had a son Paul Ethan b. 1895. One son Norman Dwight Foster b. 1851, lived on the old homestead in Wapping, Conn. (or Manchester, as the Post Office is called), and had five sons. Of these Walter N. Foster lives on the old farm and has a son. Lucius McIntosh Foster b. 1879 lives in Manchester, Conn. On July 4, this family holds a reunion every year at the farm near Wapping.

Second, Sergt. Hackaliah Foster, son of Sergt. Abraham, had a son James who lived in Manchester, Conn. One of James' sons, James Phelps, had six sons: Frederick Rose of Hartford, James Phelps of Hartford, George Bushnell of West Hartford, Ralph Rose and William Manning of Melbourne, Australia, Charles Grant Foster of Morristown, N. J. Another of James' sons, Ralph Henry of Hartford, had a son Timothy Spencer of Hartford, whose sons were Clarence H. and Harry J. Foster.

Third, Abel Foster b. 1728, of Ellington, Conn. left descendants in Ellington (Lyman and Carlos). His son Chauncey had a son Capt. Clark of Ellington, one son being Marlow Chauncy of 32 Eagle St., Albany, N. Y. and the other Samuel Hoyt Foster Station Agent at Albany, N. Y. who had a son Howard Clark, now with the Washington Life Insurance Co., 141 Broadway, New York City.

Fourth, Peletiah Foster, son of Sergt. Abraham, had a son Deacon Eli Foster of Springfield, Mass., and Barkhamsted, Conn., One of Eli's sons, Harvey, of Springfield, Mass. had eight sons: Festus Harvey of Springfield, Mass. had a son Festus H. Jr. b. 1874; Nathan A. of Sixteen Acres, Springfield, Mass., and his brother George H. Foster of the same place, both had sons; Ralph Harvey of New Britain, Conn. had a grandson Ralph Edward b. 1894, of (1 High St. Ansonia, Conn.) Walter had a son William Foster of Ansonia, Conn. Eli's other son, Milton, of Springfield, Mass. had a son Dr. James M. Foster of Wilbraham, Mass. who had a daughter Minnie.

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5. BENJAMIN FOSTER, fifth child of Christopher Foster, died in 1704 and this branch is very small, living chiefly in Long Island. Benjamin had eight children, but there is no record of any except the descendants of Benjamin Foster Jr. His wife's name was Lydia and the eight children were: Jonathan, Isaac, David (who went to Cohanzy, N. J.), Mary (born 1669, married a Chatfield), Deborah, Susannah, Sarah (or Loriah) and Benjamin Foster Jr. of Southampton, L. I. who married on April 28, 1691, Martha Post, daughter of Richard Post (she died in 1741). They had seven children, but only William and Stephen's families are of record, the others being Martha b. 1692 who married a Cook; Bertha b. 1694 who married a Burnett; Sarah b. 1697 who married a Johnes, Ephraim b. 1699 d.s.p. Benjamin b. 1701. Therefore there are only two branches of this family of whom we have record:

(1) William Foster b. Dec. 30, 1704, married Irene Halsey and lived in Southampton. His son Ephraim of Southampton had a son William (1759-1826) whose son William (1798-1874) was a tanner of Montrose, Pa. and

married Mary Ann Sayre, having nine children, one being William Cooper Foster of Owego, N. Y., one Charles Selden Foster of Southampton, L. I. and one Henry Cooke Foster of 464 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill. who married Anna M. Catlin and had a son William Henry b. 1866. William b. 1759 also had a son Selden who had a daughter Mary, who married Robert E. Tapping. Ephraim's other son was David Foster of Southampton, L. I. His son David b. 1807 of Southampton, had a son Benjamin b. 1836 and a daughter Harriet b. 1844, no further record.

(2) Stephen Foster b. Jan. 27, 1708, son of Benjamin Foster Jr., lived in Southampton and had a son Stephen b. 1738, of Southampton, who married Jerusha Cooper. His son was Mathew b. 1767 of Southampton, who had two sons both of Southampton: First, Benjamin Halsey b. 1796 who married Fanny Sayre. His son William Sayre Foster b. 1831 had two sons, William C. b. 1859 and Thomas H. Foster b. 1683. Second, Stephen Foster b. 1797, had a son James R. Foster b. 1833 of Southampton, who had three sons, James N., Eugene W. and Francis E. His other son, Samuel P. Foster married Mary H. Rogers and had a son James R. Foster b. 1867 of Southampton, and a daughter Melania G. Foster.

6. HANNAH, sixth child of Christopher Foster, married Daniel Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, born about 1590, died 1670, Thomas being one of the eight original "undertakers" who came to Southampton from Lynn, Mass. in 1640. He came from Bedfordshire, England. (See pp. 374-5, History of Southampton, by Howell). Howell says on p. 377: "Daniel (Sayre) of North End and afterward of Bridgehampton d. 1707, m. 1st Hannah, d. of Christopher Foster, and 2d Sarah ________, and had ch. Daniel b. 1666 (this was Capt. Daniel Sayre of Sagg Harbor), Samuel, d. before 1707, and left ch. Joseph, Ephraim, Nathan, Hannah, w. of Josiah Topping, and David."

7. JOSEPH FOSTER, seventh child of Christopher Foster, born about 1638, died January 30, 1708, our ancestor.

8. SARAH FOSTER, probably youngest child of Christopher Foster, married Samuel Johnes, son of Edward Johnes (who came from England in 1629 and lived in Southampton, dying between 1653 and 1657); Edward had one other son, Edward (born about 1650). Sarah Foster, wife of Samuel Johnes, died Oct. 3, 1692, and left a son Samuel born 1673, who became a Deacon, died 1760 and left a long line of descendants. Deacon Samuel Sayre's oldest son, Samuel Sayre, married a distant cousin of his grandmother, Sarah Foster Johnes, named Hannah Foster, on Oct. 20, 1715, and left a large family. This Hannah Foster was the daughter of Town Clerk Christopher Foster and was born 1694; her father (b. 1668) was grandson of the original Christopher. (F.C. Pierce in the Foster Genealogy has this mixed up.) The Southampton Johnes are descended from Sarah Foster as her husband's brother Edward, went to Easthampton, L. I.

JOSEPH AND ABIGAIL FOSTER, 1638-1708

Joseph Foster, youngest son of Christopher Foster, 1603-1687, was born about 1638, probably in Lynn, Mass., and died January 30, 1708, in Southampton, Long Island, where he lived after coming with his family some time before 1650. He married Abigail, whose surname is not known, and they had seven sons and two daughters, but only two of his sons founded families so far as the record is known, Joseph Jr. and Daniel Foster.

1. Joseph Foster, born 1665, died 1704, lived in Southampton. Of his three sons: (1) Josiah's four sons lived in Ridgefield, Connecticut; (2) Christopher moved to Southold and his descendants to East Guilford (now Madison), Connecticut; (3) Joseph, of Southampton, had only one child, Christopher, of whom there is no further record except that he and his father were heirs of Town Clerk Christopher Foster of Southampton. Thus there are only two known lines of this family; he had a daughter Deborah b. 1701, also.

First, Josiah, born 1698, had four sons all of whom went to Ridgefield, Conn.; two were revolutionary soldiers. (1) Josiah Jr., the oldest, had seven sons and five daughters, but the only record is of Vincent who went to Malta, N. Y. from Ridgefield, Conn., and married Jemima Vendover. One grandson, John R. Foster, lived at 90 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, son of Walton Foster. His other son, William Cummings, of Rochester, N. Y. had three sons of whom there is no further record, the fourth being Charles Henry Foster b. 1835 of Chicago, Ill. who had two surviving sons: Harry Charles of Evanston, Ill. and Eugene Van Inwagen Foster, of 52 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (2) Capt. Jonah Foster, second son of Josiah b. 1698, had eight sons and four daughters and lived in Ridgefield, Conn. but the only record is of Timothy b. 1749 who married Desire Sears. Timothy's son James Sears lived in New Hartford, N. Y., and had a son James Sears Foster and grandson William Allen Foster, both of New Hartford. Another son Dr. Gilbert Arnold Foster of Utica, N. Y. had a son Charles B. Foster. Timothy's other son, Nathaniel, lived in Litchfield, N. Y., whose great-grandson was Frank C. Foster of Oneida, N. Y. b. 1864; another of Nathaniel's descendants was Oscar Smith Foster of 86 Lansing Street, Utica, N. Y. who had a son Albert Orson, b. 1875; another grandson was Milo A. Foster who had two sons, Harry Julius, b. 1892, and George Arthur Foster b. 1894, all of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. (3) Timothy Foster, fourth son of Josiah b. 1698, of Ridgefield, Conn. He had a grandson, David A. Foster of Brooklyn, Conn. who had four sons, John G. of New Haven, S. Noble, Frederick H., Charles M., and Henry W. Foster. Another grandson was Van Wyck Foster of Southeast, N. Y. who had two sons, James Anson b. 1841 and William b. 1856. Another descendant was Henry Lawrence of New York City, another Timothy Hunt Foster of Danbury, Conn. who had four sons, William J., Frederick N., Royal F., Charles B. Foster b. 1878. The record in Pierce is not complete, of course.

Second, Christopher Foster b. 1700, son of Joseph b. 1665, had an only son, Christopher b. 1723, who went to East Guilford, Conn. about 1740. The last of this family now living in Madison (formerly East Guilford) is Herbert Foster Knowles, a music teacher, unmarried. There are two lines of descent of this family in Connecticut, Orrin and Titus: (1) Orrin b. 1776, lived in Meriden, Conn. One daughter Chloe Maria married Simeon Dee and went to Utah, another married Harlow Redfield and went to Utah. There is no record of any surviving branch of the name Foster. (2) Titus Foster moved to Madison, Ohio. The only Titus branch of the name "Foster" is that of Marvin who lived in East River, Conn. A grandson Wilbur Austin lived in New Haven, Conn. and also Edgar Louis Foster of New Haven. Others may be in Ohio untraced.

The old house built by "Christopher Foster, 1745" is still standing in Madison, Conn., at Horse Pond Road, and the deeds to it are printed in Pierce, Foster Genealogy. The Marvin Foster family owned a good deal of land in East River, two miles from Madison, and lived in the old house now owned by Louis Johnson, just below the residence of Helen Foster Snow.

2. Christopher Foster, born 1668, died 1748, second son of Joseph and Abigail Foster, was Town Clerk of Southampton from 1717 to 1742. He left only two daughters. Abigail married David Haines and Hannah married Samuel Johnes. He married first, Hannah Pierson and second, Mrs. Abigail (Lupton) Topping. His heirs were his "cousin Joseph Foster" and Joseph's son, Christopher. He and his brother, Daniel, jointly inherited the old Foster home lot in Southampton.

3. Daniel Foster, born in 1676, died November 5, 1744, married Lydia Wood of Southampton on May 23, 1710, and left a long line of descendants. He is our ancestor.

4. Nathan Foster, 4th child of Joseph Foster b. 1638, moved to Elizabeth, N. J., of whom there is no further record.

5. Jeremiah Foster, died 1732, no further record.

6. Peter, no further record. However, a note in V. 6, Southampton Town Records, p. 173, says: "Christopher Foster sells to Jonathan Tubb of South Carolina, mariner, 'all the right of inheritance that fell to us by the death of our brother, Peter Foster, who lived in South Carolina.' Price L 43, date June 26, 1732. Witness: Jeddediah Howell. Note: The above seems to have been one member of the family of Foster that is not otherwise mentioned."

7. Damaris Foster, married Jeremiah Culver on Dec. 9, 1714, whose ancestor was Edward Culver of Dedham, Mass., and Southampton, L. I.

8. Penelope Foster, no further record.

9. Obadiah, of whom there is no record except that he shared in his father's estate.

The above Joseph Foster, 1638-1708, founder of this large branch of the Foster family, was the youngest son of Christopher Foster and was his

"heyre." When the father died in 1687, Joseph built a new house on the old home lot about 1690 which is still standing on the South end of Main Street, just opposite the old Halsey house known as the "Hollyhocks." In the book "In Old Southampton," by Abigail Halsey, she says: "The house of Thomas Halsey Jr. built about 1660 still stands, and known as the Hollyhocks, is the oldest house in the village. Across from it is the old Foster house, built about 1690. This is now the Chapter House of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Horace Foster has the key to the house. The house, which I visited, is quite large with several fireplaces and many ells at the back. It has a whale-sight at the top of the stairs--a lookout for stranded whales on the beach nearby. It is between "Toylesome Lane" and "Gin Lane."

As nearly as I can make out the record the old Foster house was owned as follows:

1. Christopher Foster, 1650, our ancestor
2. Joseph Foster, 1687, our ancestor
3. Daniel Foster 1708, our ancestor, jointly with his brother, Christopher Foster, 1703.
4. Joseph Foster, 1746, deeded to him by Town Clerk Christopher Foster, his cousin. This Joseph was the son of Joseph b. 1665, died 1704, and had only one son, Christopher. Joseph was a nephew, not a cousin of the Town Clerk, but in the early period cousin was the term used for nephews and other degrees of relation.
5. Azariah Horton 1756, who married Eunice Foster.
6. Nathan Jagger 1759
7. James Foster 1806
8. Isaac P. Foster, 1863
9. Edward H. Foster, 1885.
10. Daughters of the American Revolution, Chapter House, 1946.

The record of the old house can be traced through deeds and bequests. Christopher Foster gave the old home lot to his youngest son, Joseph, our ancestor. Before he died, on April 27, 1703, he gave half to his son, Town Clerk Christopher Foster, and in 1708 gave the other half to his son, Daniel, our ancestor.

"Joseph Foster gives to his son Christopher Foster 'for love and affection', one-half of my home accommodations of land adjoining to my house, and upon the south side thereof, next to Richard Howell, which is about six acres, bounded south by Richard Howell's home lot, and by ten acres of land which my son Christopher Foster formerly bought of Richard Howell, east by land of Joseph Fordham, west by the Main Street, and north by my own land. April 27, 1703." (Vol. 6, Yellow Book of Deeds, p. 78.) The editor of the Town Records added a note: "The above lot is a part of the homestead late of Isaac P. Foster and now of his son, Edward H. Foster Esq. and south of the house."

"June 22, 1708. Joseph Foster gives to his son Daniel Foster, 'for love and affection', one-half of my home lot, throughout, on which I now live, bounded north by John Howell, east by Joseph Fordham, west by Main Street of Southampton, south by my son Christopher, being one-half of all my home accommodations." (Page. 34.)

Apparently Daniel traded his half of the home lot to Christoper in exchange for other land: "Christopher Foster sells to his brother Daniel Foster 'all my right of upland and meadow in Quiogue neck and is 1/8th part. Daniel Foster gives in exchange land bounded north by John Howell east by Joseph Fordham south by Christopher Foster west by a ditch that divides my pitle and lot, also meadow at Shinecock called Foster' Island, and meadow at bottom of Halsey's neck, bounded west by Josiah Howell, east by John Foster, Dec. 27, 1727." A note by the editor says: "The lot given by Daniel Foster is the eastern part of the homestead lot of Edward H. Foster Esq." (Page 75, 166 of original.)

On p. 276 is a note: "In the original laying out of the town plot in 1698, a home lot was four acres, but men who owned more than a L 50 of commonage had more than one lot, or that seems to be the case. In accordance with this, Christopher Foster had two home lots on the east side of the street and they descended to his son Joseph Foster, who on June 22, 1708, gave to his son Daniel Foster the 'north half of his 'home accommodations.' See p. 34.

Town Clerk Christopher then deeded the property to Joseph Foster, p. 114 of Town Record, Third book: "Christopher ffoster gives and grants to his cousin Joseph ffoster all my now dwelling house and barn and home lot, also my close at Wickapogue, also my two lots of meadow on the beach, also my Coopers neck meadow, and my meadow at Halsey's neck, and also give him all my lands not given away in my will to others, also my carpenters and farming tools. March 13, 1746.

"I the within named Christopher ffoster do deliver to the within named Joseph Foster possession and seizen of ye within mentioned premises by the delivery unto him at the ensealing hereof one turf and twigg a part of ye premises in Lue of the whole." A note by the editor says: "This is now the home lot of Isaac P. Foster."

Howell's History of Southampton says "Christopher Foster" owned the house in 1768; this would be the son of Joseph above, of whom there is little further record.* However, Azariah Horton and Nathan Jagger owned it from 1756 to

*Note: Christopher Foster was one of the Revolutionary refugees from Long Island. Mather's The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut, says: "Foster, Christopher 5 (Joseph 4,3,2, Christopher 1; brother of Prudence, below)--From Southampton to Conn. On Oct. 21, 1782, permission was given to have his son's apparel brought from L. I. by Jonathan Cruttenden. (f.74). He served in Conn. (G. 89). He returned to Southampton, and d. there. He was probably b. about 1740. (Howell, as above, p. 252.)

Mather then notes: "Foster Prudence 5 (Joseph 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1; sister of Christopher, above)--From Southampton to Chester. In Sept. 1776, she was brought from Sag Harbor to Chester, two persons and goods, by Capt. Elujah Mason, her name being written "Crudance." (c. 98.) In the Census of 1776, Southampton W., the only ones recorded in her family were two females over 16 years of age. (A. 53). Who the second one was, is a mystery. She was b. in 1736. (Howell's Southampton, p. 252. A Prudence Foster, D. Dec. 25, 1858, aged 73; and is buried at Portland, Conn. She must, therefore, have been born in 1785; and could not have been in the Census. It is possible that she was related to Prudence, the Refugee."

Mather also lists aside from John Foster of Sag Harbor, and his son John, "Peter Foster--from Sag Harbor. He served in Conn. (G. 89). He m. in May, 1779, Hannah Vail. (East Haddam, Conn., Ch. Rec.) She was Hannah 5 (Obadiah 4, John 3, 2, Jeremiah 1), Vail Gen.

1806, apparently, when it came into possession of the John Foster branch of the family, James Foster, and was handed down to his son and grandson, and was their dwelling place.

Joseph Foster Sr. was about twelve years old when his family moved from Lynn, Mass. to Long Island. The first mention of him in the printed records is in the Town Records p. 154:

"April 30, 1657, half a pound of powder a peece delivered unto ye undernamed persons out of ye magazen

Nathanlel Foster
Christophr ffoster
John ffoster
Joseph ffoster (and altogether 40 persons).

"At a towne meeting Iune the 25 1679 the general vote passed ... list of the persons that now are to receive by lot their land & the proportion due unto yem

Christopher ffoster)
Ioseph ffoster) 150
Iohn Rose)

At a town meeting August 24, 1686, the men chosen "to lay out ye upland are as followeth: James White John Howell Jr. John Jessup Joseph person Joseph ffoster." (P. 113.)

In the Census of 1698 of Southampton, "A list of ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of Southampton, old and young Christians and Hethen ffreemen and servants, white and black," is the item about Joseph Foster's family:

Joseph ffoster
Christopher ffoster
Joseph ffoster
Daniell ffoster
Nathan ffoster
Abigail ffoster
Sarah ffoster
Mahitabell ffoster
Damares ffoster
Penellopie ffoster

The total population then was 821, including 83 slaves. John Foster was one of the four overseers of the assessment.

There are many items about Joseph Foster in the records referring to land, and at a town meeting April 4, 1693, the trustees of the town who were elected included Joseph Foster, John Foster, Joseph Hildreth. John Foster was chosen Constable.

In the assessment for 1683, Joseph Foster is listed as worth 138 03 04 pounds, John Foster, 178 06 08, Christopher Foster as 074 00 00, Benjamin Foster as 220 pounds. They were among the half dozen with the highest assessments.

Before the first Christopher died he deeded property to his sons John and Benjamin, and "Joseph ffoster, son and heyre of Christopher Foster deceased," confirmed these transfers of property on May 28, 1688.

There are three branches of descendants of Daniel b. 1676, d. 1744:

(1) His son Daniel b. 1722, left descendants in Riverhead, N. Y. and Quogue, L. I. He was a deacon and married Temperance Halsey. They had two sons Daniel (or David) Hains, who moved to Palmyra, N. Y. (Wayne Co.), and Rufus of Quogue. Rufus m. Ruth Halsey and his son Jabez had a son Henry R. Foster of Quogue. His son Herman Daggett of Riverhead, L. I. had a son Nathaniel Woodhull Foster, President of the Suffolk County Historical Society in 1903. Hisson Warren W. Foster was secretary of Tammany Hall, New York City. Another son was Sylvester Miller Foster b. 1865.

(2) Jonas Foster b. 1711 had four sons and no daughters according to the record. He left two lines, those of Jedediah and of Wakeman:

> First, Jedediah Foster m. Elizabeth Howell, d. of Jonah, and about 1800 moved from Southampton, to Palmyra, N. Y. after his sons, Joel, Cyrus and Zenas, had founded that town. Joel made a good boat using nails made by Cyrus, and they took a colony up the Hudson and up the Mohawk, Oswego and Seneca rivers, partly by portage, the first time this trip had been made by boat. Clarks, Posts, Howells, Jaggers, Culvers, Jessups and others of Southampton joined the little colony in the new Genessee country.
>
> Second, Wakeman, youngest son of Jonas, lived at Canoe Place and Good Ground near Southampton. There is a printed genealogy of this branch, "A Family Record of Long Island," 1895, by Alonzo Foster b. 1842 who lived at 33 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. and had a son Clarence (D.S.) b. 1876, a dentist in Southampton, L. I. in 1953, and dau. Alice F. Robertson, Asst. Dir. of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, 252 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1953. Wakeman had three daughters and two sons, John Sawyer and Maltby. John Sawyer Foster b. 1789 of Quogue, L. I. m. Phebe Penny and had seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom married. Maltby Foster of Long Island d. 1861, had four daughters and one son, Josiah, of whose descendants I have not seen any record.

(3) Christopher b. 1727 d. 1788, of Southampton, had four sons who left descendants: 1st, Obadiah b. 1761 d. 1826, m. Phebe Ludlow in 1799, sons, Jabez b. 1800 of Sag Harbor; William b. 1811, lived near Southampton, David b. 1815, Edward b. 1817.

> 2nd, Julius b. 1765, d. 1856, in Montague, N. J. m. Elizabeth Hedges of Easthampton, sister of Ruth, Luther Foster's wife. They had one child b. 1792 at Montague, Mary Dayton Foster, who m. James Britton Armstrong 1812 and had 13 children; a grandson, George Armstrong, still lives in Julius Foster's homestead in Montague, N. J. on the banks of the Delaware, in a beautiful old gambrel-roofed house. This is just across the river from Milford, N. J.

3rd, Paul b. 1767, alive in 1850, lived in Southampton. He m. Hannah Ludlow 1802, ch: Paul b. 1808 d. about 1846 of tuberculosis; Josiah b. 1817, d. 1850, w. Cordelia, left son age 7, Julius. Julius m. Susan Goodall d. of Alanson, and lived on the old Daniel Foster homestead at Wickapogue, Southampton, later owned by Jesse Fowler. Julius ch. were William b. 1869 and Julius b. 1871. No further record.

4th, Luther Foster b. 1770 d. 1846, in Warsaw, N. Y. m. Ruth Hedges of East Hampton, L. I. 1791, and had 13 children, having in 1946, 519 descendants of whom 180 lived in Chile, South America, Descendants of Julius Mulford Foster and Luisa Recabarren. A printed Genealogical Record of Luther Foster Sr. exists, 1907, by Capt. Z. L. Tanner and Floyd J. Bartlett. The only other descendants bearing the Foster name are those of Julius of N. J., Solon, and Sidney and Samuel of Pigeon, Michigan.

The coat of arms of the Christopher Foster family is mentioned in several places. Howell's History of Southampton says: "The following is believed to be the coat armor of this family: Argent on a bend, wavy sable, three bucks' heads cabossed, or." A printed genealogy by Alonzo Foster, 1895, called "A Family Record of Long Island," says: "It may be of interest to some of the numerous descendants of the family to note that the Foster family was among the few to settle in the town of Southampton who wore a coat of arms. In the language of heraldry it was as follows: Argent on a bend, wavy sable, three bucks' heads cabossed or." (This is a record of the family of Wakeman and John Sawyer Foster of Quogue, Long Island, cousins of Luther Foster.) A copy of the coat of arms is also in the Sothampton Museum. Another reference indicates the crest: In the Philadelphia Public Ledger of June 19, 1933, the coat of arms is illustrated: "This family claims descent from Lyredic, the Great Forester of Flanders, who lived in the remote time of 800 A.D. Fosters also trace their lineage to one Sir Richard Forrester, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. The coat of arms we give is blazoned: 'Argent, on a bend wavy sable, three bucks' heads cabossed or. Crest--A Lion's head erased argent, collared gules.' These arms were borne by Christopher Foster, who founded one branch of the Foster family in America. He came from Surrey, England, on the ship Abigail, and in 1635 we find him a freeman in Boston, Mass. In 1651 he moved to Southampton, L. I. There were a number of other 'first settlers' bearing this name in the New England and Virginia colonies who bore the same or similar arms, indicating close relationship.' In the Harlein "Visitations of Surrey," an inspection of Ewell Church in 1634 showed a tomb with "bucks' heads cabossed," and also "argent three bugle horns sable, stringed or," and another with "three leopards' heads on chevron." These are all symbols used in various Foster coats of arms of different families.

The link between Christopher Foster and the English Fosters has not been exactly traced, but probably he was of the Roger Foster branch of Etherstone Castle, Northumberland. The Genealogy of the Descendants of Roger Foster says Roger Foster fled from Northumberland after the slaughter of the Karrs, all Karrs but one being killed. He was then seventeen. Page 7 says his descendants "quartered the arms of Iden with those of Etherston Arms, 'Ar a chev. vert between three bugle horns sa. Crest, a stag at gaze sa altered or. "Three martlets (birds). The arms of the Fosters of Iden, Sussex, and Battle are illustrated on page 20: "Ar on a bend engr. three bucks' heads cabossed or; a sea lion's head erased ar. collared gu." These are the same arms as those of Christopher Foster of Long Island practically. This genealogy was written by Alkman Herryson Foster-Barham, London, 1897. He says (page 82) that he visited the house of Judge Sir Thomas Foster where the coat of arms had been carved over the mantelpiece as follows: "The blazon on the shield is much worn down but is evidently the same as on the shield on the monument to Judge Sir Thomas Foster at Hunsdon, viz. 1 and 4, a chevron between three bugle horns. Foster 2 and 3 Ar on a bend cotissed sable three martlets. Etherston: Impaling ar. on a bend three bucks' heads cabossed. Foster of Iden: a crescent for difference. At the right of the mantelpiece a sea lion's head, erased ar. collared gu. Crest of the Fosters of Iden." These arms were recorded in 1612 and 1623 at Surrey and Hunsdon both.

The son of the above Sir Thomas Foster was Sir Robert Foster, of Great Fosters, Egham, Surrey, who was Lord Chief Justice of England, died 1665. Egham is 21 miles southwest of London in Chertsey, Surrey, and very near Ewell which is about five miles from Egham.

One of the original coats of arms of the Fosters of Etherstone Castle was three bugle horns, two bucks' heads, and one buck rampant at the top, with the motto "Virtute E Labore." The name was originally spelled Forster, and later Foster. Some of the English Fosters went to Ireland and many migrated from there to the United States.

The Foster Genealogy, by Frederic C. Pierce, gives the following common early ancestry of all bearing the name Foster, carrying out the line of Reginald Foster. He says it is the history of the ancestors of "all the other emigrants to Massachusetts in an early day, and in fact every one now bearing this name in the world."

I. ANACHER, GREAT FORESTER, of Flanders, died in 837, had son.

II. BALDWIN I, of Flanders, the Forester, called "Iron Arm" on account of his great strength, some say on account of his being constantly in armor. He married the Princess Judith, daughter of Charles, the Bald, King of Aquitenia and Neustria, or in other words the greater part of modern France. He built castles at Bruges and Ghent to defend the country against the Normans. He died at Arras in 877 and was succeeded by his son. (Note: Charles II, the Bald, King of France, was son of Louis I, the Pious, King of France, who was son of Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, who was son of Pepin le Bref, King of France, who was son of Charles I, King of France."

Another interesting account of the early origins of the family is given by W. T. Foster in the book "The Foster Family,": "About 800 A.D. The King of Denmark became oppressive, exacting high taxes from the nobles and their subjects. The Roman Empire about this time was crumbling and could not defend its provinces. The coast of Northern Europe including England and Scotland fell an easy prey to these Danish nobles. Much of Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland and Italy were conquered by these Northmen. One of these Danish nobles, Anacher, organized a conquered territory into a state, and called it Flanders. 'He was the ancestor of all the Fosters that ever lived,' says Pierce, the noted Chicago genealogist. Anacher procured large estates near Bruges (now capital of West Flanders) and also near Sluys, now in Holland. He made Arras, now in France, his capital of Flanders. Charlemagne, with the assistance of Anacher and his army, became the successful defender of Christianity and the Roman Empire from the attacks of the new swarms of Northmen, elevated Anacher to a cabinet position, which Charlemagne called the Great Forester; because Anacher was to have charge of all the wild animals and government lands of France. This was the origin of the Forrester name, which was changed later to Forester and then later of Foster. Anacher died A.D. 837 and his son took his place. Charlemagne died in 814.

"Anacher's son became Count of Flanders and the Great Forrester, he was also given the title name of Baldwin I, II, III etc. This Baldwin first took the name of Forrester, but Anacher's other children took the name of Anacher. Baldwin the first married Princess Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France, who was son of Louis the Pious, King of France, who was son of the great Charlemagne, King of France and Emperor of Rome. In his younger days, Charlemagne was king of Franks and his father was Pepin the Short, King of the

Franks, and his father was Charles Martel, Duke of the Austrians, a great general who conquered Neustria and formed the French Kingdom. He was the founder of the Charlemagne line of French kings. All these are among our ancestors on the side of the women whom our Foster ancestors married.

"Baldwin I died at Arras, capital of Flanders, in 877, and was succeeded by his eldest son who became Baldwin II, the Great Forrester. He married Princess Alfrith, the daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England; she was claimed to be the most perfect character in history. Her father was the Saxon king of England who defeated the Danes, after they had over run England. Baldwin II died 919 and was succeeded by his son Arnulf of Flanders...He was count of Flanders and married the daughter of the count of Luxemburg. He died in 1034 and was succeeded by his son Baldwin IV, the Great Forester. He married the Princess Adelia, daughter of Robert, King of France. He was the last of our ancestors who held the title of Flanders. He went to England as the head general in the armies of William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, early in 1066, and his son Richard was on his staff. Baldwin IV didn't serve his time out as Count of Flanders, but went to England and conquered that country in a single engagement, the Battle of Hastings, and William the Duke of Normandy, became William the Conqueror, the first Norman King of England. The family of Baldwin IV, the Great Forrester, was one of the most noted of the world's production. His oldest son succeeded him as Baldwin V. Count of Flanders and Great Forester, he also remained in Flanders. His second son, Count of Hainault, became Baldwin VI, the Great Forester. He also remained in Flanders; they were not our ancestors, but relatives. Matilda (usually called Maud), third child of Baldwin the IV and our ancestor, married William the Conqueror while he was Duke of Normandy. Fourth heir of Baldwin IV was Sir Richard Forester (who was on his father's staff in England). He was called Forestarius (the Latin for Forester.)"

III. BALDWIN II, of Flanders, the Forester, married the Princess Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England. He made war against Endes, Count of Paris, who usurped the French crown and defeated him. He died in 919 and was succeeded by his son Arnulf of Flanders, the Forester, who was succeeded in 988 by his son.

IV. BALDWIN III, of Flanders, the Forester, called "of the handsome beard," married the daughter of the Count of Luxemborg. He was a great warrior and defended his country against the united forces of the Emperor Henry, King Robert of France and the Duke of Normandy. He died in 1034 and was succeeded by his son.

V. BALDWIN IV., the Forester, called 'Le Debonaire,' married the Princess Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France, by whom he had issue.

(1) BALDWIN V, the Forester.

(2) Robert Forester, surnamed 'the frislander', from his having conquered the principality of Frisland.

(3) Matilda or Maud, married William I, surnamed the Conqueror of England. William, Duke of Normandy, was born in 1024. He was surnamed the conqueror from his triumph over Harold at Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066, and was crowned King of England by Aldred, Archbishop of York, at Westminster Abbey on the 29th day of December in the same year. (He had ten children, including William II, King of England, and a daughter Gundred who married William de Warren, Earl of Surrey d. 1085.)

(4) Sir Richard Forester, our ancestor.

VI. SIR RICHARD FORESTER, called in those days by his Latinized name of Forestarius. Sir Richard and his father, Baldwin IV, passed over to England with his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and received the honor of knighthood after the decisive battle of Hastings, being then in his sixteenth year, from whom sprung the Foresters of Etherston and Bamborough Castles in Northumberland, and the Blake Foresters of Ashfield and Knockmoy Abbey, County of Galway and Inchorey Castle, County of Clare.

The Forester family were the principal chieftains in Northumberland and allied by marriage with all the eminent northern families, viz.: the Fetherstones, Grays of Chillingham, the Fenwicks, the Lord Barons of Hilton, the Mitfords, Barons of Mitford, from whom the Earl of Redesdale, the Collingswoods of Dislington, the Radcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater, the Haggerstons of Haggerston; the Russels from whom the Duke of Bedford, and others too numerous to mention. Many of the family were distinguished for their deeds of chivalry and warlike actions, and at the siege of Acre, A.D. 1191, a party of Saracens having sallied forth and surrounded King Richard, he would have been overpowered and made prisoner had not Sir John Forster, who seeing from a distance the danger in which the King was placed, pushed forward with couched lance followed by his retainers shouting, "To the rescue! A Forester! A Forester!' The King then cut down the Saracen leader whose troops retreated before Sir John, who for his bravery and timely assistance received from King Richard a grant to bear a Chevron Vert on his shield. There is a monument to his memory in Bamborough Abbey bearing his effigy in full armor.

In a song on the Battle of Otherbowine, in 1238, the Foresters are placed first of the clans mentioned:

"The Forster, Fenwick, Collingwood, the heroes of Renown,
High in the ranks of Lord Percy, the war axe hewed down,
The Percies in that vengeful fight, both were prisoners taken,
But for the Douglas' dead body were yielded up again."

The Forsters of Bamborough Castle were Lords of Blanchland in Northumberland, and for several generations they were Knights Bannerets, Lords Warden of the Middle Marches, High Sheriffs of Northumberland and hereditary Governors of Bamborough Castle from the reign of James I to that of George I. The Forsters of Etherstone--the head of this house--from whom those of Bamborough descended, won their honors on the field of battle; and their descendants, of Hunsdon, by their profound skill in legal knowledge. (Note by H.F.S.--Sir Thomas and Sir Robert Foster of Egham were descendants of the Hunsdon Fosters, both chief Justices). Sir Richard Forester, the son of Baldwin IV, was succeeded by his son.

VII. SIR HUGO FORESTURIOUS or Forester (Sir Richard, Baldwin IV, Baldwin III, Baldwin II, Baldwin I, Anacher Great Forester), who marched against Magnus, King of Norway, when he invaded England A.D. 1101. In the battle that ensued King Magnus was slain and his troops routed. Sir Hugo died in 1121, leaving issue.

VIII. **SIR REGINALD.** He was knighted by King Stephen for his valiant conduct at the battle of the Standard, fought August 22, 1138. He died in 1156, leaving a son and successor.

IX. SIR WILLIAM FORSTER (son of Sir Reginald). He took an active part in suppressing two formidable insurrections that broke out in Wales A.D. 1163 and again in 1165. In 1166 he took his departure for France, the people of Brittany having rebelled against their Duke Conan, but the insurrection was quelled by

Henry II with his usual promptitude, and afforded him a pretext for taking the government into his own hands. Sir William was then about returning to England, but Henry becoming involved in hostilities with Louis VII, he remained and took part in all the engagements; but the war terminating by the peace concluded at Montmirail, Jan. 6, 1169, he returned to England and died in 1176. He was succeeded by his son Sir John.

X. SIR JOHN FORSTER. He accompanied Richard I to Palestine, where he received the honor of knighthood for his valor. He was one of those who compelled John to sign the Magna Charta in 1215. He d. in 1220 and was succeeded by his son.

XI. SIR RANDOLPH FOSTER (son of Sir John). He accompanied Prince Richard, brother of Henry III, to France in 1225, the Prince being sent by the King for the purpose of regaining his French provinces. After a year's fighting an armistice was agreed upon, but the French King dying before its expiration, the hostilities were again renewed, but ended in very little result. He d. in 1256 and was succeeded by his son.

XII. SIR ALFRED FORSTER (son of Sir Randolph). He assisted Prince Edward after his escape from the rebel barons in raising an army for the purpose of releasing his father Henry III and Prince Richard from their confinement, and was appointed one of the King's officers. Having collected his army, Prince Edward fought the battle of Evesham Aug. 4, 1265, in which he was victorious. Sir Alfred received the honor of knighthood on the battlefield. He d. in 1284 and was succeeded by his son.

XIII. SIR REGINALD FORSTER (son of Sir Alfred). He fought at Bannockburn in 1314 and d. in 1328 and was succeeded by his son. His descendants were great chieftains, many being knighted, and being closely allied to the Royalty in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Sixty-one (61) of this family held the offices of mayors or sheriffs of the town of Galway. Frances Blake Forster left five children, two sons and three daughters, who still survived and one of whom, Capt. Blake Forster, J. P. of Forster Street House in this city (Galway) and Bally Keale, County Clare, is the present (1866) head of this (Blake Forster) family. There is a monument to the memory of Sir John Forster (of the time 1190) in Bamborough Abbey, being his effigy in full armor. Sir Reginald's son was:

XIV. SIR RICHARD FORSTER. He fought at Crecy Aug. 25, 1346, and at Poitiers Sept. 19, 1356. He was knighted for his valor. He d. in 1371 leaving a son.

XV. SIR WILLIAM FORSTER. He took an active part against the French for Henry V. by whom he was knighted. He was succeeded by his son.

XVI. SIR THOMAS FORSTER, (son of Sir William). He was of Etherston Castle, Knight, b. 1397, married Joan Elwerden, co-heirness to the Earldom of Angus, which is now in abeyance. He was succeeded by his son.

XVII. SIR THOMAS FORSTER (son of Sir Thomas). He was knighted, and married the daughter of Fetherstonhaugh, of Stanhope Hall, Durham, Chief of the Fetherston clan. This family is of Saxon origin, and was seated at Fetherston, in Northumberland, before the Conquest; that part of the country having been allotted to its progenitor, a Saxon officer, for his gallant conduct against the Britons. The house in which the family resided was formerly upon a hill, where were two stones, called fether stones. The house was destroyed and a new edifice erected under the hill, which valley was locally denominated a haugh, hence the name Fetherstonehaugh. Sir Thomas' children were:

1. SIR THOMAS FORSTER (son of Sir Thomas). He was knighted, was of Etherston, and married the daughter of Lord Baron Hilton, of Hilton Castle. His children were:

(1) Sir Thomas, of Etherston, Knight, who was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1564, and also in 1572, married Dorothy, daughter of Ralph, Lord Ogle of Ogle, and Baron of Bothall of Bothall Castle by Mary his wife, daughter of William Gastroigne of Lawthrop, Knight in Yorkshire. (Note: The Ogle family is of very great antiquity in the county of Northumberland in England). Sir Robert Ogle, was the eighth in lineal descent from Humphrey Ogle who settled at Ogle at the Conquest; his wife was the daughter of Lord Bothall. His children were:

1st, Sir Thomas Forster, Knight of Etherston, married **Feorina**, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wharton of Wharton. He was of Adderstone, High Seriff of Northumberland. Will dated April 4, 1589, and had children:

Sir Thomas Forster.

Cuthbert Forster, married Elizabeth Bradford. Will dated 1589. His children were (1) Sir Matthew Forster, knighted Apr. 24, 1617; (2) Thomas Forster of Brunton Esquire, who m. Margaret Forster, daughter of Richard of Zungwell Hall, Esq. He m. second Elizabeth Carr, daughter of William Carr and had issue: Ephraim, John, Reginald (b. 1595 at Brunton, England, came to America with wife Judith and seven children.)

2. SIR ROGER FORSTER (son of Sir Thomas), see next item.

XVIII. SIR ROGER FORSTER (son of Sir Thomas Forster who married the daughter of Fetherstonhaugh, Chief of the Fetherston clan). At the age of seventeen he fled from Northumberland after the slaughter of the Karrs, all Karrs but one being killed. He married a daughter of ______ Hursey. One son was:

XIX. THOMAS FORSTER, of Hunsdon Herts, yeoman of the great chamber to Queen Elizabeth. He married Margaret Browning, and died 1571. His son Sir Thomas Forster of Hunsdon, b. 1548, married Susan, daughter of Thomas Forster of Iden, County Sussex. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1612. His second son, Sir Robert Foster, of Great Fosters, Egham, born 1589, was chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, and died 1665.

Thomas Foster, eldest son of Sir Thomas, married Ann Baskerville and had issue. His second son, Col. John Foster of Egham, held a military command in the expedition to Jamaica under Penn and Venables, 1655. He received a grant of extensive estates in the parish of St. Elizabeth in that island, the greater part of which are still in the possession of the family. A descendant Thomas, went back to live on the Egham family estate and was M. P. for Dorchester. The Fosters of Brickhill, near Bedford, England, Lords of the Manor of Marston in Bedfordshire, are descended from John Foster of Jamaica. This branch is also named Foster-Barham.

There are many other branches of the Fosters of Etherstone originally which are not traced here. Sir Thomas Forster who married Dorothy Ogle had one son Sir John Forster, a distinguished military leader in the feuds between the English and Scottish Borderers, and was governor of Bamborough Castle and warden of the Middle Marches; he signed the treaty concluded in 1563 between Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots.

In the Ballad of Chevy Chase a Foster chieftain is referred to:

"Of fifteen hundred archers of England
Went away but seventy-and-three;
Of twenty hundred spearmen of Scotland
But even five and fifty.

"There was slain with the bold Percye
Sir John of Agerstoune (Sir John Forster of Etherston)
Sir Roger, the hende, Hartley,
Sir William, the bold Herone."

The last of the Bamborough Castle Fosters was Thomas, born 1683, by whom and from whose time the spelling of Foster has been used, who was M. P. for Northumberland. His estates forfeited for the part he took in the (Jacobite) rebellion of 1715, and were granted to Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who had m. Dorothy Foster the aunt of the said Thomas Forster. In 1715 he surrendered, together with Lord Derwentwater and others, and was sent to London and committed to Newgate on the charge of high treason, whence he afterward escaped through the aid and intrepidity of his sister Dorothy and fled to the continent. He died leaving no male representative of this branch of the family, but the descent is traced in the Harl. mss. from Roger Forster, the brother of Thomas Forster who married the sister of the Blind Baron of Hilton." A book was written about this story by Sir Walter Besant, a member of the Foster family, called "Dorothy Forster." Bamborough Castle is 15 miles from Alnwick in Northumberland. In 1896 the castle and also the "ancient and original seat of the Forsters from time immemorial" at Etherstone, was bought by Lord Armstrong, of the Armstrong munitions family. King Ida had his castle at Bamborough in 550, and one of the earliest churches in England was erected there by Aidan. By 1709, however, the Fosters were already bankrupt.

The Fosters have been identified with the history of the north of England and are mentioned in the poems and histories. For example, in Marmion and the Lay of the Last Minstrel by Sir Walter Scott. In the latter the lines are:

"To quit then on the English side
Red Rolan Foster loudly cried, --
'A deep carouse to you, fair bride."

In Marmion, Canto 5, XII, Scott wrote:

"There was mounting 'mong graemes of the netherby clan;
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran."

RICHARD FOSTER, TREASURER OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND A CATHOLIC.

In the "Memoirs of the Mission in England of the Capuchin Friars 1630-1669, by Father Cyprien of Gamache," at the end of THE COURT AND TIMES OF CHARLES THE FIRST, by R.F. Williams, 1848, is a good deal on the following, p. 482-487:

Father Chrysostome of Scotland, a Capuchin, made a famous conversion: "I shall only notice here the principal, which were well known to me, such as that of a virtuous gentleman and English knight, called Richard Forster. He sprang from a very noble and stanchly Catholic family, which the persecutions baused him to leave at an early age, to embrace the Protestant religion. He had the good fortune to be the grandson of a martyr. His grandfather had suffered death in defence of the faith. This noble cause having made him a prisoner along with two priests, the jailor one day left the prison-door open inadvertently; the priests on perceiving it, said: "It seems as if Divine Providence affords us this means of escape... Mr. Forster approved their design, as far as they were concerned, but not for himself; said that, in fact, they would do well to preserve themselvesfor assisting those who should have need of their aid... but, for his part, he was married; that he had a wife and children, and that God had not called him, like them, to the administration of the sacraments, and to the conversion of the people; that he had promised his family, when he parted from them, that he would never forsake them; and that he would await in the prison the accomplishment of the designs which God had with him. Accordingly, he stayed behind; the priests went forth, and he was soon condemned to death, which he underwent with great courage and joy. The prayers of this martyr and father were powerful with the Almighty to rescue from heresy a son who was morally virtuous, and who had formed an intimate friendship with a Mr. Taleur (Taylor?), an Englishman by birth, and agent to the Archduchess of the Low Countries, Isabel Claire Eugenie. He was at home when Father Chrysostome arrived to receive 99 tapers and 99 addresses, touching his mission and his journey; for this judicious and zealous agent, besides the affairs of his employer, was much engaged for the benefit of Catholics and for the protection of priests. He received with great gravity Father J. Chrysostome; and...told him that he had come most opportunely; that a respectable gentleman, a good friend of his, resided on the borders of Scotland; that he could go with him in perfect assurance, and...by persuading him gently to forsake the Protestant religion and to embrace the Catholic...They went to the gentleman who was in another room... They settled their affairs, and soon set out. "

"During the journey, Father J. Chrysostome begged Mr. Forster not to take it amiss, if he did not continue his conversation all the way, as he wanted a little time to himself... His prayers and his meditatons rendered Mr. Forster well disposed to profit by his conversations." He converted him before he reached home, and when he got there converted his wife and all their children and some servants. But they had difficulty secretly practicing the rites and baptism and the Calvinists found out about the conversion and fined them, etc. "Heaven having brought the Lord High Treasurer acquainted with the superior understanding and the solid virtue of Mr. Forster, he employed him secretly in the affairs of the kingdom, induced the King to grant him a pension, derived important services from him for the State, for the Catholics, and for religion. The Queen, being informed of the matter, determined to have him for her treasurer, and it was in this office that I had the happiness to be acquainted with him."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Catholics, and for religion. [illegible]

REGINALD FOSTER

A Collection of Data which Definitely Disqualifies the English
Ancestry given him by Pierce on pages 11-15 of the
Foster Genealogy published in 1899, Search
made at Newberry Library by Dorothy
D. Pieters, 1934.

"We have found that the above is based upon a pedigree published in the Visitations of Northumbarland and which is reproduced in Volume II, p. 14, of The Genealogist... Waters in Vol. I, p. 41, of his Genealogical Gleanings in England, published in 1901, says: "In the latter family (house of Forster of Etherston, the bap;tismal name of Reignold often occurs, suggesting the possible origin of Reginald Foster of Ipswich. They bore 'Argent, a chevron vert between three bugle-horns stringed sable'. ... Richard Mundy, Visit. of Northamptonshire. Waters again mentions the family in Vol. I, p. 797, wherein he quotes the will of Richard Quiney of London, grocer, in which is the statement: "my cousin Reginald Forster, Esq., and his wife.' Richard Quiney was the son of Richard Quiney by Ellen, dau. of John Sadler of Stratford-on-Avon. 'Their connection (the Quiney family) with Shakespeare and indirectly with John Harvard and Gov. Wyllys of Connecticut makes them interesting."* Richard Quiney's will was made May 25, 1682, and proved Nov. 21, 1684, presumably in London.

"Sources: History of Northumberland, issued under the direction of Northumberland County History Committee, 1893 (page torn but probably was 8 Vols.) In Vol. I, pp. 219-233 is a complete account of the family which Pierce has given in sketchy outline... on ly authenticated lineges were presented on the charts. It was here that Cuthbert Forster of Brunton, who married Elizabeth Bradford, was identified definitely and conclusively as the son of Sir. Thomas Forster (will dated Apr. 4, 1589),sheriff of Northumberland, 1563, 71, and his wife Florence, dau. of Thomas Wharton, and sister of Thomas, Lord Wharton of Wharton. In Vol. II, pp. 109-13, a full account was given of Cuthbert Forster's family...

I. CUTHBERT FORSTER of Brunton, 2d son of Thomas Forster of Adderstone; will dated Oct. 1589 (see V. I, p. 228), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bradford of Bradford, to whom her husband devised the tithes of Learmouth and Mindrum; issue, 1. Thomas (below), 2. Samuel of Newton-by-the-sea, named in his father's will, 1589; will dated Dec. 12, 1612, 3. Grace (m. John Forster of Tuggal Hall), 4. Jane (m. Florence Forster of Low Buston.)

II. Thomas Forster of Brunton, Northumberland, England, 1615; was eldest son and heir of his father; named in his grandfather's will in 1589; will dated June 19, 1648, proved 1648; inventory was dated June 1, 1648; m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Richard Forster of Tuggal Hall; issue: 1. Elizabeth; m. 2d, Jane, dau. of William Carr of Ford; under her husband's will had her two-thirds out of Brunton; issue: 1. Ephraim,2. John, 3. Reginald (below), 4. Matthew of Lucker, aged 66 in 1676; 6. Edmund.

III. REGINALD FORSTER of Brunton; to whom his father devised lands in Brunton; buried according to the Bamburgh Register, Oct. 16, 1656, m. Ann _____. The Alnwick Register says: 'late wife of Mr. Reynold Forster of Brumpton, buried Sept. 3, 1676.'; issue: 1. Grace (buried according to Bamburgh Register, Mar. 11, 1655-56; possibly had 2. Thomas, who was buried in Lucker Chapel Oct. 30, 1677.

"Most of the above parish records were taken from the Bamburgh Register and the Durham Probate Registry."

(Note by H.F.S. The Saddlers of Virginia were also of the Quiney connection and related to the Moody family which inter-married with the Fosters.)

1. THE ANCESTRY OF CHRISTOPHER FOSTER 1603-1687

I have tried to find the ancestry of Christopher Foster in the various libraries in the United States and have accumulated a great many notes but no information on the main problem as yet. In 1947 I hired C. Harold Ridge, of Phillimore Company, Genealogical Researchers, 120 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2, to do this research. He found the ancestry of Frances Stevens, wife of Christopher Foster, in Ewell, Surrey, England, and the birth of their three children in the Ewell parish records, Rebecca March 5, 1630-1; Nathaniel 4 May, 1632; John 8 May, 1634. They were married there 24 Dec. 1628. However, nothing whatsoever was produced about Christopher Foster, though the Surrey records were searched. He also failed to find the Will of Frances Stevens' mother, Alice, proved about 1645.

The chief clue we have is his coat of arms, now in the Southampton, Long Island, museum: "Argent on a bend, wavy sable, three bucks' heads cabossed, or." These are the arms of the Fosters of Iden, Sussex, recorded in 1612 and 1623 at Surrey and Hunsdon both. The Fosters of Essex also used these arms, perhaps with a difference.

In Colonial Families of the United States, by G. N. Mackenzie, p. 238, the lineage is given of Egbert Foster, descendant of Christopher, thus: "This family claims descent from Lyredic, the 'Great Forester of Flanders,' who d. 802, A.D., ancestor of Sir Thomas Foster, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 24th November 1609; d 18th May, 1612; m. Susan Forster. Christopher Foster, b. 1603; d. 1687; styled on the shipping list as a farmer, the founder of this branch of the American family with wife Frances and three children, came probably from Surrey, England, embarked in London 17th June, 1635, in the ship Abigail, Captain Robert Hackwell; was probably first in Boston, where he was made Freeman 17th April, 1637. In the same year we find him in Lynn, where in 1638 sixty acres of land were allotted to him. In 1651 he removed to Southampton, Long Island; m. in England, Frances Stevens, daughter of Alice Stevens, of Ewell in Surrey, England." He gives as his descendants:

"I. George, b. in England and came to America in 1634, being entrusted to Dr. Samuel Fuller, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"II. Rebecca, b. 1630, in England; removed to Southampton, Long Island.

"III. Nathaniel, b. 1633, in England; removed to Huntington, Long Island.

"IV. John, b. 1634, in England; removed to Southampton, Long Island. The name of his wife is unknown.

"V. Benjamin.

"VI. Hannah, m. Daniel Sayre.

"VII. Joseph, b. 1638.

"VIII. Lydia.

"IX. Sarah, m. Samuel Johnes."

As we see from the above, George could not have been the son of Frances Stevens, but might have been by a first wife of Christopher Foster, as the former's marriage did not occur until 1628 in Ewell, Surrey, unless she returned to Ewell after being in America shortly after her marriage, of which we have no record.

I wrote to the Institute of American Genealogy, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., of which I am a member, and they answered: "We have gone through our file for data on Christopher Foster. The only theory of ancestry we find on him is that given in CORY, C1306, that Christopher Foster (to Amer. 1635 on the 'Abigail' Lynn, Mass.; to Southampton, L.I. 1651, etc.) was born 1603, Reading, Berkshire, son of John and Margaret, and that Burke's Peerage gives: Anthony^1; Thomas^2; Thomas^3; Humphrey^4; Sir Humphrey^5; Sir George^6; Sir Humphrey^7; William^8 of Reading, Berks (younger bro. of Sir Wm. of Aldermaston), John^9, Christopher^{10} b. 1603; Hannah^{11} m. Daniel Sayre. No other listings we have on him show any data earlier than his arrival on the 'Abigail.'

"We can't find anything through our location file on the founding of Cape Ann, nor do we have any complete history of Salem. In the Jewett History of Essex Co., 1878, M669zx, we find little help. It simply says that merchants and gentlemen of Dorchester, England, sent colonists for a fishing venture and that of the men who were left at Cape Ann, 'history has not left their names.' It continues with the statement that Roger Conant was appointed 1625 by the Dorchester Co. to be governor at Cape Ann--then that about a year later the Company ceased and some of the men returned to England while Conant and the rest moved to Salem. In the chapter on Salem there are given a few names of men as being 'among those who came with Conant'-- no Fosters mentioned in connection with Conant. We would be inclined to wonder if there are any extant records of the short-lived Dorchester Company giving the names of those who came in the interests of the company and especially those who came with Roger Conant. It does seem necessary to try to find Pierce's authority for Christopher and John Foster being with Conant at Cape Ann--Christopher evidently could have been there and other known places, too, according to the known dates. Perhaps the Malet Place genealogists would know if any Dorchester Co. records could be found in England. If no list of the Cape Ann men exists in this country, Pierce must have had some English data."

I had earlier received a letter from Clifford K. Shipton, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., author of Roger Conant, saying, "There is no accurate list of Roger Conant's company. The names of all those who stayed and founded families are to be recovered from the standard histories of Salem, but there may well have been some unmarried servants who died or returned to England."

I had earlier found in Burke's General Armoury: Foster, Weeke Co., Somerset, Christopher Foster, temp. James I, son of John Foster and grandson of William Foster of Reading, a younger brother of Wm. Foster, Esq., of Aldermaston. Berks, Visit. Somerset, 1623. Sa a chevron vert between three arrows inverted, ar a martlet for dif." Berry shows Sheriffs of Berks, with Sir. Wm. Foster of Aldermaston temp. James I, Humphrey near end of Elizabeth, Sir Humphrey Foster of Aldermaston, Charles I, etc. etc. Somerset is near Devonshire and if Christopher Foster were there in 1623, he might have been connected with the Dorchester Company of Devonshire, but these are not the same coat of arms as those of Long Island. Marshall's reference to Gentleman's Magazine 1821, 1,295,387 (May), has a discussion of Anthony Foster in whose house Leicester had his wife murdered as told in Kenilworth, by Scott. One says he was of the Humphrey Foster family and the other of Richard of Salop. The reference is "Ped. of Fosters of Meere (T.P.) Broadside," which may be of Berks.

I had to wait six or eight months to get a report from the Society of Genealogists at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, England, but when it arrived it was a very good document. The letter from the secretary, V.W. B. Church, Ref. NM/PJ, July 27, 1953, said: "Nothing definite has been found. However, the Christopher Foster given in the 1623 Visitation of Somerset as son of John Foster of Reading and grandson of William Foster of Reading, a younger brother of William Foster of Aldermaston, appears to have been living in Somerset in 1640, see pages 2 and 3 of the Foster report, so that he is probably not the Christopher Foster who went to America." This reference I had found in the Sayre genealogy in the Institute of American Genealogy, Cory, C1306, "Eliakin and Sarah (Sayre) Cory and John of Southold," by Harriet C. Dickinson, 1914. They had no Sayre genealogy. The report of the Society of Genealogists in London was as follows:

"Christopher Foster married Frances Stevens in 1628 at Ewell, Surrey, and emigrated to America.

"FOSTER OF ALDERMASTON AND WEEK, CO. SOMERSET:

"Burke's Peerage: No entry for Foster or Forster of Aldermaston could be found in Burke's Peerage, Burke's Dormant and Extinct Baronetcies contained a pedigree of this family, but no reference to Christopher was found.

"Visitations of Berkshire, 1532, 1566, 1623, and 1664-6. The pedigress for Forster of Aldermaston in the visitations contained no Christopher.

"Victoria County History of Berkshire: This contained some information on Foster under the section Aldermaston, but nothing for Christopher.

"Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire: This too contained a pedigree of Forster of Aldermaston, but no mention of a Christopher could be found.

"Parish Registers: Reading. There were two churches in Reading whose registers might contain an entry of baptism of Christopher Foster, St. Giles and St. Mary. There is a transcript of St. Mary's registers in the Society's library; it contains no entry for Christopher Foster. The registers of St. Giles begin in 1564, there is no transcript in the library.

"As mentioned in our report of December 30th, 1952, there are four places in Somerset named Week. These are in the following parishes: Drayton and Curry Rivel; St. Cuthbert Wells; Stogursey; there is also Wyke Champflower in the parish of Bruton. The transcript of Bruton 1554-1680 was searched. One entry only for Foster was found, but this was not Christopher. Of the other parishes, we have Bishop's Transcripts for odd years only, and in the case of St. Cuthbert's Wells, the transcript is not early enough.

"Somerset Lay Subsidies, 1624-74: This contained one entry for Christopher Foster under Kingsbury Regis 1640-1. According to the ordnance survey map, there is a Kingsbury Episcopi near Curry Rivel. This is the only Kingsbury which could be traced in Somerset. As it is near Curry Rivel, it seems quite possible that this is the Christopher who was described as 'of Weeke,' and if so, as he was living in Somerset in 1640, it would appear that this is not the Christopher Foster who emigrated to America."

YORKSHIRE: The Society of Genealogists found a very important lead in Yorkshire, as this is the county from which many of Christopher Foster's closest friends came from in Long Island. Our ancestor Jonas Wood, came from Yorkshire probably Halifax. Edmund Wood came from Shelf, Halifax, Yorkshire, son of James and Janet Shuttleworth Wood. Their congregation from Yorkshire was led by Richard Denton and arrived in 1630, first in Lynn, then in Watertown, Mass., from which place they migrated to Connecticut and founded the first settlement--at Wethersfield. One Jonas was called Jonas Oakham or Oram from Yorkshire. This group of "perpetual pilgrims" whose story I have written in the appendices, then went on to Stamford, Conn., to Hempstead, L.I. and on to Southampton, L.I., but some of them even went further and founded the New Jersey colony after that. Among this group we find Henry Pierson of Yorkshire, John Jessup of Yorkshire (our ancestor), Matthew Mitchell of Halifax, Yorkshire, Rev. Richard Denton of Halifax, Rev. Henry Smith of Halifax. Probably John Lum also came from Halifax. Thurston Raynor was of Ipswich, Suffolk, (our ancestor), and so was Robert Rose. Thos. Armitage was of Bristol, England. These werethe most stiff-necked Puritans of New England in their day, and all clannish Yorkshiremen for the most part, speaking a dialect different from that in the rest of England. In Long Island they originally divided it into Ridings as in Yorkshire. John Jessup was thought to be from Bromehall, Yorkshire, and came with the Rev. Joseph Hull of Northleigh, Devon, 1635, with about twenty families "gathered largely from the parishes of Batcombe and Broadway in Somersetshire," C.E. Banks says, one being Richard Jones of Dinder, Somerset, who went to Long Island. Christopher Foster, with William Foster and Thomas Foster, joined this group in Hempstead, Long Island, 1647, but with part of the group moved to Southampton by 1650.

The Society's report says: "Card Index. This is a collection of nearly three million cards containing items of general genealogical interest, i.e., baptisms, marriages, burials, references to wills, chancery proceedings, monumental inscriptions, MS. and printed pedigrees, etc. The cards are arranged alphabetically under surnames. The cards for Christopher Foster were examined, those concerning the period were noted as follows:

"Christopher Foster, Yorkshire Exchequer Deponents 6 James 1 Hilary 2 and 40 Elizabeth Hilary 16.

"Christopher Foster, son of William ffoster of Bradford, bapt. Oct. 26, 1600, Bradford, Yorks.

"Christopher Foster Personal Estate 1591-6, Binbrook, Lincoln, Dawson v. Taylor. Chancery Proceedings Series 2, 237/103.

"Since there were two references to Yorkshire the Yorkshire section was searched for Foster Pedigrees.

"Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire 1665. Under Forster of Rothwell, a Christopher Forster who died young was found, he was the son of James Forster of . . . in co. Northumberland and his wife Joane daughter of Robert Roode of . . . in Co. Ebor (unreadable) A younger brother of this Christopher was aged 40 in 1666.

"This visitation also contained a pedigree of Forster of Stokeley, but no entry for Christopher was found.

"Foster's Visitations of Yorkshire 1584. This contained no entry for Christopher Foster.

"Bradford. The transcript of Bradford parish register in the library contains marriages only 1596-1708." Bradford is near Halifax, Yorks, so this Christopher b. Oct. 26, 1600, could be ours, and the age is about the same, he being 32 in 1635.

CONNECTICUT. The Society of Genealogists found a very important lead in Connecticut, as [illegible] is the county from which many of Christopher [illegible] Long Island, 1647, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There is a collection of [illegible] [illegible] containing [illegible] of [illegible] genealogical interest, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] references to wills, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Library [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Oct. 20, 1673, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

THE FOSTERS OF YORK COUNTY, ENGLAND

A report June 16, 1954, from the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7, says "nothing relevant has been found," and enclosed the following data for the names of Christopher, John, Thomas or William Foster, who may have been brothers and may have come from the Bradford or Halifax area of Yorkshire:

"BOYD'S MARRIAGE INDEX:

"The Yorkshire volumes were examined, and all entries for Christopher, John, Thomas or William Foster were noted in the period 1570-1605:

1570 William Foster & Margaret Londer, York St. Michael le Belfry.
1571 William Foster & Janet ____, Sprotborough
1572 William Foster & Elizabeth Foures, Doncaster
1573 John Foster & Alice Hargill, Howden
1575 William Foster & Catherine Dransfelde, Doncaster.
1575 Thomas Foster & Janet Burtsaule, Settrington
1575 Thomas Foster and Jane Farnworth, Tickhill
1577 William Foster & Elizabeth Tipladie, Settrington
1577 John Foster and Ellen Watson, Wintringham.
1577 William Foster and Ann Eggburn, Doncaster.
1577 William Foster and Jane German, Doncaster.
1577 William Foster and Ann Stones, Hatfield
1578 William Foster and Elizabeth Hervet, Kildwick in Craven.
1578 William Foster and Agnes Fox, Doncaster.
1580 Thomas Foster and Agnes Jackson, Crayke
1581 John Foster and Jane Dawson, Thorne.
1582 John Foster and Joan Shepard, Arksey.
1582 John Foster and Mary Birley, Sheffield.
1582 Thomas Foster and Susan Robson, Leeds.
1583 Thomas Foster and Alice Browne, Rothwell.
1583 Thomas Foster and Isabel Garforth, Kildwick in Craven.
1583 Thomas Foster and Isabel Teale " " "
1586 William Foster and Frances Crofte, Doncaster.
1586 John Foster and Helen Spent, Tickhill.
1586 William Foster & _______ Otley.
1587 William Foster and Elizabeth Mounkhouse, York St. Michael.le Belfry.
1587 Thomas Foster and Alice Cook, Tickhill.
1588 William Foster and Elizabeth Hebden, York Holy Trinity, Goodramsgate.
1588 John Foster and Margery Fosse, Wensley.
1588 Thomas Foster and Mag ____, Howden.
1588 John Foster and Alice Styringe, Kildwick in Craven.
1589 John Foster and Agnes Ricrofte, Kildwick in Craven.
1589 Thomas Foster and Ann Droning, Hatfield.
1589 Christopher Foster and Susan Sympson, Doncaster.
1589 Thomas Foster and Alice Martin, High Melton.
1590 William Foster and Jane Apleyard, Wintringham.
1590 John Foster and Agnes Richardson.
1592 Thomas Foster and Catherine Cook als Gail Conisbrough
1593 Thomas Foster and Margaret Hyrst, Rotherham.
1593 Christopher Foster and Frances Hawmonde, Wragby.
1593 Thomas Foster and Elizabeth Bankus, Wintringham.
1595 Thomas Foster and Elizabeth Rawson, Bingley.
1595 Thomas Foster and Ann Colson, Manfield.
1595 William Foster and Isabel Crawshaye, Doncaster.
1597 John Foster and Ellen Richardson, Clapham

(2) THE FOSTERS IN YORK COUNTY, ENGLAND.

1597 John Foster and Mary Peacock, Settrington.
1598 Thomas Foster and Ann Yonge, Burnsall.
1599 Thomas Foster and Dorothy Wright, Leeds.
1599 Thomas Foster and Elizabeth Thornhill, Leeds.
1599 Thomas Foster and Eleanor Pindar, Conisbrough.
1599 John Foster and Janet Battersbie, Clapham.
1600 William and Mary Bingly, Tickhill.
1601 Thomas Foster and Joan Buttery, Tickhill.
1603 William Foster and Helen Welburn, Oswaldkirk.
1603, Thomas Foster and Grace Hewet, Arksey.
1604, Thomas Foster and Helen Pollerd, Rothwell.
1604 John Foster and Mary Doughty, Rotherham.
1604 John Foster and Margaret Hebdon, Leeds.
1605 John Foster and Dorothy Hobson, Otley.
1605 William Foster & Jane Dymsdayle, York St. Martin cum Gregoyy.

"The two entries referring to Christopher Foster were followed up first. In the Wragby parish register transcript the full entry of the marriage noted above is as follows:

"Nuptiae Xpoferi Foster et Franciscae Hawmonde vigesimo octavo die Januarii, 1693.

"This transcript contains in the first volume 1538-1704 two other entries relating to Christopher Foster:

"Obitus Francisca uxoris Christophori Foster decimo die Septembris 1628.

"Obitus Christophor Foster vicessimo sexto Febru. 1639.

"This indicates that this couple had no children baptised in the parish in which they were themselves married and buried.

"The transcript for Doncaster only contains marriages so it was only possible to follow up the marriage entry noted above: 1589 Apr 15 Christopher Foster & Susanna Sympson.

"This marriage transcript contains only one other entry for a Christopher Foster, m. Anne Stephenson in 1618.

"The transcripts of all the other parishes mentioned were then examined for any Christopher Foster baptised c. 1603:

York St. Martin cum Gregory--The index contained no entry for Christopher Foster.
Otley--No entry for Christopher Foster was found.
Leeds--The first volume covering 1571-1612 only was examined. A burial of a Christopher Foster was found in 1573. In 1589 occurred the following:
Dec. 30 Christopher child of Thomas Foster, Headrow.
In 1610 occurred the baptism and burial of a Christopher Foster, child of Jo. Foster.
Rotherham--There is in the library only a transcript of the marriages and the early registers 1542-1563, too early to be of use.
Rothwell--This transcript is not indexed, so was not examined, as it would take a considerable time to examine page by page.
Arksey--There is no transcript of this register in the library.
Oswaldkirk-- " " " " "
Tickhill " " " " "
Clapham--This contains many entries for Christopher Foster, but the first baptism of a child Christopher is: 1619 Xpoferus filius Richardi Foster de Borenhead April 18.

Conisbrough--There is no transcript in the library

Burnsall--The transcript in the library is not early enough to be of any use.

Settrington--The index to this transcript contained no entry for Christopher Foster.

Hanfield--The index to this transcript contained no Christopher Foster.

Bingley and Wintringham. The indices to these transcripts contained no entry for Christopher Foster.

High Melton--There is no transcript for the register of this parish in the library.

Hatfield--There is no transcript in the library.

Kildwick in Craven--The first volume only of the transcript containing 1575-1622 was examined. No Christopher Foster was found in the index.

Howden. The Index to the first volume 1543-1659 contained no mention of Christopher Foster.

Wensley--The Index to this transcript contained a number of entries for Christopher Foster. The first entry was for the baptism of a Christopher Foster in 1553, the other entries referred to marriages and burials.

York Holy Trinity Goodramsgate--The Index to this transcript contained a great number of entries for Christopher Foster. The earliest of these entries, however, was in 1643, too late to be of use.

York St. Michael le Belfry--The Index to the first volume but the only entry before 1641 was the baptism of a Christopher Foster in 1577.

Sheffield. The Index to the first volume only containing baptisms and marriages 1560 to 1634-5 was examined. This contained no entry for Christopher Foster.

Thorne--There is no transcript of this parish register in the library.

Crayke--There is no transcript of this register in the library.

Sprotborough--There is no transcript of this register in the library.

(Signed) SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, June 16,1954

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NOTE BY HELEN FOSTER SNOW, Madison, Conn: As there were a Christopher Foster and a John Foster in Salem, Mass., it seems possible the Salem Fosters are of the same family in England as Christopher Foster of Long Island.

There were in Hempstead, Long Island, with Christopher Foster, Thomas and William Foster, and John, probably a son, who look to be brothers of Christopher. A Thomas Foster was also in Weymouth, Boston and Braintree, Mass. Pope's Pioneers lists Thomas Foster, son of Thomas, who gave a letter of attorney in Boston to his brother Richard of Ipswich in England, shipmaster, July 29, 1639, concerning his wife's inheritance--Abigail Wimes. William Foster was in 1634 a proprietor of Ipswich, Mass. William of Charlestown, Mass. 1652, had children Anna,Richard.

Yorkshire was a center of Puritanism, especially the clothing towns, such as Bradford, and we find the families associated with Christopher Foster in Hempstead and earlier comers to Connecticut, were chiefly Yorkshiremen, such as Jonas Wood,of Oakham or Oram, Yorkshire; Henry Pierson of Yorkshire (at Southampton, L.I.); John Jessup of Yorkshire; Matthew Mitchell of Halifax, England, near Bradford in Yorkshire; Rev. Richard Denton, of Halifax, England; Rev. Henry Smith, of Halifax, England; Edmund Wood of Shelf, Halifax, Yorkshire, England. (See the FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, appendices on the Perpetual Pilgrims, Wood genealogy etc.) Others came from Ipswich in Suffolk, such as Robert Rose, Thurston Raynor, etc. These families went from Massachusetts on to Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn., and to Long Island. Another good clue would be around Ipswich, Suffolk, where Thomas Foster, son of Thomas, sent the letter to his brother Richard. This was a small group, and it is likely they came over together from their home parishes in England.

H.F.S.

a. OTHER EARLY FOSTERS IN AMERICA

Another clue is that Christopher might possibly have had brothers named John and Thomas, **as** there is a reference to these two in connection with him as follows:

In the Foster Genealogy, F. C. Pierce says, p. 694: "Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem), in 1628...Roger Conant came over with a company, including John Foster, Christopher Foster and others, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after he removed to the north shore." I have not seen any other reference to this but have searched for it. This might have been an error, as Roger had a brother Christopher Conant who came on the Anne in 1623, along with Timothy Hatherley of St. Olaves, Southwark, Surrey, whose sister, Eglin, was mother of Edward Foster, a lawyer who came to Scituate, Mass. Edward Foster's sister married Isaac Robinson, son of the founder of Congregationalism of Holland. A George Foster lived with Samuel Fuller in Plymouth and is mentioned in his Will dated July 30, 1633, which says, "And as for George ffoster being placed wth me by his parents still living at Sagos, my will is that he be restored to his mother." (Saugus is the old name for Lynn, Mass.) F. C. Pierce p. 878 says: "Christopher was the father of George, who came to America the year before his parents." Samuel Fuller's Will was proved April, 1637.

In Mather's The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island in Connecticut, p. 346 says of Christopher Foster: "He removed to Lynn; and went thence to Hempstead, in 1647, and to Southampton in 1651, with him was his wife Frances and several children." (See N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Rec. 10, 10, 11.) William, John and Thomas Foster were also in Hempstead before 1658.

Mather further notes, p. 160, that Thompson's History of Long Island, 1, 3, 4, and 2, 6, gives names of the Hempstead settlers. However, Charles B. Moore, author of the index gives these additional names in a list of the Proprietors of Hempstead, 1647 (N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Rec. 10. 9-14--CHRISTOPHER AND THOMAS FOSTER. (It also included Wood and others.) P. 159 notes that Hempstead was settled in 1644, some settlers being from Stamford, Conn. John Stevens from Stamford was there, Thurston Raynor, Jonas Wood H. (of Halifax, England) and Jonas Wood of Oram, England, also Henry Pierson etc.

As to the possible brother John, F. C. Pierce P. 694 in "The Salem Branch of Fosters" says: "John Foster, Senior, was born in England, in 1626; m. in Salem, Mass., probably in 1649, Martha Tompkins, daughter of Ralph and Katharine (Aborn). She was b. about 1630....Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem), in 1628, the north shore of Cape Cod Bay had been for a long time the rendezvous of English fishermen. A number of men belonging to Devonshire united in a planting, fishing and trading enterprise at Cape Ann, which proved a failure. Roger Conant came over with a company, including JOHN FOSTER, CHRISTOPHER FOSTER AND OTHERS, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after he removed to the north shore. In 1628 a grant was obtained from the council at Plymouth, in Devon, which, March 19, 1627-8, conveyed the soil extending three miles to the northward of Merrimack River, and three miles southward of Charles River, and in length within the prescribed breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea.

"Capt. John Endicott arrived on Sept. 6, 1628, accompanied by one hundred adventurers.

"First mention found of John Foster on town records, Salem (11, Essex, 185) 1657. He was paid L8 for work on the bridge." He had 13 children, including sons Samuel, John, Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, David, Ebenezer.

Pierce adds of above John: "It is said he was closely related to Samuel of Chelmsford and Andrew of Andover, but I do not think so." (P.60.)

* * *

Pierce p. 1015 in "Descendants of John Foster of Kingsware, England," says:

"John Foster, b. Kingsware*, England, d. in Kingsware, England. (Devonshire)

"i. Thomas b. about 1642 in Kingsware, England, m. Susanna Parker, in New London, Conn. 1666. He was a master mariner; sailed between New London, Boston, and the Barbadoes. He d. 1685. Res., New London, Conn.

"ii. Edward B. Kingsware about 1644; m. Elizabeth Harris and Ann Hills. He was in Marblehead, Mass. in 1668, and 1670 went to Middletown, Conn. and Guilford, Conn. He was evidently a mariner.

"iii. Bartholomew, b. about 1646; m. Hannah Verry." In 1669 bought a house in Bridget Varney and was employed in maritime pursuits Gloucester, Mass. His son Bartholomew Jr. in 1710 bought land in Meriden, Conn., later with Timothy bought land in Farmington, Conn. and also resided in Hartford, 1694.

* * *

There is also a Col. John Foster P. 60: "Born Alesbury, Bucks Co., England, came to America, located in Boston; m. Lydia_______." He d. 1711. "He was one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston and one of the most influential men of his day." He was admitted a freeman 1682 in Boston. His daughter Sarah m. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson.

* * *

James Foster, mariner, d. unm. in Yarmouth, Barnstable County, Mass. on Cape Cod, 1685. His Will mentions his sister Elizabeth Wopshot, daughter of Elizabeth Torlton lately living in Jacobs Streete in Southworke near London and to the heirs of her body, also his mother then wife of John Torlton living in Jacobs Street, also an agent for produce Robert Torlton lately living in Pewter Hall, Lime Street, London. Elisah Hedge and Capt. John Thacher were executors.

* * *

Pierce notes p. 59: "Early in the 17th century four sons of Allen Foster, of England, viz., Jonathan, David, Ephraim and Samuel, came to this country. One settled in Maine, another on Long Island, another in northern New Jersey, and Samuel in Cape May, south New Jersey, from whom sprang most all the Fosters in the lower county of West Jersey.

* * *

Pierce on p. 485, "The Dorchester Branch" has Rev. Thomas Foster, b. England, m. there Abigail Wimes, daughter of Mathew, of Ipswich, England, in Suffolk Co. He died in England 1628, Will proved 1638 Suffolk. His children Were: (His

*Note: Kingsware or Kingsweare (St. Thomas a Becket), is a parish in the union of Totnes, Hundred of Haytor, Paignton, and South division of Devon 3 1/4 miles (SW by S) from Brixham. It is on the Eastern side of Dartmouth harbour. (Lewis' Topographical Dictionary.)

res. was Biddenden and Ipswich, England.)

i. Richard b. in England about 1595, probably at Biddenden, D. 1639, Biddenden, Kent, m. Patience Bigg, sister of John and of the husband of Rachel Bigg. She was b. 1595. "17 Aprilis, 1635. This p'ties hereonder expressed are to be transported to New England imbarqued in ye Elizabeth Wm. Stagg Mr.....Patience ffoster, aged 40, and son Hopestill ffoster, aged 14. In 1635 there arrived in Massachusetts many ships with passengers from England, and the plantation at Dorchester attracted its full share of them." John Bigg of Maidstone, County, Kent, 1641-2, in his Will mentions his sister Foster and brother Stowe and mother, all three in New England, cousin James Bates of New England, and brother Small hope Bigg. James Bate and his family came in the same ship with Hopestill Foster.

ii. Sergt. Thomas b. in England about 1600, m. about 1638 Elizabeth______ who d. 1694-5. "Thomas Foster came to America in the ship 'Hercules', with his brother William in 1634. He was the gunner at the castle, "in Boston. In 1640 he res. at Weymouth, Mass., but before 1659 resided at Billerica. He was also in Braintree, unless this is another Foster, and the town historr 1655 notes Goodman Foster of Braintree. Gen. Reg. xxvi, 394, says "Thomas Foster was a blacksmith, and the progenitor of a long line of blacksmiths." He d. 1682. Lechford p. 337 notes Thomas Foster of N. E.

iii. Capt. William Foster, son of Rev. Thomas Foster of Biddenden and Ipswich, England, b. in England in 1618, m. Susanna and 2d Anne Brackenbury b. 1628, d. 1714. "William was admitted to the church of Charlestown 1652. Savage says he was of Boston, 1644, with wife Susanna. He was evidently the passenger of his name in the Hercules from Southampton in 1634." He was a sea captain, master of the Dolphin in 1669. Mather's Magnalia says of him: "There was a Godly Gentleman of Charlestown, one Mr. Foster, who, with his son, was taken captive by Turkish Enemies. Much Prayer was employed, both privately and publicly by the good people, here, for the Redemption of that Gentleman...he was now set at liberty." He d. 1698 in Charlestown, Mass. and in his will mentions his kinswoman Eleanor Davis in England and her daughter Mary Davis.

iv. Sarah Foster, daughter of Rev. Thomas above, m. John Smith.

v. Elizabeth m. William Ferris.

vi. Jane, m.______Ledbrooke, had son Robert.

* * *

Pierce gives "The Foster Family of Scituate," p. 920:

"Timothy Foster b. prob. Devonshire, England, md. 2d in England, Mrs. Eglin (Hatherly) Hanford. She m. 3d. in America (Savage says) Deacon Richard Sealis, who d. in Scituate, in 1656. Eglin Hatherly was a sister of the venerable Timothy Hatherly who arrived in Plymouth in the 'Ann' in 1623. His home was destroyed by fire and he returned to England in 1625, returning hither in 1632 in the 'Charles' from Barnstable. Landing in Boston he went to Plymouth and to Scituate in 1633. He was a large property owner...and was considered the guardian and patron of Scituate. He was....commissioner of the United Colonies for three years. He d. in 1666, issueless. After the death of her second husband, Timothy Foster, she came to America with her children. She had three children: Eglin Hanford and Lettie Hanford (Mrs. Edmund Foster) and Rev. Thomas Hanford, paster of the church of Norwalk, Conn. 'being the only son of Eglin Sealis, by her first husband.' See Colony Records, 1666. Her third husband was Deacon Sealis, a member of Mr. Lathrope's church, who went to Scituate in 1634...A Mr. Foster, in looking over Worthy's Devonshire Wills, London, 1896, happened upon the following

abstract...The last Will of Elinor Mortimer, alias Tanner, of Fremington, widow." She mentions her son Tymothy Hatherly and Eglin Hanver. Eglin Hanford came with two daughters in the 'Planter' in 1635. Eglin married Isaac Robinson, Jr. grandson of the founder of Congregationalism.

Hon. Edward Foster, son of Timothy above, b. Kent, England, m. 1635 Lettice Hanford, by Captain Standish. "Edward Foster, lawyer, was one of the 'men of Kent,' and settled in Kent street at the corner near Satuit brook in 1633... It is certain Edward Foster was in Scituate before 1628...I believe that he came from England in the ship 'Ann' in company with his uncle Timothy Hatherly in 1623....He probably came from Devonshire, but Timothy Hatherly was a merchant in London before coming to this country." He died 1643 leaving wife as executrix and a son Timothy named.

* * *

Pierce also lists "The Chelmsford Branch" p. 981:

Hon. Samuel Foster b. England 1619, d. 1702, res. Dedham, Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass. In 1647 in Dedham, Mass. he married Esther Kemp, daughter of Edward. He brought a coat-of-arms.

* * *

Pierce has a chapter on "Andrew Foster, of Andover," Mass. p. 1032: "Andrew Foster b. England about 1579, m. in England, Ann_____ who d. Dec. 3, 1692. Of Andrew Foster very little is known, excepting that he was made a freeman in 1669; had wife, Ann, and several children. He died at the extreme age of one hundred and six...Andrew was no doubt married twice, both times in England.... The name of Andrew Foster, of Andover, appears in the list of first settlers who came about 1640. There are twelve items of grant to him." His widow Ann "attended to the probate in person, and of course understood the methods and the reason of the law...Nevertheless, seven years later, she was accused, tried and condemned as a witch," with her daughter, Mary Lacey and her granddaughter "Mary Lacey Junior." Hawthorne's ancestor was at her trial. She died in prison.

Pierce lists another early William Foster, P. 60: "Born in England, was of Ipswich, Mass. and New port, Rhode Island; may have been brother or relative of Eginald. He had land granted him in Ipswich in 1635, says Felt. He was disarmed Nov. 1637, as a follower of Wheelwright, and supporter of Mrs. Hutchinson. "Yet he was a man with the prefix of respect; and was in Sept. foll. informed that we conceive him not fit to live withus; therefore he was wished to depart bef. the Gen. Court in Mar. next. Yet he may have, like not a few of his associate misbelieve, made his peace or been too much respeced for his est. and thot. less dangerous soon after.' I think on account of religious difficulties he moved to Newport, R. I. in 1639. In the earlier records we find the name spelt indifferently Foster and Forster."

* * *

Another Edward Foster is given by Pierce p. 59: "Edward Foster. Born in England, came to America about 1650, m. in Springfield, Mass. Dec. 26, 1661, Esther Bliss, who lived with John Pynchon. She d. June 12, 1683; m. second Jan. 17, 1683, Mrs. Sarah Miller, who d. Mar. 9, 1708. He was a freeman in 1690, and d. in Springfield Feb. 22, 1720, s.p."

Finally we have Reginald Foster, whose posterity are given in the big Pierce book, the other Fosters being incidental to the compilation of Reginald's descendants. Born in Brunton, England, settled in Ipswich, Mass. "He came to America in one of the vessels embargoed by King Charles I, accompanied by his wife, Judith, five sons and two daughters, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. about the year 1638...A proclamation was issued 30 April 1637, to prevent the emigrations of Puritans from England...The Puritans, hemmed in by dangers on every

side, and at that time having no prospect of ultimate success, desired at any rate to escape from their native country....Within the first fifteen years after the settlement of New England, and before the assembling of the Long Parliament, in 1640, --and there was never afterwards any considerable increase from England, --there came over from England twenty-one thousand two hundred persons, or four thousand families, coming in two hundred and ninety-eight ships. These twenty-one thousand English Puritans, who came over to New England before the meeting of the Long Parliament, have now increased to nearly thirteen million....one fourth of the whole population of the United States at the present moment is descended from these men." (P. 110)

Reginald was b. England about 1595, d. 1681, Ipswich, Mass. Since the Pierce Genealogy came out there has been a new theory of the origin of this family, said by him to be descended from the Fosters of Northumberland, England, but I have not checked this. The Genealogical Clearing House in Chicago has this listed in its catalogue.

Reginald had seven children, of whom Mary, the oldest b. 1618 in England, m. Lieut. Francis Peabody, who came in the Planter, 1635. The famous Peabody sisters are her descendants, Elizabeth the educator; Mary who married Horace Mann; and Sophia who m. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author.

The Encyclopedia of American Biography V. XLVIII, 247, has the history of the Fosters of England and of Reginald Foster in America. It gives this:

V. Thomas Foster, son of Sir Thomas Foster and Dorothy Foster d. 1589, md. Floria Wharton, sister of Thomas, Lord Wharton. children:

1. Thomas, son of above, b. 1549, d. before 1589, md. Isabella Brewster, d. of John Brewster of Lucker.
2. Margaret md. Nicholas Ridley.
3. Barbara md. Robert Rodham.
4. Cuthbert.

VI. Cuthbert Foster, md. Elizabeth Bradforth of Bradforth, children:

1. Jane md. Lawrence Forster.
2. Grace md. John Forster of Tuggall Hall.
3. Samuel 1612, leaving one son John.
4. Thomas d. 1648, md. Margaret Forster of Tuggall and 2d Jane Carr of Ford. Ch: Elizabeth; Ephraim; John; Matthew; Reynold; Edmund. (See J. Foster, Pedigree of Forsters of North of England, p. 13.)

VII. Reginald (Revnold) b. Brunton, Northumberland Co. came to Ipswich, Mass. d. 1681.

In The Curio, V. 1, 1887-88, p. 68, is an item on Foster of Boston, U. S. A. showing the coat-of-arms of three bugle horns. Joseph Foster 1784 is signed at the bottom:

I._________Foster md. Mary Bossenger, went first to New England from Cornwall, but died in England.

II. Thomas Foster of Boston b. in Cornwall, died 1752 aet. circ. 68, buried at Dorchester. His first w. Susan, daughter of Howell of Boston came from Wales; 2d w. daughter of Sumner d.s.p. His children were:

1. Thomas Foster of Boston, living there 1 Jan. 1783 age 73, md. Mary, only daughter of John Banks of Boston, merchant. He went from England. His sons were Bossenger, Thomas d. 1770; John d.s.p.; William of Boston b. there 1745; Joseph unm. 1783.
2. Bossenger, d. unm.
3. Edward d. about 1742. He had two daughters, both d. unm.
4. Elizabeth, w. of John Hurd of Boston, Esq.

* * *

Ancestral Records and Portraits, Colonial Dames, p. 559, has the Fosters of Iden, "Argent on a bend engrailed sable, three stags' heads caboshed or."

This also has the three bugle horns of Sir Thomas Foster of Etherstone, Durham, England, descended from Northumberland, including his record as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1596. He md. Susan, daughter of Thomas Foster. Daughter Susan md. Thomas Brooke. (From Brooke Family by T. W. Balch, 1561-1612, son of Richard Brooke of Whitchurch, England.

* * *

It is rather peculiar that in his Little Book on Heraldry, Lyons gives the arms of many Long Island families, such as Halsey etc. yet for Foster, p. 46, he gives: "Sable, a chevron argent, between three pheons of the second. Crest, a wreathed helmet surmounted by an antelope, trippant argent."

Note: On Oct. 27, 1947, C. Harold Ridge wrote to me: "I am very sorry to tell you that we have come to the end of our resources, financial and otherwise. I still feel that the will of Alice Stevens was almost certainly proved in the archdeaconry court of Surrey, although I have looked for it in all other possible courts. The Surrey Probate Records are not in a good state of preservation or arrangement, and this may account for our failure to find the will. It does not appear in the calender, and the Probate Act Books do not exist for the period 1640-45."

The Fosters of England have had their family history thoroughly traced by Joseph Foster, one of the noted genealogists and antiquarians of his day. When he died he was compiling a Foster Family Library, but apparently this was never published and I do not know where the manuscript is, perhaps in the British Museum. He did not do any research on the American Fosters, unfortunately, but in general this family is supposed to come from a common descent, and it has kept its records since the time of William the Conqueror. I wrote to The Society of Genealogists, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, which has the only genealogical library as such in England, and they replied that they do not know where Joseph Foster's material is but they have Pedigree of Foster by Joseph Foster, 14x11; also Foster (Tracts V. 24, see Lloyd), and Foster of North Baddlesley, see Notes on Broadlands in the Parish of Romsey, under Romsey, Hants Tracts I, also Foster Family and Connections, Dowsby & Moulton, Lincs. They suggested advertising in their magazine the Genealogists Magazine to find living Fosters of possible common ancestry, cost $2 for 40 words. They said there is a Committee for Microfilming and Copying Parish Registers, 57 Church Street, Old Isleworth, Middlesex. The letter was dated Dec. 30, 1952. They charge $10.00 a day for research.

CHRISTOPHER FOSTER OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Ruth Easterbrook Thomas of 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., found a Christopher Foster in Salem, who is not listed in the F.C. Pierce Foster Genealogy. He could be the son of Christopher b. 1603 by a first wife, or a son of the first John Foster of Salem, who appears to be the father of the John who married Martha Tompkins, in Salem. This Christopher of Salem was a Quaker in 1690, as shown by the following deed:

Essex Deeds, Register of Deeds Book 9, leaf 29, Essex County, Mass.: "Thos Maul of Salem, merchant, for L 45 conveyed to 'Josiah and Dan^{ll} Southwick Sam^{ll} Gaskin Caleb Buffum Christopher Ffoster Sarah Stone all of Salem in New England aforesa^{d} Sam^{ll} Collins of Lyn & severall others of y^{e} people called Quakers in ye County of Essex in New Engl^{d}---A small tract of pc" of Land Containing about foure Rodds or poles, be itt more or bee itt Lesse being Lesse being scitvate in ye Town of Salem afores^{d} as itt lyes boundes viz: easterly & southerly by Land of s^{d} maule, Westerly by land now in possession of Jn^{o} Richards of Salem aboves^{d} & northerly by y^{e} maine broadstreet or highwaye, just as itt lyes and is now fenced, Together wth a meeting houfe, w^{ch} stands upon said land, for y^{e} use of y^{e} above named nseveral others of y^{e} people Comonly Called Quakers to worship & serve God in, Oct. 13, 1690."

She also found in Book 18:92 Essex Deeds, Christopher Foster's Letter of Attorney to Lieut. Jerem. Neale.

"Know all men by these presents that I Christopher ffoster & Deborah ffoster my wife of Salem in ye county of Essex in ye province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England ye said Deborah being ye daughter of Robert Wilson late of Salem (Doreacfe?) which he had by his first wife Deborah Buffum Have assigned ordained & (   ) & in Our roomes & stead have put out Trusty Friend Leiut Jeremiah Neale of Salem aforesaid to be Our True & Lawfull Atturney for vs & in our names & to ourvfs to Ack & demand (   ) for Levy require recouer & receive of & from any perfon or perfons whatsoever all such sumes & Summes of Money goods Ware Merchandise & Effects & things whatsoever that is or May any wayes due Owing belonging or appertaining unto vs the said Constituants in particular what is or may be due from any person by ye settlement of ye Estates of Robert Buffum of Salem Decd or by any other wayes or Means whatsoever & in default of payment & delivery of said Debtors (etc. etc.)

"Signed 25 June, 1697. CHRIS. ffOSTER & Seale
DEBORAH ffOSTER & Seale (her marke)

"Witnesses: Joshua Buffum
Damaris Buffum.

"Ack. 23 Aug. 1697 (probably recorded this same date, there is only one date."

She also wrote: "I examined briefly about thirty Foster genealogies at the Library and found no more than you sent me. I did not search other genealogies or leads that might be supplied by our various indices. One day this month I ran the indices of the old church records in Boston City Hall and another day looked at those at the Massachusetts Historical Society. I have also examined the old published Dorchester Town Records and the Boston 'Book of Possessions,' all without finding mention of Christopher Foster. A Thomas Foster is mentioned. He was 'commander of Castle Island.' I also found a Hope Foster who was fence viewer in Dorchester in 1641. I did not find Christopher Foster's name in the probate index at Essex. Two other sets of deeds there, I did not examine."

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b. NOTES ON PERSONS NAMED "CHRISTOPHER FOSTER" IN ENGLISH RECORDS

SOMERSET:

Burke's General Armoury gives: FOSTER, Weeke, Co. Somerset, Christopher Foster, temp. James 1, son of John Foster and grandson of William Foster of Reading, a younger brother of Wm. Foster Esq. of Aldermaston, Berks. Visit. Somerset, 1623. Sa a chevron Vert between Three Arrows inverted, ar a martlet for dif.

* * *

BEDFORDSHIRE AND LONDON:

Allegations for Marriage Licenses, London, p. 152: Hellen Foster of St. Ethelbaugh, 2d city, spinster, dau. of Christopher Foster of Bucklesworth, Beds, married John Hicks of Cornhill, London, 1625. Bucklesworth is in the Manshead Hundred, Bedfordshire, also called Bokleswrth, Bucklesham-Barwythe, Studham. (Note: There was a Hickes family in Hempstead, Long Island, with Christopher, Thomas, William and John Foster. Robert Hicks of Southwark, Surrey, fell-monger, came in the Fortune, 1621, to Plymouth, and his wife Margaret came in the Anne, 1623, with Christopher Conant and Timothy Hatherley of Saint Olaves, Southwark, Surrey, feltmaker. James Rand prob. of St. George, Southwark, Surrey, was also on the Anne.)

I looked up Genealogie Bedfordiensis, By Page-Turner, and found that on June 24, 1678, Christopher Foster and Mary were married at Edmunds, also son of Mr. Will Foster bapt. This is in the St. Paul, Beds, register beg. 1559. On p. 402 in 1675 Christopher Foster is mentioned by Mary Pigott as a friend, and in 1661 John Pigott of Pullowhill wills to Christopher Foster of London. (Note: This is Pulloxhill (St. James) a parish in the union of Ampthill, hundred of Flitt, co. Beds. 3 miles SE by S from Ampthill. (Lewis' Topographical Dictionary."

LINCOLNSHIRE:

In Lincolnshire Wills, 1600-17, Will No. 125, p. 128: March 6, 1615, Richard Whittingham, of Sutterton in parts of Holland, Lincoln, wills to "Hana Foster, wife of Christopher Ffoster and daughter of Stephen Pell and to her heres forever all lands on the death of his wife that belonged to the late uncle Richard Whittingham."

Another note 1615 says Richard Whittingham leaves to Hana ffoster and to my sister's children xx li apiece.

Also p. 102 Augustine Massingbird of Sutterton, Linc. leaves to Hanna ffoster d. of wife, one dozen silver spoons bought of the heir of Stephen Pell.

Also p. 131 Vol. 1, William Foster "my brother" is mentioned in Will of John Littlebury, gent. of Hagworthingham, 1594, Will No. 354.

Note: I could not find in any atlas at Yale University where Kingsware was, nor Bucklesworth nor Pullowhill, nor Weeke in Somerset, so I had to write to the Society of Genealogists in London for information. They replied: "Kingsware, Devonshire. Kingswear (St. Thomas a Becket) a parish in the Union of Totnes, Hundred of Haytor, Paignton, and South division of Devon 3 1/4 miles (SW by S) from Brixham. On the Eastern Side of Dartmouth harbour. (Lewis' Topographical Dictionary.)

"Bucklesworth, Bedfordshire. Bokleswrth (Curia Regis Rolls 1203) Bucklesham-Barwythe, Studham in the Manshead hundred of Bedfordshire. (English Place Name Society III, p. 133.) Continued next page.

William Foster, servant, receives a cottage, in Will of Sir Peter Eure of Whashingburge, Lincoln.

I looked up the Fosters of Dowsby and Moulton, Lincoln, by W. T. Foster, but found no useful reference.

(Note: There were Whittinghams in America.) In April, 1635, Thomas Pell, age 22, tailor, came on the Hopewell, and went to New Haven, Conn.
(There is a reference to Hannah Foster, wife of Christopher Foster, in Will dated March 6, 1615, Lincoln Co., Sutterton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, in the N.E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, p. 171, Vol. 39.)

* * *

In Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, I found V. III, p. 213, Elizabeth Foster daughter of Henry Foster Esq. md. Edward Hawtrey of Eton College and Vicar of Burnham, Lincs.

Lipscombe p. 249. Sir Francis Russell, knt. m.p. slain 1585 on the borders, md. Julian daughter and heir of Sir John Foster, Lord Warden of Middle Marches; he was son of the Duke of Bedford, Russell, Manor of Chenies, near Ricksmansworth.

Note continued from page 29.
"Pullowhill? Pulloxhill (St. James), a parish in the union of Ampthill, hundred of Flitt, Co. Beds. 3 miles (SE by S) from Ampthill. (Lewis' Topographical Dictionary.)

"Weeke in Somerset. There are no less than four places called Week in Somerset; 2 in the West division and 2 in the East division. Also Weeke-Champflower, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Bruton, union of Wincanton, East division of Somerset 1 1/2 miles (W) from Bruton. Sometimes called Wyke-Champflower, the chapel, St. Mary. (Lewis Topographical Dictionary."

The London Society of Genealogists in 1953, also searched the following places:

"Nottingham. In the card index there was also the following entry. Christopher Foster married Hannah Whittingham 1611 Nov. 28. at Woodborough, Notts. There is only a transcript of Woodborough marriages in the library. The 1611 entry was glanced at, but no further information was given. A few Bishop's Transcripts for odd years were searched, and there was an entry for the baptism of twins of Christopher in 1640.

"Lincolnshire. For Binbrook and Sutterton there are no parish register transcripts in the library.

"Wills. Lincoln Wills, 1320-1600 and 1601-52. This volume contained two entries for Christopher:

"Christopher Foster, Binbrook, 1592 511
" " Skendleby 1597/8 166
" " Ludford 1617 74
" " Great Limber 1650 161

"Lincoln Consistory Court Admons. 1540-1659. This contained two entries for Christopher:

"Christopher Foster Stickford, 1637, B. 49
" " Yarburgh 1641 B.I. 35 (B.--administration Bond, B.I. Administration Bond and Inventory.)

"The British Record Society volume covering Peculiar Courts of Lincolnshire was also searched, but this volume contained no entry for Christopher.

"Marriage Licenses. Lincoln Marriage Licences 1598-1628 was searched, but contained no entry for Christopher Foster."

We will note here that the above Hannah Whittingham would be the one of Lincoln, who m. Christopher Foster. The Whittinghams went to America.

"Bedfordshire Section:

"Pulloxhill and Bucklesworth. There is no transcript for Bucklesworth parish register in the library. The transcript for Pulloxhill 1553-1812 was searched. This contained two entries for Foster, neither of them being for Christopher.

"Visitations of Bedfordshire 1566, 1582 & 1634 with many MS. notes. The pedigree for Foster of Cardington in this volume was examined, it contained no mention of a Christopher. The transcript of Cardington parish register 1572-1812 was searched. The index contained a great number of entries for Foster, all of these before 1628 were followed up, butnone referred to a Christopher. There are no Bedfordshire Wills or Marriage Licenses covering this period.

"Documentary MSS. Collection. This is a collection of papers and documents relating to families and arranged under surnames. The papers for Foster were examined. The only mention of a Christopher Foster in this period was the abstract of the will of a Christopher Foster of Kirkby Ravensworth which was proved in 1574. There is no transcript of the register of this parish in the Yorkshire section."

The London Society of Genealogists in 19[illegible] [illegible] the following [illegible].

[illegible]. In the [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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"Sussex Fosters, Battle and Iden. The parish registers of Iden begin in 1559, the registers of Battle do not begin until 1616. There are no transcripts of either of these registers in the library.

"Sussex Record Society Volumes. Inquisitions Post Mortems 1485-1649. Most of the entries for Foster refer to Foster of Iden. No entry for Christopher was found.

"Sussex Manors Recorded in Feet of Fines 1509-1833. No entry for Foster was found under Battle. There were entries for Foster under Iden, but no entry for Christopher.

"Star Chamber Proceedings. This too contains entries for Foster of Iden, but nothing for Christopher.

"Sussex Wills. Chichester Wills, 1482-1800.
Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, Peculiar Jurisdiction of South Malling and Peculiar of Deanery of Battle.
Consistory Court of Chichester 1555-1800 Administrations
Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury 1520-1670.
Dean of Chichester 1577-1800.

"These calendars of wills and administrations were searched, but contained no entry for Christopher.

"Sussex Marriage Licences. Archdeaconry of Lewes Marriage Licences 1586-1642. No entry for Christopher was found in this collection.

"Fosters of Devon.

"Vivian's Visitations of Devon 1531,1564 & 1620. This contained no pedigree of Forster or Foster.

"Prince's Worthies of Devon. No entry for Forster or Foster was found.

"Inquisitions Post Mortem for Cornwall and Devon 1216-1649. These contained no entry for Christopher Foster.

"Wills. Bishop of Exeter, 1559-1799.
Archdeaconry of Exeter, 1540-1799.
Exeter Consistory Court, 1532-1800.

"These calendars contained one entry for Christopher but too late to be of any use."

I also checked some Devonshire records at Yale University Library. Col. J.L. Vivian's Visitation of Devon, 1531-64-1620, had an item on Edward Foster of Wells, m. Ann Drake; her father d. 1769 at Colyton. The original records were destroyed by bombing in 1943, the book notes. P. 39 has in Banfield, Catherine m. Henry Forster of Meere, Co. Wilts. P. 449 has Willmot Harris of Hayne m. William Foster of Holton, Devon. P. 846, Wm. Bolitho m. Phillipa Foster, d. of Richard of Lostwitheil, 1798. Visitation of Devon, 1620, Harlein, has p. 202, Nutcombe, Richard Nutcombe of Clehanger in Devon had son John of Nutcombe m. Joan, d. of Radford. Their son John of Nutcombe living 1620 m. Joane d. and coheir of John Foster of Luxborowe inCo. Somers. p.195 has Thos. Mortimer m. Margaret Force of Bradninch, etc. P. 331, Wm. Mortimore of Bradninch at visitation, burgess of town. I found no Sealis nor Downing. Hatherley items were John, 68, Philipp, 248; Roger 248; Willmot, 68.

THE STEVENS FAMILY OF EWELL, SURREY, IN ENGLAND

The following research was done by C. Harold Ridge, of Phillimore & Company, Genealogical Record Searchers and Publisher, 120 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2, England. He found no record of Christopher Foster anywhere except in the Ewell parish register, though he also searched the Egham records nearby. Ewell is a mile and a half from Epsom, and about twelve miles from London. The parish registers show the Stevens family and also the Archdeaconry.

I. ______STEAVEN married FRANCES________, of Chessington, Surrey, widow, her Will dated June 1594 was proved in the Archdeaconry of Surrey, August 26, 1595. Three children are known, mentioned in Wills:

1. JOHN STEAVEN, named in his brother's Will dated 3 Sept. 1602 then of Talworth, Surrey (parish of Long Ditton), Will proved 23 Sept. 1602 (P.C.C. 62 Montague).

2. JEARAM STEVENS of Ewell, Surrey, executor to mother 1595 and to brother 1602, married Alice________, whose will was proved about 1645, leaving a legacy to her daughter in America, which Daniel King tried to collect. No record has been found of this Will, though a careful search was made. Only one child is known definitely, the wife of Christopher Foster, but it is possible that the Alice Stevens b. about 1613 and Thomas Stevens born about 1623, who went to America on the Abigail with the Fosters, were other children or closely related.

    (1) FRANCES STEVENS, born about 1610, baptized Ewell, Surrey, 1 July, 1610. She was married there 24 Dec. 1628, to Christopher Foster born about 1603 (age 32 in 1635). They arrived on the Abigail in Boston, October 8, 1635, with three children on the passenger list as follows, whose baptisms are shown in the Ewell parish records:

    i. Rebecca Foster, daughter of Christopher Foster baptized 5 Mar. 1630/1.
    ii. Nathaniel Foster, son of Christopher bapt. 4 May, 1632.
    iii. Johanes filius Christopherii Foster baptized 8 May 1634. (This is latin for John Foster.)

    George Foster? This could be a son of Christopher Foster by a first wife, but not by Frances Stevens. Samuel Fuller's Will of Plymouth states: "And for George ffoster being placed with me by his parents still living at Sagos (Lynn), my will is that he be restored to his mother." This was dated 1633, so he must belong to an unknown Foster family in Lynn at that date, though the Will was not proved until 1637, in which case it could refer to Christopher in Lynn.

(2) ?ALICE STEVENS, age 22 when on the Abigail, might possibly be the daughter of Jerome and Alice Stevens, who might have married a cousin named Stevens. C. E. Banks in PLANTERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH says "Alice Stevens, 22, prob. sister of Mrs. Foster". However, Savage says this: "Stevens, Henry, Boston, stone mason as the Ch. rec. calls him; came in the Defence 1635 from London, aged 24, liv. in the pt. call. Muddy Riv. now Brookline, by w. Alice on London custom who emb. 2 July in the Abigail on the same day with her husband (no doubt by error of the clerk) aged 22, had John b. 10 Sept. 1637, James 10 April 1640, Joseph 1 Sept. 1642." The "Defence" came with the Abigail and was a sister-ship.

(3) ?THOMAS STEVENS, b. about 1623, who was age 12 on the Abigail, could be another child. Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary" says Thomas "was perhaps son of Thomas of London, the armorer."

3. ELIZABETH STEVENS, daughter of Frances Stevens, was executor to brother John, 1602, and married John Hoake (Hooke) of Talworth, Surrey, husbandman. Will dated 30 Nov. 1601 proved Archdeaconry, Surrey, 2 Dec. 1601. (Note: a boy named John Hooke was one of six children who came on the Mayflower as "servants", which is the same as apprentices, and Bradford says of him in his History of Plymouth: "Mr. Allerton his wife dyed with the first, and his servant John Hooke." This was during the deaths of 1621. Isaac Allerton of London was one of the agents in London for Plymouth for the company and was also in Leyden.)

The Ewell parish records also show the following, though baptisms were not searched after 1663, and marriages only to 1640:

Jerom Steevens makes his mark as churchwarden on April 14, 1634, on Sunday.

1615, 10 June, Edward Stevens filius Thomas Stevens civis & haberdasher londiniens, bap. (This refers to Thomas Stevens with a business in London, of which he was citizen and haberdasher)
1618, 9 June, on Friday 9 June fell into a fit Edward Stevens son of Thomas Stevens citizen & haberdasher of London, & perished in the water (?) in the third year of his age whose burial was on the morrow following.
1619, 10 March, Goodwife Stevens wife of William Stevens, buried. (The burials were searched to 1641, after which there is a gap to 1669 in the records.)
1619, 9 May, Roger Parishe & Mary Stevans married.
1609, 9 Dec. William Steeven & Frances How, married.
1621, 21 May, Roger Moore, Widower, & Elizabeth Glover (?Stevens) baynes (banns)
(1615)? 21 May (married?) Nicholas Waterer and Joanna Steven (both of Ewell)
1622, 1 Sept. Robert Saunders (altered from Steevens) & Mary Skeate-banes (banns)
1621, 5 Feb. William Stevens & Joane Pawmer, wid. mar.
1623, 9 Mar. Jeane Stevens d. of William Stevens, bap.
1627, 1 July, Rayffe Hardwicke & Elizabeth Stevens, baynes (banns)

Ewell is a suburb of London and at that time there was much economic trouble in England. Many young boys were put out as apprentices or "servants", which was the term meaning "in service of", not as domestics necessarily, from the outlying towns near London. It was the only way to learn a trade. We see that Thomas Stevens lived in Ewell but had a business in London and was called a "citizen" of London. This might be the father or the same person as Thomas "the armorer", who was closely connected with the Pilgrims and Endicott. The biggest Separatist congregation in England at that time was in Southwarke, Surrey, near Ewell, organized in 1616 by Henry Jacob, a founder of English Congregationalism with John Robinson, upon his return from exile in Holland. In 1624 the pulpit was taken by Rev. John Lothrop, his disciple, for ten years, and the church was severely persecuted beginning in 1632, so he decided to take most of his following to America. Lothrop went to America in 1634 on the same ship as Anne Hutchinson, the Griffin, and his followers went with him or came later. He became pastor in Scituate and was one of the most liberal of all in America. Very likely the Stevens and Fosters attended this Southwarke church, which was on their road to London nearby, and were part of the congregation which followed Lothrop to America, Lothrop being closely allied to the Pilgrims of Holland.

Savage says: "Stevens, Thomas, who was perhaps that armorer of Buttolph Lane who contracted with our gov. and Com;. there in Mar. 1629, for supply of arms, was a man of the Comp. and besides giv. 50 L to the com. stock sent us three sons and daughter Mary as his adventure in our cause; and one of the signers of the instructions to Capt. Endicott bef. his Com. for which see Hutchinson 1 9 in note though the family was of Devonshire in earlier days". p. 15. Which were the "three sons?" One was probably the boy in the Abigail and the other might have been Henry.

Another Henry Stevens, or the same one, is listed by Savage as being in America a year earlier: "of Lynn, 1634, serv. to John Humfrey built his house in 1640, had 21 years servitude." Hon. John Humfrey, arrived in July, 1634, with his wife Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln and sister of Lady Arabella Johnson, who had died on her arrival, several years before. He was given 500 acres at Lynn, at Swampscott and Lynnfield, totalling 1300 acres, bought by Lady Deborah Moody when Humfrey returned to England, she later going to Long Island. Lewis' history of Lynn says: "Mr. Humfrey's barn at Swampscot, with all his corn and hay, to the value of one hundred and sixty pounds, was burnt by the carelessness of his servant, Henry Stevens, in setting fire to some gunpowder. At the court of Assistants, on the first of November, 'Henry Stevens, for firing the barn of his master, Mr. John Humfrey, he was ordered to be servant to Mr. Humfrey, for 21 years from this day, towards recompensing him.' The court afterward allowed Mr. Humfrey for his loss and his good services L 250. Humfrey was a native of Dorchester, Dorsetshire, and returned to England in 1641. He was Deputy Governor of the Company in London in 1630.

Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts tells of Stevens, in a note Vol. I, p. 9-10. Benj. 188 III. The people of Dorchester sent fishermen to Cape Anne for many years at the time of the Pilgrim settlement, and Roger Conant and John Oldham left Plymouth and removed to Nantasket. However, Gov. Endicott was sent out by the London Company, which was the company following the defunct Dorchester Company. The Instructions to Endicott "were dated London May 30, 1628, and signed by John Venn, Matthew Cradock, George Harwood, John Humfrey, Richard Perry, George Hewson, Samuel Aldersley, Thomas Stevens, Joseph Caxon, Thomas Webb, Increase Nowell, Hugh Peters, John White, and Abraham Palmer." His first letter from Naumkeag was dated Sept. 13, 1628.

At a meeting of the London Company the assistants chosen were Matthew Cradock, governnor, Thomas Goffe, Deputy Governor, and Sir Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, Simon Whelcomb, Nathaneal Wright, Samuel Vassall, Theophilius Eaton, Thomas Adams, Thomas Hutchin, John Pocock, William Pinchen, Christopher Coulson, etc.

Roger Conant after a year at Cape Anne fishing stations, left discouraged for Salem, and wrote to White that the project was impractical. White asked him and Thomas Woodbury and John Balch and Peter Palfrey to stay. But Endicott was sent out as head of the colony. Roger Ludlow was a brother-in-law of Endicott, who went to Windsor, Conn. and to England, 1654.

The exact connection between Christopher Foster, the Stevens family, and Plymouth and Salem, is not yet searched out, but it was a close one apparently. Most of the London Company lived in London near Southwarke and may have been members of that church or at least sympathetic in general to such ideas, as London tradesmen were in that time. Hugh Peters had been in Holland with the Pilgrims and Christopher Foster's family came on the Abigail with him and Sir Harry Vane. John Humfrey returned to England with Hugh Peters, and Humfrey was closely connected with Lord Saye and the Earl of Warwick. John Winthrop Jr. also on the Abigail, intended to settle in Southampton and had a lot apportioned but decided not to come.

Lynn was settled by people of this group, being the 6th church founded. It was in 1629 before the Winthrop migration. Edmund and Francis Ingalls of Lincolnshire settled first, and William Dixey, who came over as a servant to Isaac Johnson, husband of Lady Arabella, another daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, like Lady Susan Humphrey. Endicott sent Dixey to Lynn to make a purchase on behalf of Johnson to settle there, but both Johnsons died on arrival. The first Lynn minister was Rev. Stephen Bachiler, also a liberal, who came in 1632 with six relatives and friends from his church in Holland. His son-in-law was Christopher Hussey, of Dorking, Surrey, who followed Bachiler to Hampton. Bachiler had belonged to the "Company of the Plough", a liberal group, intending to settle Maine originally.

When the "Fortune" was sent out to reinforce Plymouth, arriving Nov. 11, 1621, it had 35 persons aboard to remain on the plantation, among them workmen of London and Southwark, such as Clement Briggs, a fellmonger of Southwark; Stephen Deane, miller of Southwark, Mrs. Martha Ford, widow of a leather dresser of Southwark who evidently died at sea; and Robert Hicks, dealer of hides from Southwark. Clement Briggs' widow and children went to Southampton and there was a Hicks family in Easthampton.

There was Rev. William Hooke, paster of Taunton, who returned to England, where he became important under Cromwell. The names of Ewell connected with Plymouth or Lynn were these: Capt. Daniel Howe and his brother of Lynn, Palmers, and Mores, also Parish (Winthrop refers to a Mr. Parish, merchant, who arrived in 1642 and stayed "divers months after." There came over on the Mayflower several More boys: Richard, of London, Brewster's servant, who lived till 1684, his brother, name unknown, who died the first winter, and Jasper More, Carver's servant, who died in 1620. We may note that "Roger Moore, widower" married Elizabeth Glover (Stevens) in 1621 in Ewell. These might have been his orphan sons apprenticed in London, or related to him. Richard More was living with Thomas Weston of the Company when he was sent to America. It is likely that all boys brought as apprentices might have some connection with the people sympathetic, for otherwise they would have been difficult to handle and dissatisfied, and also it was considered an opportunity for boys to go to the new world as apprentices.

In Scituate with Rev. Lothrop were Edward Foster, there before 1628, a lawyer in England, son of Timothy Foster b. Devonshire and his wife Eglin Hatherly Hanford, sister of Timothy Hatherly of Plymouth, who lived in Plymouth and Scituate. Eglin came in the Planter in 1635 with two daughters. One, Lettice Hanford, came earlier and married Edward Foster in 1635 of Scituate, he being born 1610. Another daughter, Eglin, married Isaac Robinson Jr. son of the pastor in Holland. Christopher Foster might be related to Edward, and also the lost boy, George, may be of some relation, who lived with Fuller at Plymouth.

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a. THE STEVENS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX COUNTY

"Allegations for Marriage Licenses, London, 1611-1628" shows Frances Steevens of Witham, dau. of______Stevens, deceased of Witham, married William Miles Parsley of Lager Marney Co. Essex, yeoman.

1620-1, Thomas Steevens of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, yeoman, married Elizabeth Stone of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London.

* * *

C. E. Banks' mss. "London Marriages 1605-1625":

Henry Stevens to Mary Canate, 1609.
Tabitha Stevens to Francis Stevenson, 1608
Edward Stevens to Barbara Russell, 1611
John Stevens to Margey Chanter, 1610

Banks' "Directory of London Householders, 1638, includes Thomas Stevens, p. 342 of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and at the same place reside Thomas, Josias and Isaac Foster.

Banks' Gleanings also shows: Stepney, Robert Stevens of Ratcliffe, shipwright, married Elizabeth White ats. William of Limehouse 1631.

Edward Stevens, elder, Limehouse, shipwright, Will written 1623, proved 1626, P.C.C. III, Hel. Sons were Edward, Abraham, Richard, William, Thomas; cousin Alice Stevens, household goods at my house in Deptford; bro. Andrew, sister Margery Arnold, Thomas Stevens, Exec.

Banks also gives p. 1203: Robert Stevens, brother of William, migrated 1634 in the Planter, age 22 (32?) to Braintree, was a sawyer, wife Mary.

Banks also lists Stevens, East India Company Book XV, 239.

Banks also lists William Stephens of Stepney to Salem and Gloucester Mass. (Banks mss. is the reference.)

THE STEVENS OF SURREY COUNTY

C. E. Banks unpublished mss. in the Library of Congress, gives on the Surrey Subsidy Rolls, 1620-1628:

Thomas Hooke p. 66 of Thames Ditton, also John Wood, gent. same place
Thomas Stevens p. 11, of Garden Libbe Parish, Southward
______ Stevens p. 17 of St. Thomas Parish
William Stephen of Redrith, Brixton Hundred, 3 Chas. I, 186-434, PRO
    Subsidy, also Thomas Wood, same page 42.
Thomas Steven (error for Henry) of Badshott, Farneham Hundred
John Stevens of East Horsley, Surrey, Woking Hundred 4 Chas. I.

b. THE STEVENS FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND

Whether or not the Thomas Stevens on the Abigail went to Long Island with the Fosters is not known, he being 12 years old in 1635. However, the Southampton Town Records mention that Thomas Stevens had in 1663, when a boy of 16, lost his parents and had some property left him and that he went to live with Ellis Cook, who then occupied as his homestead "the present homestead of Capt. James M. Herrick. Thomas subsequently married a daughter of Ellis Cook and lived in Water Mill. In 1670 he exchanged homesteads with Martha, widow of Ellis Cook, and in 1807 another Thomas Stephens sold this place to Micaiah Herrick. As to his age there are three dates--the one above given; his will says he died Nov. 26, 1700, and his tombstone says he died Nov. 26, 1701, aged 51. He was a captain. (Howells' History of Southampton.)

I. CAPT. THOMAS STEPHENS or STEVENS (it was spelled either way), b. about 1650 m. Oct. 20, 1675, Elizabeth Cook, and had ch. Thomas, Hester, Phebe, William, and Josiah.

II. THOMAS of Long Island, d. 1711, had w. Hannah and ch. Thomas b. 1699 and Henry.

III. CAPT. THOMAS of Quogue d. 1779, had 1st w. Ann and 2d w. Abigail, and ch. Thomas, Elizabeth, w. of Squires, Edward, Abraham, Abigail, Hannah w. of Squires, Charles, Ann w. of Gould, Susanna w. of Green, and Phebe, w. of Durling.

This family remained in Southampton the last noted being Hiram b. 1836 and Zechariah b. 1849.

IV. HENRY STEPHENS of East Hampton m. May 15, 1706, Sarah Jones, and had ch. Henry bap. 1707 and Philip bap. 1709. His brother Josiah b. 1688 also lived in East Hampton and had a wife named Ruth.

In the church at Ewell in 1634 there were inscriptions of arms similar to the Fosters. A Bellingham in the chancel has "Argent three bugle horns sable stringed or." The Bellinghams were a family of American Puritans, an early governor. John Treghftyn (or Treffry) of Cornwall was a "buck's head cabossed." This may be the family of Hugh Peters, who came from Cornwall and whose mother was a Treffry. Another coat is three leopards' heads on chevron in the chancel, which is the arms of a different branch of Fosters. Ewell Castle in 1784 was owned by Thomas Calverley whose wife was Margaret Maria Foster. Calverley came from Hellingsley, Sussex. (Burke's Commoners p. 673-5.)

There is a very important reference to Foster genealogy which I have not been able to find: At Meer, T. P. Broadside--wherever this may be. The reference is Gentleman's Magazine, 1821. 1.295.387.

b. THE STEVENS FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND.

Further notes on the Stevens or Stephens family is found in a multilithed booklet, "Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Wood," by C.C. Gardner, 1940 (Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, No. W 1239), p. 29: "Captain Thomas Stephens was born 1647-50. The first reference discovered to him is on the town records of Southampton, Long Island, under date of March 14, 1663, when 'Thomas Steevens, aged about 16 years, his parents being deceased, and something being left unto him by them, hee the said Thomas . . . chooses. . . his loving friend John Cooper to be his guardian, to act on his behalf in respect of the premises.' (Southampton Town Records, printed, 2:40, from Liber A2, p. 54 of original.) The will of Ellis Cook of Southampton, September5, 1663, leaves to his 'servant'Thomas Stephens at the end of his apprenticeship, a heifer. The will names wife Martha and daughters Elisabeth et. al. (N.Y. County Wills Liber 1-2 page 207.) Martha was a sister of John Cooper, Thomas' guardian. Thomas Stephens married Elisabeth Cook October 20, 1675, and the births of five children are recorded at Southampton. (T.R. V. 2,p. 243,294,301.) They lived at Watermill, in Southampton bounds. On April 9, 1684, he was commissioned Quartermaster of a troop of horse, and in 1700 was commissioned Captain in one of three Foot Companys of Militia in Southampton. (N.Y. State Historian's Report, 1896, p. 391,420.) A list of the inhabitants of Southampton, 1698, gives thename of Lift. Thomas Steephens (the only male listed), Elizabeth, Phebe, and Susanah. Why the sons' names do not appear, and whether Susanah was a third daughter are unanswered questions. (Doc. His. of N.Y. State, 1, 439,443.)

"Captain Stephens died Nov. 26, 1700 or 1701. Administration of his estate was granted to his widow Elizabeth on Dec. 11, 1700, the record stating that he died Nov. 26, 1700. (Pelletreau's Early Long Island Wills, page 216.) The entry follows one of September 27,1701, so that the real year cannot be determined. His tombstone gives the date of his death as November 26, 1701, aged 51. (Howell's History of Southampton; p. 390.) Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cook) Stephens:

1. Thomas, born Jan. 28, 1676-7, married Hannah; left will dated April 11, 1711 and proved Sept. 27, 1711, which names as contingent beneficia ies, his sister's son Stephen Johnes and the latter's brother William Johnes. (New York County Wills 8:218.)
2. Phebe b. Jan. 2, 1681-2.
3. William b. April 4, 1684.
4. Josiah b. June 29, 1688.
5. Hester (Esther) b. Feb. 28, 1678-9, married Samuel Johnes; d. Jan. 18, 1752 (1753?)

The Cook family is also given: "Ellis (1) Cook was one of the earliest settlers of Southampton, L.I. his name being on the list of 1644... His will, dated Sep. 5, 1663, and proved at Southampton Mar. 1678-9 appoints wife Martha executrix, with brothers John and Thomas Cooper as overseers.... The will names five children, with one expected. The inventory of his estate, dated Feb. 26, 1678-9, mentions the 'old house and home closse' of about 20 acres, valued at L 230... His wife Martha was the daughter of John and Wibroe Copper, b. about 1630. Children of Ellis and Martha Cooper Cook: John b. about 1656, m. Elizabeth; d. 1719; Martha, Ellis, Elizabeth b. about 165__ m. Capt. Thomas Stephens; Mary, Abial b. 1663-4.

John Cooper came in the Hopewell 1635 from Olney, Buckinghamshire, aged 41, with wife Wibroe. He was freeman at Boston 1636 and at Lynn, Mass. with 200 acres of land where he was elder of the church--Christopher Foster was there at this time. He went to Southampton with the original settlers in 1644 and d. 1662. His will was dated May, 1662. His daus. m. Henry Pierson, John Topping, John White etc.

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER AND FRANCES STEVENS 1603-1687

1. From England to Lynn, Massachusetts, 1635

"17 Junii 1635

"In the Abigall prd p. Cert. from the minister of their conformitie and from the Justices, that they are no subsedy men.

Christopher ffoster ae 32

Vxor ffrancis ffoster, ae 25

Rabecca ffoster ae. 5
Nathaniell ffoster ae. 2
Jo. ffoster, ae. 1.

* * * * *

"2 July 1635

"In the Abigall prd. p. Certificate from the minister of Shoreditch Parish and Stepney Parish.

Alice Steevens.

* * * * *

"Conf to order and Discipline of the Church of England.

Tho Steevens 12
Jo Fuller 15
Tho Buttolph 32
    Vxor Ann Buttolph 24
Wm Fuller 25
Nathaniel Tylley 32
Peter Ketteel 10
Eliz Harding 12."

(Taken from the ships' lists of "Licences to Go Beyond the Seas," in the Abigail, 1635, bound for Massachusetts, as given in "Our Early Emigrant Ancestors 1600-1700," by John Camden Hotten. pp. 92, 98. These lists were taken "from mss. in Her Majestie's Public Record Office, England.")

* * * * *

"Abigail of London, Richard Hackwell, Master. She listed passengers for New England from June 4 until July 24, and sailed from Plymouth as her last port of departure, about August 1, with two hundred and twenty persons aboard, and many cattle. She arrived at Boston about October 8, 1635, infected with smallpox. Among those coming in this ship, but not listed, were Sir Henry Vane, son and heir of Sir Henry Vane, Comptroller of the King's Household, traveling incognito, the Reverend Hugh Peter, pastor of the English Church at Rotterdam, and the Reverend John Wilson, who was returning to Boston, with his wife, her first appearance in New England. . . .

"Christopher Foster 32
husbandman of Ewell, County Surrey — Lynn, (Mass.)

Mrs. Frances Foster 25
Rebecca Foster 5
Nathaniel Foster 2
Joseph Foster 1

Alice Stevens 22 (probably sister of Mrs. Foster)
Thomas Stevens 12

Hugh Alley 27, certified from Stepney — Lynn

John Deacon 28, blacksmith
Mrs. Alice Deacon 30 — Lynn

Wm. Almy of Leicester — Lynn."

(Ireson, Collins, Geere, Freeman, Burt, are others who came on the Abigail and went to Lynn, Mass.)

(Others on the Abigail were: John Winthrop Jr. age 27 and Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop age 19, and Deane Winthrop age 11; Meares; Buttolph, Glover; Mason of Southwark, Burden, Ransford, Tilley, Root, Edward white, Jones, Thomas Bullock 40, Knower, William Fuller age 25, Carr, Graves, Almond, Freeman, Yates, Strowde, Sharp, Rookeman, Burt, Bassett, Fox, Payne, etc. etc. Some of these may have been acquaintances of Christopher Foster.)

(Taken from "Planters of the Commonwealth," by C. E. Banks, page 165 mentioning Christopher Foster. This book traces 2,646 emigrants to America.)

* * * * *

April 17, 1637. "Christopher ffoster" is on a list of freemen in Boston, Mass.

"These lands following were given to the inhabitants of the town of Lynn, Anno Domini 1638:

Thomas Sayre, 60 (acres)
Job Sayre, 60
Christopher Foster, 60
Edmund Farrington, 200
Edward Howell, 500"
(and others, including 100 grantees.)

(This list is on the first page of the Town Records of Lynn, Massachusetts, only three pages having been preserved; quoted from Page 103, "History of Lynn," by Alonzo Lewis, 1844.)

* * * * *

"Christopher Foster embarked in the Abigail, of London, June 17, 1635. He was a farmer, was admitted a freeman in 1637, and lived in Nahant Street. He was born in 1603. His wife Frances was born in 1610. His children were Rebecca, born 1630; Nathaniel, born 1633; and John, born 1634."

("History of Lynn," by Alonzo Lewis, 1844, p. 90.)

* * * * *

"I Samuel Fuller the Elder being sick and weake . . . Item, whereas Eliz. Cowles was submitted to my educacon by her father and mother still living at Charlestowne, my will is that she conveniently appelled & returne to her ffather or mother. And as for George ffoster being placed with me by his parents still living at Sagos, my will is that he be restored to his mother. . . . July 30, 1633."

(Taken from the Will of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the famous doctor of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, who took care of them during the first winter when half of them died. This Will was proved in April, 1637. Lynn was then called "Saugus." This is the first Will known in the Massachusetts records. It is quoted in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 4, Page 33. Samuel Fuller came from Redenhall, Norfolk County.)

* * * * *

"Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem), in 1628, the north shore of Cape Cod Bay had been for a long time the rendezvous of English fishermen. A number of men belonging to Devonshire united in a planting, fishing and trading enterprise at Cape Ann, which proved a failure. Roger Conant came over with a Company, including JOHN FOSTER, CHRISTOPHER FOSTER and others, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after he removed to the north shore. In 1628 a grant was obtained from the council at Plymouth, in Devon, which, March 19, 1627-8, conveyed the soil extending three miles southward of Charles River...Capt. John Endicott arrived on Sept. 6, 1628, accompanied by one hundred adventurers."-- Foster Genealogy, Frederick C. Pierce, p. 694.

We may note that the Hon. Edward Foster of Scituate, Mass. was son of Timothy of Devonshire, England, and Eglin Hatherly, sister of Timothy Hatherley, a London partner in the Company, the Hatherleys being of Devonshire. Pierce says p. 920: "A Mr. Foster, in looking over Worthy's Devonshire Wills, London, 1896, happened upon the following abstract...The Last Will of Elinor Mortimer, alias Tanner, of Fremington, widow." She mentions her son Tymothy Hatherly and Eglin Hanver. Eglin Hanford came with two daughters in the 'Planter' in 1635. Pierce p. 1015, also says that John Foster born and died in Kingsware, Devonshire, England, had three sons in America: Thomas b. about 1642 in Kingsware, m. Susanna Parker, New London, Conn. 1666. He was a master mariner; sailed between New London, Boston, and the Barbadoes, and d. 1685. Edward, 2d son, b. about 1644 in Kingsware, m. Elizabeth Harris and Ann Hills. He was in Marblehead, Mass. in 1668, and in 1670 went to Middletown, Conn. and on to Guilford, Conn. He was evidently a mariner. Bartholomew, 3d son, b. about 1646, m. Hannah Verry, and lived in Gloucester, Mass.

"1623, in a vessel belonging to Thomas Weston arrived in March probably at Damaris Cove, Roger Conant, Mrs. Roger Conant." (See. Bradford's, "History of Plimmoth Plantation, I, 418.)

Also on the "Anne" in 1623 who went to the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth were Christopher Conant of St. Lawrence, London, and Timothy Hatherley, of St. Olaves, Southwark, Surrey. At the close of 1624 the colony had 180 souls and 32 dwelling houses at Plymouth, with cattle, goats, swine and poultry. Timothy Hatherley's sister, Eglin Hatherley, was the mother of an Edward Foster, a lawyer from England who came to Scituate, Mass. She also came to America and married Dea. Richard Sealis. Edward Foster's sister married Isaac Robinson, son of the founder of Congregationalism who was the pastor in Leyden of the Pilgrims when there. The relation between Christopher Foster and these persons is not known, but if he came with Roger Conant and left his son George with Dr. Fuller, he must have had a close relation with this group. A Wm. Fuller and a Jo. Fuller came on the Abigail with Christopher Foster, as well as Alice Stevens and Tho. Stevens age 12, probably related to his wife, Frances Stevens.

* * * * *

"Foster, Christopher, husbandman, ae 32 with wife Frances ae 25 and ch Rebecca, ae 5, Nathaniel ae 2 and John ae 1, came in the Abigail in July 1635; settled at Lynn; propr 1638, lawsuit, 1637, sold house and land 10 (1) 1645. He gave letters of attorney 9 (1) 1645-6, to Daniel King of Lynn, woolen draper, to collect legacy due his wife Frances from her mother Alice Stevens late of Ewill in Surrey. (A.)"

("Pioneers of Massachusetts," by Pope, Page 172.)

* * * * *

"Boston, 1645, 9. (1) Two tres of atturney wth generall power for all debts & in pticular for a Legacie graunted to ffrancis ffoster by the last will of Allice Stevens of Ewill in Surrey, her mother deceased. Wch tre atturney was graunted by Christophe ffoster unto Daniel King of Linne woollen draper wth power of substitution wth like or limited power. (Page 68)

° ° °

"12 (10) Daniell King of Linne by vertue of a tre atturney 9 (1) 1645 did constitute Samuel Kind of London at Tygre in St. Martins his atturney to receive a Legacie for Christopher ffoster due to ffrancis his wife by the last will of her mother Alice Stevens of Surrey deceased: wth power of substitution.

° ° °

"Daniel King, son Daniel of Breconsfield, Bucks Co. England, a gentleman."

(These items about the legacy are taken from Aspinwall Notarial Records of Boston, year 1645, Page 68. Ewell is a mile from Epsom, in Surrey, which is 14 miles southwest of London.)

* * * * *

"Foster, Christopher, Lynn, who came in the Abigail, 1635, aged 32 with wife Frances, 25; and ch. Rebecca, 5; Nathaniel, 2; and John 1; but may have been here some yrs. bef. and possib. f. of George who. had been, says Samuel Fuller of Plymouth in his Will of July, 1633, betrusted to him by parents; was freem. 17 Apr. 1637; rem. to L. I. prob. there liv. 1670. (Page 186).

* * * * *

"Foster, George, Lynn, perhaps s. of Christopher.

* * * * *

"Stevens, Thomas, Sudbury, may be the youth in the Abigail from London 1635, aged 12, perhaps s. of Thomas of London, the armorer, may have gone home and come again with Cyprian, and was freem. 1665, by w. Mary had Ann b. 20 Mar. 1664; Thomas 14 Apr 1665; John 23 Apr 1667; Cyprian 19 Apr 1670; and Jacob 1 Mar 1674; was freem 1665 and Town Clerk 15 yrs. Bary thinks he was first at Charlestown, a blacksmith and late in life liv. at S. but at Sudbury had been offer. ld. to keep a sch.

* * * * *

"Stevens, Thomas, wh. was perhaps that armorer of Buttolph Lane wh. contract. with our Gov. and Comp. there in Mar. 1629 for supply of arms, was a man of the Comp. and besides giv. 50 L to the com. stock sent us three s. and d. Mary as his adventure in our cause; and one of the signers of the instruct. to Capt. Endicott bef. his Com. for wh. see Hutch. I 9 in note tho the fam. was of Devonsh. in earlier days." (Page 15.)

(These items are taken from the "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," by James Savage.)

Ruth Easterbrook Thomas, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, 8, Mass. found information which tells where Christopher Foster's house was in Lynn, Mass. It is in Book 1, Essex Deeds, Mass."10 (1) 1645. Christopher fforster hath sold onto Daniel Kyng of Lynne one howse wth twenty five acres of land, alsoe eight acres of land called Sagamores hill, alsoe tenne acres of land called Parkers land, alsoe one fearme of sixty acres, lying betwene Mr Clark's and Mr Humphryes fearmes as by his deed apeth bearing date the tenth day of the first moneth 1645."

We know that Christopher Foster's house was on Nahant Street in Lynn. From the above it appears that he owned the famous landmark, Sagamore's Hill of eight acres, and that the farm of sixty acres granted to him was next to that of Clark and Humphry. Search of these names would no doubt provide further information. Lewis' History of Lynn says, "Thomas Parker embarked in the Christopher of London, March 11, 1635. He was born 1614." P. 92. Parker was given 30 and ten in 1638--meaning thirty acres, p. 104. He has no reference to Clark.

Lynn is now a summer resort, or rather Nahant is, and I have been there several times. Lewis says, "Sagamore Hill is a very pleasant eminence at the northern end of the Long Beach, sixty-six feet in height. It slopes to the harbor on one side, and to the ocean on the other, and has the town lying beautifully in the back ground. Half a mile eastward is Red Rock." Page 48 says: "Montowampate, sagamore of Lynn, was born in the year 1609. He lived on Sagamore Hill, near the northern end of the Long Beach. He had jurisdiction of Saugus, Naumkeag, and Masabequash, or Lynn, Salem and Marblehead. He was called by the white people, James... He married Wenuchus, a da daughter of Passaconaway, the great powah, or priest of the nation; whose chief residence was at Penacook, now Concord, on the Merrimac. This venerable,and in some respects, wonderful man, died about the year 1673, when he was one hundred and twenty years of age. . . The marriage of Montowampate took place in the year 1629 when he was twenty years of age." It was a great festivity and Thomas Morton tells of it, at some length. In 1631 she was taken prisoner by the Tarantines, and after her husband's death returned to her father, the chief dying in 1633. We should trace the deed from the Indians to Sagamore Hill, which Christopher Foster may have got direct from them in 1638 or some such year. On second thought, I checked the book and found on p. 67: "Captain Nathaniel Turner lived in Nahant Street, and owned the whole of Sagamore Hill. He applied to be admitted a freeman October 19, 1630. ...In 1633 he was appointedCaptain of the Militia, and in 1636 had a command in several expeditions against the Pequod Indians. In 1637 his house was burnt. In 1638, he became a member of the Ancient Artillery Company; and the same year sold his land on Sagamore Hill to Mr. Edward Holyoke, and removed with others, to Quilipeake, where a new settlement was begun and called New Haven. His name is preserved in Turner's Falls." He purchased the town of Stamford, Conn. for the group of settlers in 1640, and in Jan. 1646 sailed for England in a vessell which was never heard of again, under Capt. Lamberton. This famous ship is known as the ghost ship and Gov. Winthrop said that in June, 1648 "the apparition of a ship under full sail, was seen, moving up the harbor of New Haven." Nahant seems to have been sold several times by the Indians to different people.

Page 86: "Hon. John Humfrey, with his wife, the Lady Susan, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, arrived in July (1634)... He went to reside on his farm as Swampscott, which had been laid out by order of the Court. It consisted of five hundred acres, 'between Forest river and the cliff... On training day Capt. Turner, by the direction of Colonel Humfrey,went with his company to Nahant, to hunt the wolves by which it was infested." Humfrey's land was "north and west of Saugus," around Humfrey's pond in Lynnfield. In 1636 Humfrey built a windmill "on the eastern mound of Sagamore Hill, which was thence called Windmill Hill." In 1638 Humfrey sold to Emanuel Downing of Salem "the 2 ponds" probably Coy and Deep ponds near Forest River. P. 112 says Lady Deborah Moody in 1641 purchased the farm of John Humphrey

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"called Swampscot,'for which she paid L1,100. Lechford, in 1641, says, 'Lady Moody lives at Lynn, but is of Salem church. She is, good lady, almost undone, by buying Master Humphries' farm, Swampscot.' (In 1643 she moved to Long Island at Gravesend, with her son Sir Henry Moody.) Page 114 says that in 1640: "Mr. Humfrey's barn at Swampscot, with all his corn and hay, to the value of one hundred and sixty pounds, was burnt by the carelessness of his servant, Henry Stevens in setting fire to some gunpowder. At the Court of Assistants, on the first of November, 'Henry Stevens, for firing the barn of his master, Mr. John Humfrey, he was ordered to be servant to Mr. Humfrey, for 21 years from this day, towards recompensing him.'... There was one woman in the town at this time, who contended that all things ought to be common, as at one time among the early Christians; but shefound it difficult to persuade the people that she had as good a right to their property as themselves." This was Mary Bowdwell of Lynn. Lord Say was planning a colony in the Bahamas and wanted John Humphrey to go there as governor. Humphrey was a native of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, England. "He married Susan, the second daughter of Thomas, Earl of Lincoln, and sister of Frances, the wife of Mr. John Gorges, and of Arbella, the wife of Mr. Isaac Johnson." He was treasurer of the company in Plymouth, England, and was Deputy Governor in 1630 in Massachusetts. Arbella had died soon after her arrival in New England and Lady Humphrey did not like the life there, so on the 26th of October they sailed for the Bahamas in 1641, leaving their children in New England. "Mr. Humfrey appears to have owned nearly all the lands from Sagamore Hill to Forest River. His house was near the eastern end of Humfrey's beach--Swampscot Farm. In 1842 Hannah Burrill Reed, whose family owned the site, sold it to Enoch Redington Mudge of Lynn who built "near the old house, a beautiful gothic stone cottage, worthy of the olden time."

By looking up the exact site of Clark's farm, we could determine where Christopher Foster's farm was, which was in between Clark and Humphrey.

Miss Thomas also wrote that in Essex "There are two other sets of old deeds there, Old Norfolk County and Ipswich deeds, which pertain to that locality, and which I did not examine... I believe, but have not proved, that the Dorchester with which this Christopher was connected was in Old England, not in New England." She said that at the Salem Court House are "three distinct sets of very old deeds," and also noted "There are at City Hall a few old Dorchester records and I believe this is the best place to start this search. Also there may be something at the Massachusetts Historical Society... I found a reprint of a Hopestill Foster of Dorchester, son of Richard Foster of Biddendon, county Kent, England, by William H. Whitmore. This appears in the N.E. H. & G. Register in 1898."

I checked the book Dorchester Births, Marriages and Deaths to the end of 1825, 21st Report of the Record Commissioners and found nothing on the problem. This was to determine if Christopher Foster had any marriage there, as noted in the pamphlet on William Foster of Conn. The first births were in 1643. On Page 9, Ruth, the dau. of Timothy Foster was born the 4th (6 Mo.) 1664; on p. 10, Elizabeth, the dau. of Timothy Foster was born the 8th (7 mo.) 1667; on p. 21, Hopestill Foster, eldest son to Capt. Hopestill Foste was married unto Pason of Rocksberry by Capt. Clap, the 15th day of the (12 mo.) 1666. Here were used many fascinating old names like Thankful,Peleg,"Rest Swift, the dau. of Obadian Swife was born ye 13 (10) 1662 (page 8), Experience, Constant, Mercy Delivered, Mercy Preserved, Content, Prudence, Comfort,Increase, Eldad, Renewed, Deliverance,"Dependance, son of Richard Collecot and wife b. 1643 (page 2,) "Praise-ever, son of David Joans" (p. 112), Purchas, son of John Capen, Return, son of Sargent Samuel Clap (both on p. 14), Supply, son of Amiel Weekes b. 1671 (p. 14), Zipporah, Unice, Jerusha, Benonie, Abiel, Charity, Hezekiah, Luther, etc. etc.

Mrs. Byram found that Frederick Clifton Pierce d. Apr. 5, 1904, and could not find where his original papers were deposited.

[illegible] [illegible]

In looking up the exact site of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which was in [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

The [illegible]

I learned the [illegible]

2. CHRISTOPHER, WILLIAM, THOMAS AND JOHN FOSTER IN HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, 1647.

Mather says of Christopher Foster: "He removed to Lynn; and went thence to Hempstead, in 1647, and to Southampton in 1651, with him was his wife Frances and several children." (See N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Rec. 10, 10, 11.) This is p. 346, The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island in Connecticut.

I looked up the Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, 1896, and found that the records from 1643 to 1653 had been lost—eaten by mice apparently with antiquarian tastes. It says that in 1643 John Carman and Rev. Robt. Fordham acting for an association in Stamford, Conn. purchased the Indian title to Hempstead and in 1644 secured a parent from the Dutch Governor. Hempstead was settled in 1644 by thirty or forty families from Stamford, Conn., including Rev. Richard Denton, William Raynor, Jonas and Jeremy Wood, Rev. Robt. Fordham etc. Most of them came originally to Wethersfield, Conn. and the tradition is that they migrated together from Hemel-Hempstead, a market town in Hertfordshire, England. The lands were recorded in 1647 and there were 62 freeholders. They secured land in proportion to what they contributed to the public fund, from ten to 200 acres.

I find Christopher Foster is mentioned on p. 167, V. 1, dated May 27, 1665: "This Reacord witneshth Anee changes of Lands betwene Adam Motte and John Ellesuen Booth of Hampsteed that I Adam Motte Doath give . . . for a piece of plaine land Ling on the reare of my Loote containing aboute too ackers which land wase Christyfur Fosters ling in the Run at the North End of my Loote..."

P. 210 says, dated Nov. 17, 1662: "Aron fforman of Hemstead have bargened granted and sould unto Thomas Langdon of the same plantation (for A pris consederable) my dweling hous cellar barn house lot yards gardins and all the tres therein growing, with all the fens belonging thereunto all which said house, seler barn hous lote yards and gardin I purchesed of Addam Mott of Hemsted afor said haveing formerly ben the dwelling hous of Christofer Foster..."

We find mention of Thomas and William Foster as follows: Thomas Foster and John Smith Jr. are appointed to view the fences, Nov. 29, 1658, p. 60, and the same page gives "Names of Those Persons that have Concluded to take up Land," Nov. 29, 1658. This includes Thomas Foster, William Foster etc.

In 1658, p. 63, Thomas Foster has one and a half "kowes" in the westward herd belonging to the town. P. 494, in 168___(just after an item dated 1685), notes a survey of land near Thomas Foster's land, the witness being Simon Foster (signed X.) I did not look up all the references to Thomas, but another is p. 456: Joseph Petet sells land "lying at Fosters medow...on the East side of the swamp that is caled Fosters Medow Swamp in the bounds of Hemstead and on the south sid of a lot that was layd out to Thomas and John Foster..." This was in 1684.

Vol. 2 of the Hempstead Town Records has no Foster references, except that in 1684, p. 73, William Smith "of Fosters Medow sells to Hennery Mayle" land .... "adjoyneing unto Fosters River as it was layed oute to Joseph Pettet bounded by the northwith a lott of Thomas Fosters..."

Vol. 3 has a number of references. P. 165, "William Foster's earmark is a copy of ye near ear and three happenays afore ye off ear. Entered ye 4th Dy of October, 1736."

Vol. 3, p. 67 shows in 1723 that John Foster was one of the trustees of Hempstead.

P. 71, "Wee whos names are under written do protest against the above written note and do allow that our sheep shall run on the Plains at liberty without a sheap heard or any mollesttion by day or night." This is signed by Mr. John Foster, Coll. John Jackson and five others, 1723.

In 1725 John Foster Jr. is mentioned as having land. p. 85.

V. 3, p. 4, mentions that in 1696 six acres of land was laid out of Thomas Foster's land. P. 303 has an Indenture 1740-1 between Thomas Foster of Hempstead and Harman Hendrickson and Thomas Hendrickson Jr. "of ye same town" and Thomas Foster for 37 pounds sells land "near a village called Fosters Meadow partly in a neck called Chestnut," etc. This is signed by Thomas Foster.

Vol. 1, p. 31, has a reference to Jonas Wood who "hathtenne akers" when the land was given out in 1658.

In the Annals of Hempstead, by Henry Onderdonk Jr. 1643-1832, p. 1 says: "Hempstead was settled in 1643 by Presbyterians and Independents...In a letter of the Dutch ministers at New York (1657) it is stated that 'At Hempstead there are some Independents; also many of the Dutch persuasion and Presbyterians. They have a Presbyterian preacher, Richard Denton..." In August 1657, travelling preachers of the Society of Friends began to visit Hempstead, and by inveighing against paying money to 'hireling priests' in the course of time drew off many from the church." Hempstead had a Quaker meeting and in 1759 it was stated "No other place is kept up for public worship except a Quakers meeting hous ... meetings are frequently held by night by a sect called Separate Anabaptists, as they are chiefly made up by a separation from the Old Anabaptists whose meeting at Oyster Bay is well nigh broken up by this separation."

In 1761 there were 5,940 inhabitants of Hempstead, all dissenters but 750 of the Church of England.

P. 55 has a letter of 1781 which says, "there have been four captains of whaleboats_______, ______, Sellen and Foster, prisoners to Col. Hamilton, which Gov. Franklin has had, three of which have been exchanged..."

P. 20, Jenney writes in 1728: "At the first congregation of Mr. Thomas, I am told, not above five or six adhered to the Church, and they brought their religion from England, where they were born. The rest were Presbyterians or Independents and the most Quakers."

In Thompson's History of Long Island, p. 375, it describes the town of Southold being under jurisdiction of New Haven in Connecticut: "A committee was appointed to regulate the admission of new settlers, and none could become an inhabitant without its approbation; no planter could sell or let his house or land to a stranger, unless he was approved by the committee, under a penalty. The people soon found it not only difficult, but embarrassing, rigidly to enforce the rule of the jurisdiction, excluding all but church members from elections; and having infringed upon its severity, the authorities of New Haven, in 1648, sent over delegates to consult upon the necessity and importance of keeping the

government in the hands of 'God's Elect.' This law adopted in 1643, 27 Oct. at a General Court held at New Haven, lists the magistrate for Stamford as Thurston Raynor, and Deputies as Richard Gildersleeve and John Whitmore, while for Guilford were William Leete and Samuel Disbrough. New Haven and Milford were also included.

3. IN SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1650-1687.

Christopher Foster was one of the first English settlers in New York State, as Southampton is the oldest English settlement. James Truslow Adams says in his History of Southampton, p. 50: "I am firmly convinced that Southampton is entitled, without any question whatever, to priority of settlement over Southold, and so is the oldest English Town in the State." He notes "that the Town was 'settled' in the ordinary sense of the word by June, 1640, that is, that a company had been formed for that purpose, that legal steps for acquiring title to the land had been taken and part payment made, and that some of the settlers, at least, had arrived on the spot, built houses and planted in preparation for receiving the rest." He says Southold was formed a "few weeks" later. However, eastern Long Island was under the Connecticut colony till the end of the 17th century and was a part of the New England settlements till it came under what is now New York State.

The History of Long Island by B. F. Thompson, 1843, lists Christopher Foster as one of the 47 settlers of Southampton "who had arrived during the first twelve months," after signing the contract of March 10, 1640, p. 327." In this case he must have gone to Hempstead after being first in Southampton. Thompson says, p. 328: "Many of the persons probably came to Boston with Governor Winthrop, some years before their removal to Long Island. They were generally of a superior class, and of greater intelligence than some who came subsequently to other towns, being both respectable in character and education. Edward Howell was the owner of 500 acres at Lynn, and possessed a large estate here at his death. Leaving a family, whose posterity are very numerous. The same may be said of Sayre, Halsey, Cooper, Post, Rogers, White, Rose, Wells, Foster and Pierson."

The second page of the Town Records lists 19 freemen, or those qualified to vote, but it does not include Christopher Foster, being dated "ye 8th of October 1650 at ye Court of Election." It includes: Mr. Edward Howell, Josiah Stanborough, Thomas Talmage, Thomas Halsey, Wm. Rogers, Thomas Saire, John White, Mr. John Gosmer, Mr. Odell, Richard Barret, John Cooper, Mr. John Ogden, Mr. Robert Fordham, Edward Joanes, Mr. Rainer, Mr. Browne, John Howell, Mr. Thomas Topping, Mr. Smith." All these families intermarried, so probably every old Long Island family is descended from each one of these early settlers in one degree or another. In those days "Mr." was an honorary title indicating that the man belonged to the landed gentry of England and was a "gentleman". Only about half of the above were entitled to the use of it apparently. The word "Gent." was also reserved even more strictly. For instance, a "list of the ffreemen" for "March ye 8th, 1649," Has Edw. Howell, Gent. John Gosmer, Gent., Rich, Odell, Gent., among the 16, with no titles for anyone else. Out of 43 inhabitants of the early settlement, including Christopher Foster, only 19 families remained until later times, the others becoming extinct or remaining in Southampton only a short time. (See p. 31, Howells.)

Howells says that up to 1640 about 21,200 emigrants had arrived in New England, and that "Cotton Mather says that of this number 4,000 were Presbyterians," p. 97. "That the Long Island churches sympathized more with the Presbyterian

than Congregational order can readily be conjectured from the evidence afforded.... In the purchase deed of the site for the church erected in 1707....occurs the following...And whereas the last mentioned partys to these presents having pious intentions for the founding, raising and building a convenient house, structure and building....according to the usage, practice, rites and discipline, and the forms used and approved by those churches or congregations of Christian Protestants usually known and distinguish'd by the name or stile of Presbyterians." Abiel Holmes' history says "the settlers at Southampton were Presbyterians," p. 99, Howells. The first minister was Abraham Pierson ordained in 1640 in Lynn, "who agreed with John Davenport in wishing...to allow none but church members to act in the choice of the officers of government," so he wanted Southampton to come under New Haven but it came under Hartford in 1644. He removed in 1647 to Branford, Conn. where others from Wethersfield joined him. Rev. Robert Fordham took his place about early 1649, from Hempstead, and no doubt Christopher Foster removed with him, others being Jonas Wood, Thomas Topping, John Ogden etc. p. 74, Adams, notes the group that followed Fordham to Southampton.

In their "Lawes of Judgment as given Moses to the Commonwealth of Israel, soe farre foarth as they bee of Morall that is of perpetuall and uniuersal equity," the Puritans of Southampton took the Bible as their model and tried to put into effect the ancient Mosaic law. Some of them read as follows:

"1. Of Blasphemy which is a curseing of God or wicked denieing of God by Atheisme or the like,to be punished with death.

"2. Idolatry to be punished with death.

"3. Witchcraft which is fellowshippe by consent with a familiar spirit to be punished by death.

"4. Consulters with witches not to bee tolerated but eyther to bee cut off by death or banishment.

"5. Heresie which is the maintaynance of some wicked error outhrowing the foundations of Christian Religion with obstinacy, yf it be ioyned with endeavour to seduce others therevnto to be punished with death. Because such an heretick noe less than an Idolater seeketh to thrust the souls of men from the Lord their God.

"6. To worshipp God in a molten or graven image to be punished with death.

"7. Whosoever shall revile the Religion and worshipp of God and the Gouerment of the Church as yt is now established to be cut off by banishment.

"8. Willful periury whether before the judgment seate . . . or in private conference to bee punished with death. Rashe perjury whether it bee in publick or priuate to be punished with banishment iust is it that such a mans name should bee cut off from his people who prophaneth so grossely the name of God before his people.

"9. Prophaning the Lords daye in a carelesse or scornefull neglect or contempt thereof to bee punished wth death.

"10. To plot or practice the betrayeing of the Country or any principall forte therein, to the hand of any fforraigne State, Spannisshe ffrench Dutch or the like, contrary to the Allegience wee pfesse & owe to or dread Soueraigne

Lord King Charles his heires and Successors whilst hee is pleased to protect vs as his Loyall Subjects, shall be punished with death.

"11. Unreuerened and dishonrabl Carriage to Magistrates to be punished with banishment for a tyme, tyll they acknowledg their ffault and pfesse reformation.

"12. Rebellion or Sedition or Insurrection by takeing up of arms against the prsent Gouermt established in the Country to bee punished with death..

"13. Rebellious children, whether they continue in Riot or Drunkenness, after due correction from parents, or whether they curse or Smite their parents Are to bee put to death.

"14. Murder which is a Willfll man Slaughter, not in a mans necessary and just defence, nor casually committed, but out of hatred or crueltry to be punished by death."

Among others, "ffalse witness against life to be punished with death," is one law." "Rash & Pphane swearing and curseing to bee punished by Corporal punishmt, eyther by stripes or by granding them with an hott yron or boareing them through the tongue as he hath boared and piercd God's name."

Among the early regulations, in 1642, "It is ordered that the Company of the towne of Southampton shall be trayned sixe tymes in the yeare, and that to be at the most convenient tymes in the yeare accordin to the discretion of the Commander, tyl further Order be taken, and that the Inhabitants of this towne from sixteene years old and upwards shall beare Armes (unless they shall have lycense to the contrarie)."

On "October 9, 1642: Yt is ordered that every man in this towne that beareth armes shall watch and ward and come to trayneings in their coats."

* * * *

"Nouember 18 (1644) Yt is ordered that euery man within this towne that beareth armes shall haue a sufficient coslet of clabbourd or other wood in continuall readiness."

Within five years there was occasion for a prison: "March 6, 1645 yt is ordered that the five pounds that are due from Thomas ffarington and Edward ffarington vnto the Towne shall be layd out for the prouiding of a prison."

As we know Christopher ffoster was in Southampton early in 1650, and the next year a meeting house was to be built; "It was ordered by the saide General Court that Richard Post & Ellis Cook shall be freed from their bargin of building a meet howse for the towne...the length of the house is to be 30 foot, the breadth 24 foote, the postes to be set in the ground and to be 8 foot and a halfe long in the (word gone) from ye ground to the plate, the laborers are to haue 2s pr day, the pay to be in merchantable wampum strung or unstrung."

Until the Foster boys arrived, there was no rule about stealing fruit, but "At a general Court held 13 day of August 1651, yf any person be found or it can be proved that by them any fruit be stolen or taken away unjustly off from any mans land or ground, yf the person or persons be vnder the age of soxteene years of age the parents of the said child or children shall severely correct them by whipping of them and that to be done before some sufficient spectator".

About this time, "Sarah Veale the wife Thomas Veale was at the quarter court held vpon the 4th day of Iune 1651 sentenced by the magistrates for exorbitant words of imprecations to stand with her tongue in a cleft stick soe long as the offence committed by her was read and declared."

In 1650, Christopher Foster would have been 47, his wife 40, and Rebecca, if alive, twenty. Nathaniel would have been 17, John 16, and Benjamin and Hannah about 14, perhaps twins, as Joseph is said to have been born in 1638, and would then be twelve. The youngest, Sarah Foster, would be about ten perhaps. However, there is no definite record of the births of any except those born in England."

"October 6, 1652, Mr. Alexander ffields, Christopher ffoster, Thomas Goldsmith, Iohn Cooper, Iunr were all and each of them chosen ffreemen of this towne."

The Town Records of Southampton, Long Island, chronicle the following about the original Christopher Foster:

"Vpon the 4th day of March 1650 at a generall court then holden it was graunted that Christopher ffoster should pay his 2s which he was fined vnto Thomas Pope allsoe that the fine of 5s of Iohn Kelly shall be payd vnto the said Thomas Pope, allsoe that Thomas Burnet shall pay his 12s due for rent for goodman Mulfords house and barne unto the said Thomas Pope, which was a free gift unto him by the generall court, and the same to be paid by every person in days works about the same Thomas Popes house." (Page 72.)

* * * * *

"Chosen at the Court of Election for magistrates, Mr. Topping, Mr. Rayner, Richard Barrett, Henry Pierson, Register, John Jessup Constable, Chosen for townesmen Christopher ffoste Lieuteuant Post, Iohn Howell.

(This item is on page 72 of the handwritten records. There is no date but W. S. Pelletreau says: "The date of the above is probably October 1650 and is in the handwriting of Richard Mills who went out of office then." It is on page 61 of the printed records.)

* * * * *

"At a town meeting held in and vpon the 17th day of Iune 1651 it was granted by the Inhabitants of this towne of Southampton that Ieremy Veale Blacksmith of Salem, shall have an hundred pound lott prouided that he do come and settle heere before Ianuary next & that to his power he in readiness doe all the blacksmith work that the inhabitants doe stand in need of.

"It was granted by the Inhabitants at the saide towne meeting that Christopher ffoster shall have an hundred and fiftie pound lott.

"It was at the same time granted that Iohn Loome, shall haue 100 pound lott.

"It was at the same time granted that Iohn Cooper Iunior shall have a fifty pound lot.

"It was at the same time granted that Simon Searing shall have a fifty pound lot." (Page 81.)

* * * * *

"At a towne meeting held vpon the 3d day of August 1651 by the inhabitants of this towne . . .

"Christophe ffoster had granted vnto him an hundred and fiftie pound lott, being appointed for him in manner following Number 15 Number 8 Number 14, Thomas Pope hath a 50 L share out of the same, alsoe the other 50 L lott for Christophe ffoster lies with Iohn Loomes hundred pound lott being number 3 and Number 12, and number 3 hath on both sides Iohn Cooper 4 acres and 2 acres." (Page 80)

* * * * *

"November 5, 1652. At a Generall Court Chosen for 5 men Mr. Gosmer, Christopher ffoster, Thomas Halsey, Mr. Rayner and Iohn Howell, who shall see to and doe all towne affaires as the dividing or causing to bee divided all the meddows to bee divided, according to former orders, or alsoe to dispose of a new division of land and to see to the causing to bee fenced the ox pasture, and whatsoever other matter doth or may concern the wellfare of this place & plantation according to their best understanding and discretion, provided that they observe the limitations given former 5 men, which they must alsoe observe, namely the giving of land to any particular person.*

"(*It will be seen by this that the office of townesman, embraced the duties now performed by Supervisor and Assessors, and to some extent those of Overseers of poor and Commissioners of highways. W. S. P."(Pelletreau.) Page 86.

* * * * *

"March 8, 1653. It is ordered that there shall bee a conclusion made by the Cort (if it may be) concerneing a settled way for cutting out of what whales shall be cast up. Whereupon it is ordered that according to a former order December 5, 1648 what whales shall be cast vp, shall be cut out by the squadrons which are divided by the last 5 men chosen, and to haue a third pt of what they cut for their paines besides their share with the towne, and whatsoever whale or parts of whales shall be gained by any whom it may concerne as aforesaid they shall lay it aboue high water mark, and not meddle with deviding, or diminishing it or any part thereof vntil it bee brought to towne at the townes charge, and laid in or about the towne pound, and the said cutters to pay a third pt of the said charge, besides their share with the towne.

"The squadrons are divided as followeth,

"Fifties

3 Mr. Richard Smith
4 Mr. Rainer
3 Mr. Odell
2 Iohn Lum

1 Iohn Iagger
1 Ionas Bower
2 Ioseph Rainer
3 Thomas Halsey

4 Iohn Howell
3 Ionas Wood
1 Bartholemew Smith
3 Christopher ffoster
1 The Miller

(The Second Squadron includes Geo. Wood, Sam Dayton, Tho Hildreth; the Third includes Thomas Sayre; the Fourth includes "Widow Briggs"--the only woman listed. Altogether there are 51 names listed.)

"Memorandum that after ye squadrons had gone round not orderly, the town began according to order, Mr. Smiths Squadron cutt next Mr. Iohnes at Spring 1655 next Iohn White his Squadron cut Aprill 26 1655, Richard Barrets squadron cut may 1655, Mr. Smith's squadron cut May 9 1655, Richard Post cutt Aprill, 56.

"It is left to the care and discretion of the townesmen to provide carts to fetch home what whales shall be cutt out as aforesaid from time to time, * * * order of the 5 men namesly Mr. Gosmer, Mr. Rainer, Thomas Halsey, Christopher ffoster & Iohn Howell, Mr. Smith his squadron was to cut first, Mr. Iohnes his squadron second (rest gone.)" Page 91.

* * * * *

"Sept 12 1653 An action of tresspass vpon the case entered by the towne against Robert Mervin.

"An action of Slander entered by Tho. Vale against the wife of Samuel Dayton to 40 L damage.

"Sept 16, 1653 At a purchased cort, the said action of Slander entered per Tho. Vale plf against Sam. Dayton defendant, tryed by 12 men namely Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Thurston Rayner, Mr. Richard Odell, Thomas Halsey, Iohn Howell, Richard Barret, Christopher ffoster, Tho. Goldsmith, Tho. Sayre, Tho. Cooper, Iohn Iessup, Isack Willman.

"The said Iury finde for the plf three pound damage, with increase of Cort charges." (Page 93.)

* * * * *

"November 21 1653 At a towne meeting It is concluded that if the miller goe forward with his covenant with the towne hee shall haue 6 men allowed him by the Towne to help him.

"By the maior voat it was concluded that there should bee 3 men chosen to order towne affairs, the 3 men chosen are Tho. Goldsmith, Iohn Iessup and Henry Pierson who have committed vnto them the same power which was granted & committed vnto the 5 men chosen for the last year . . .

"It is ordered that Mr. Iosiah Stanborough, Christopher ffoster and Henry Pierson shall lay out a new devission or devissions of land for the towne where they shall think meete as alsoe the meadow which is yet undevided, and of both for quantity and for manner according as may bee most conduceable to the townes convenience, in their the said layers out best discretion whoe are to bee paid as they and the townes 3 men shall agree.

"The censure of the Cort concerning Geo Milner That the said Geo. Milner shall pay vnto the towne 5s because of his misdemeanor in excess in drinking, ye which allsoe he shall acknouledge & his evil therein, at some towne meeting hee being called therevnto. (Page 97.)

* * * * *

Iau 9 1653 At a general court, It is concluded that if the Indians will suitably fence one half betweene them and us that then ye towne will fence with 3 rails or that which is answerable therevnto, the other halfe, and whatsoever else may bee thought necessary to bee done about or concerning the said

fencing, as treating & concluding with the Indians about it, & disposing of the fence in regard of placing it, is reffered to 4 men namely Ionas wood at North sea, Iohn Iessup, Tho. Goldsmith & Henry Pierson. . . .

"The Division of lande called Sagaponack, division laid out in Ianuary 1653 by men appointed by the towne, and by their apoyntment divided, & disposed into 41, hundred and 50 L lotments, and lying as followeth . . .

4 Thomas Sayre
10 George Wood
20 Christopher ffoster
26 Tho Hildreth 100
40 Ionas Wood"
(Altogether 41 allotments were made. Page 98.)

* * * * *

"Seaponack Division Feb 1654.

2 Tho Sayre
22 Tho Hildreth 100
17 Geo Wood 100
25 Tho Sayre 50
27 Christofiher ffoster
29 Ionas Wood
32 Sam Dayton"
(Page 101.)

* * * * *

"Sept. 5, 1654. An action entered by Iohn Cooper Ir plf against Ionas Wood H. defendant concerning a bill,

"An action of ye case alsoe entered by Iohn Cooper against Ionas Wood defendant concerning 4 pounds worth of beaver dve vnto the plf,

"An action of trespass vpon the case entered by Iohn Cooper Iun against Ionas Wood H, in the behalfe of Joseph Garlick of Easthampton,

"An action entered for Ionas Wood H. against Iohn Cooper Ir of tresspass vpon the case for slanderous words,

"The Jury men to try the said actions are Mr. Rainer, Christopher ffoster, Richard Barret, Iohn Iessup, Mr. Odell, Richard Post,

"The Iury finde for the plaidtiff in the first action entered for Iohn Cooper, damage 5s for detainment of the bill by the defendant, & Cort charges, and to deliver in the said bill or else forthwith to give the plf an acquittance,

"In the second action the said jury finde for the plf. fowre pounds worth of beaver, as shall bee judged by 2 indifferent men worth 9s per L as allsoe 10s damage with increase of Cort charges.

"In the third action entered by Iohn Cooper plf, the jury finde for the plf, that the defendant shall satisfie the byll due to Ioseph Garlick, with 2 pence damage and increase of Cort charges.

"As concerning the action wherein Ionas Wood is plaintiff vpon the request of the Iury of 3 months time to bring in their verdict. It is allowed by the magistrates vnless they shall see cause to call them forth to ishue it before."
(Page 103.)

* * * * *

"Ionas Wood October 5th 1654 entereth his revise concerneing the foresaid 3 actions the former jury sworn to try it, in the first and in the second actions, the jury find for the defendant namely Iohn Cooper, Cort charges to be payd by the plaintif namely Ionas Wood.

"The next day beeing Oct. 6th. In the action concerning Ioseph Garlick the jury finde for the plaintif 30s damage and charges of the Cort.

"Concerning the action of defamation they finde for the plf namely Ionas Wood 50s damage, and acknowledgement, with Cort charges or ten pounds and no acknowledgement, with cort charges, And the acknowledgement to bee made the next towne meeting, and the acknowledgement to be that Iohn Cooper hath done him wrong in saying that Ionas Wood lyed against knowledge and conscience (Note) the defendant is granted an appeale." (Page 104.)

(The above case goes on and on, finally to Hartford, where "hee the said Ionas is bound in the some of 30 L to prosecute the said appeale." Nearly every page of the Town Records had lawsuit about one of the two Woods, both named Ionas, one being from Halifax. The other most litigious person in town was John Cooper, and when they were sueing each other, there was never an end ot it.)

"At the Court held Iune 12 1655, Hugh Griffin is called and hee appeared not wherefore the distress taken of his goods, ye distress being a heifer and a calf is forfeited, the which said distress is adiudged by the Cort to bee a prized and then to bee committed unto the handes of Christopher ffoster to satisfy him for such particulars as followeth, which hee declareth the said Griffin oweth vnto him for wintering his cattell 30s which the plf ingaged should be paid to Tho. Vale, more 25s which the plf paid to Ionas Wood for wintering the said Hugh Griffin his cattell more ye plf ingaged for him to Iohn Oldfield 20s, more due from him vnto ye plf vpon his owne accompt 34s 4d cort charges is 5s 10d.

"Wherevpon the plf namely Christopher ffoster doth binde himselfe in the some of twenty pounds vpon condition that if he the said Hugh Griffin or his assignes shall hereafter desire to appeare to the said action that then the said distress or the full value of it shall bee returned into the handes of the Cort vntill the said tryall shall have passed in the case, witnes my hande."

(Signed: CHRISTOPHER FFOSTER. The above scrawly, Gothic signature is on page 129 of the handwritten Town Records, and page 108 of those printed. It also appears on Page 247 of Howell's "History of Southampton.")

* * * * *

In 1660 Christopher ffoster is "Towne Constable." (Page 2, Vol. 2.)

* * * * *

These and similar items in the early records are all that is left to posterity of Xto ffoster, as the Town Clerks like to spell it, so far as I have discovered. It would seem that his chief immortality lay in being a juryman.

Christopher Foster's residence was given on the ship's list as Ewell in Surrey County, England, a little town near Epsom.

Another fact is that the Will of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the famous doctor of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, dated April, 1637, directs that "George ffoster" who was entrusted to his care should be returned "to his parents at Saugus." Lynn was then called Saugus. F. C. Pierce in the FOSTER GENEALOGY, says (page 878): Christopher was the father of George, who came to America the year before his parents." (Dr. Fuller's Will is quoted in Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation.)

One further interesting item is this: On Page 694 of the FOSTER GENEALOGY, F. C. Pierce says: "Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem), in 1628 . . . Roger Conant came over with a company, including John Foster, Christopher Foster and others, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after he removed to the north shore."

This is the record. The clues are few, but by deduction and inference and with a little background on the history of the period, it is easy to reconstruct the whole picture in the same way that the reader solves a detective story. There are a number of mysteries which need to be cleared up. Which of the English Foster families did Christopher belong to, for example? If we knew this we would probably have the history of his background a thousand years. Why did George come to America "the year before his parents" and what was the connection with the Pilgrims? Did Christopher come with the Pilgrims in the early period from 1623 to 1626 when Roger Conant tried to start a settlement at Cape Ann?

* * * * *

4. JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS--NATHANIEL, JOHN AND BENJAMIN FOSTER.

Joseph Foster was the youngest son of Christopher Foster and Frances Stevens, and was apparently his favorite as he made him his "heyre", and left him the old home lot on the Southampton main street. When Christopher died in 1687 at the age of 84, Joseph was 47 and had nine children, the oldest, Joseph Jr. being then twenty-two years of age. No doubt old Christopher lived with Joseph and Lydia Wood in his old age in the little old pioneer house which he had built after his arrival in 1650. When the father died, Joseph built a new house about 1690, which is still standing and was quite a large, fine piece of architecture for the day. At this time, the oldest son, George, was still living in Plymouth or Lynn, Mass. where he had a family. The second son Nathaniel was in Huntington, Long Island. John and Benjamin lived in Southampton. Sarah, who married Samuel Johnes, had died in 1692, and Hannah was married to Daniel Sayre. The other child, Rebecca, disappeared from the record after being on the ship's list in 1635.

Before he died, old Christopher deeded property to his sons John and Benjamin, but apparently they did not trust Joseph too much for they made him confirm all their titles in 1688 after the father's death.

On May 28, 1688, a deed is recorded at Southampton: "Joseph ffoster, son and heyre to Christopher ffoster deceased, confirms to his brother Benjamen the sale of certain peices of land made by said Christopher while living to his son Benjamen, to wit, the old Lot at Cob's Pound on which said Ben formerly built ten acres, a 50 pounds commonage, 20 acres at Cob's Pound where said Benjamens house stands, a 100 of meadow at Seponack 1/2 lot of meadow at bottom of Shinecock, a 50 in the Pines division of meadow No. 21, and an acre of orchard land, a 50 at Accabog, and at quaquanantuck, a 50 in Little Assops Neck, a 50 in Hog neck, and a 50 at Meacos, to which parcels said Joseph adds 2 acres in little plain east side of frog pond and 1 acre in captains neck. May 28, 1688." (Page 124.)

On May 28, 1688, also: "Ioseph ffoster confirms the deed mad by Christopher ffoster to his son Iohn for certain parcels of land, to wit, 4 acres in Captains neck, 4 acres in Halseys neck, and a 50 of commonage in quaquanuntuck purchase. May 28, 1688."

Joseph Foster was born about 1638, and died January 30, 1708, at Southampton, Long Island. He was probably born in Lynn, Mass., where his father had been allotted sixty acres of land in 1638. Or he might have been born in Boston nearby where his father took the freeman's oath on April 17, 1637. The family had a house on Nahant Street in Lynn, Massachusetts, before moving from Lynn to Southampton around 1650. Joseph, therefore, was about twelve years of age when he sailed on the ship for Long Island. The oldest brother George, probably stayed in Massachusetts.

When they first arrived in Southampton, the family may have lived first in a "cellar", as was customary. This was thatched over with grass, and was warm in winter as compared with a makeshift house out in the open

Atlantic gales, Southampton being right on the Atlantic coast. This is described by Adams in his History of Southampton, page 52:

". . . it is probably that many a family spent that first winter at least in what was then known, and what later appears in the records of both the Hamptons, as a 'cellar.' This quickly constructed home was much in vogue in New England in the earliest days of a new settlement, and is thus described in a Dutch letter of advice to prospective colonists: 'Those . . . who have no means to build farm houses at first according to their wishes, dig a square pit in the ground, cellar fashion, six or seven feet deep, as long and as broad as they think proper, case the earth inside all round the wall with timber, which they line with the bark of trees or something else to prevent the caving of the earth; floor this cellar with plank, and wainscot it overhead for a ceiling, raise a roof of spars clear up and cover the spars with bark or green sods, so that they can live dry and warm in these houses with their entire families for two, three and four years."

The first mention of Joseph Foster in any printed record that I have found is on page 154 of the Town Records:

"April 30, 1657 half a pound of powder a peece delivered unto ye undernamed persons out of ye magazen.

Nathanlel Foster
Francis Sayre
Daniel Sayre
Henry Ludlam
Jonas Bower

John Iessup
Christophr ffoster
John ffoster
Joseph ffoster
Joseph Rayner

altogether 40 persons.

"and thre was weighed 9 lb 1/4 of powder and put into the barell, & remains to be disposed."

Joseph was then nineteen, and with his father and brothers John and Nathaniel was already responsible for the armed defense of the town. One wonders why Benjamin received no "powder out of ye magazen."

The Town Records also show (page 75-78) that:

"At a towne meeting Iune the 25 1679 the general vote passed, That whereas formerly It was concluded by the town at a former Towne meeting that the layers out of the present great division of land, should lay out the same (to suite the Inhabitants) according to their best Iudgement and discretion, and according to former manner, that is to say not intrenching vpon highways & watering places Which voat or order being not now at hand . . .

"Also for the prevention of future trouble that may arise, here followeth an accompt and plain description or list of the persons that now are to receive by lot their land & the proportion due unto yem.

"Samuel Iohnes)
Benj. Haines)
Christopher Lupton) 150
Cornelius Vonk)

Christopher ffoster)
Ioseph ffoster) 150
Iohn Rose)

(altogether 37 persons are listed.)

On Page 78 the list shows that ye ffosters received lot No. 8—Christopher ffoster, Ioseph ffoster and Iohn Rose, which is described as "On the west side

of the range of ponds that goes from East hampton path towards Scuttle hole... Adjoining to the said ponds on the eastward side of them where of the 6th lot hath an amendment belongs to it which a amendment lies on the north side of the aforesaid no. 3 heading or butting upon the pond and is 8 acres.."

On the same day "The Town by major voat Give and grant unto Mr. John Moppam and his for ever three acres of land, adjoining to his owne land which lyeth toward the Long Springs the same not hindering or takeing in any watering place or highway."

On May 5, 1696. "John Rose sells to Joseph Sayre 14 acres at Scuttle hole pond in Lot no. 8 40 acre division, that fell by lot to me and Joseph and Christopher ffoster, May 5, 1696."

"June 1 1680 The lots for hog neck drawne with their number as followeth:

Christopher Lupton Will Russell Isaac Halsey (each 50) No. 6.
Joseph Raynor No. 20
John Moppam Robert Kellum Mr. Phillips (each 50) No. 22
Joseph Hildreth Thomas Shaw widow Cooper No. 39
JOSEPH FOSTER No. 26
John Jessup No. 35
John Foster & Richard Post No. 10
Samuel Johnes No. 28

"At the aforesaid town meeting held at Southampton August the 24th 1686 the proprietors of Quaquanantuck purchase it is by unanimous vote Concluded and agreed upon as followeth, that in Regard the meadows that are Laid out to ye said proprietors at quaqua and potonke, and the Rest of the necks Canot be fenced in with any Conveniency, with sum of the upland In every neck thereunto Adjoining, it is therefore agreed and Concluded upon by the unanimous vote of the proprietors as aforesaid that there shall of every eight Lots successively in each Devision of the said meadows one man be Chosen by them Respectively: that is five men for the farthest Devision and five for the hithermost Devision at quaqua . . . the men that are at ye aforesaid meeting by and of the severall Eight Lotts Chosen and Impowered to doe the work aforesaid viz to Lay out ye upland are as followeth. James White John Howell Jr John Jessup Joseph person Joseph ffoster..." (Page 113.)

* * * * *

The year 1686 was a busy year of "laying out" and taking census etc. On page 117, is a further allotment, the names copied referring only to those connected with the Fosters.

"Sept the 18 1686 the Inhabitants Concerned In the aforesaid meadows being convented Sept ye 21 1686 and the aforesaid work being presented to the towne they proceed to Cast ye Lots for the meadow aforsd which are Drawne as followeth (Accabogue Meadows) the Lots Cast etc.

No. 5 Ioseph Hildreth 100
26 Ioseph post 100 Iohn Foster 50
28 Samuel Iohnes
29 Iohn Rose widow mapam and ben Haynes each a 50
39 Charles Sturmey 100 Christopher Lupton a 50
41 Iob Sayre 100 and frances 50
42 Iohn Iohn Iessup

44 Ioseph ffoster a 100 and Ben. 50
45 Ionathan Raynor
50 Henry Ludlam 100"

At this time the layers out of land were John Jagger, Isaac Halsey, John Jessup and John Howell Jr. John Jessup was very busy with towne matters in this period. He was Phebe Hildreth's great-grandfather, the wife of Christopher Foster.

In the Census of 1686 (page 34 of History of Southampton): "The number of inhabitants, men, women, children, servants, transient persons and slaves, 786.

"And two marchants.

"To bear arms, 176 soulders and troopers.

"The number of marriages, cristenings, burialls, 175.

"Wee find noe arrears due to his majestie.

"A list of ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of Southampton, old and young Christians and Hethen ffreeman and servants, white and black. Anno 1698.

	Males	Ffemales
42	Joseph ffoster	Abigail ffoster
	Christopher ffoster	Sarah ffoster
	Joseph ffoster	Mahitabell ffoster
	Daniell ffoster	Damares ffoster
	Nathan ffoster	Penellopie ffoster

This family was then living on the home lot between Edward Howell's family and John and Richard Howell. This census was taken by location of houses and each family listed separately according to the people living in one house.

At the time the above census was taken Joseph Foster was 58, his son Christopher was 30 (the Town Clerk) and was married to his second wife Abigail Lupton (Topping), daughter of Christopher Lupton, whom he married in 1697, having then two daughters Abigail and Hannah Foster, born 1692 and 1694. Joseph Jr. was age 33 and unmarried probably (though his son Josiah was born around 1698.) Daniel was 22 and did not marry until 1710. Penellopie and Damares are the two sisters, but who is Mahitabell and who is Sarah ffoster? Abigail could be either the wife of Joseph Sr. or of Christopher. There is no mention in the census of the other children, Jeremiah, Peter and Obadiah. Theoretically they all lived in the same house—the Old Foster House. Joseph Jr.'s wife might be either Sarah or Mahitabell. Or they might be daughters of Joseph Sr. not listed by the genealogists by mistake.

No. 26 is:

Males	Ffemales
John ffoster	Sarah ffoster
John ffoster Jr.	Phebe ffoster
David ffoster	Hanah ffoster
Jonathan ffoster	Hanah ffoster
John ffoster, Terts	Hanah ffoster
Jermiah ffoster	Hana ffoster

This must have been quite confusing with so many Johns and Hannahs in the same family. New door, No. 27, are the Hildreths, Phebe's ancestors, including her father Ephraim:

Joseph Hildrith
Joseph Hildrith Jur.
Nathan Hildrith
Isaak Hildrith
Ephraim Hildrith
Daniell Hildrith
Jonathan Hildrith

Hanah Hildrith

"Hanah Hildrith", the sole woman in this household, must have had to do a lot of dish washing all by herself.

Other Fosters are these:

No. 69:

Thomas ffoster
Benj'n ffoster
David ffoster
Jonathan ffoster
Isaac ffoster

Lidia foster
Elizabeth White
Debro foster
Zeruiah foster

No. 73:

Benj'n ffoster, Jr.

martha foster
Bethia foster
martha foster
Sarah foster

Also listed are 61 Will ffoster and 278 James ffoster.

"The number of Male Christians, 389; feamale christians, 349, total 738; the number of negro Slaves men is 040, the number of women negro Slaves is 043, total 083. Population total 821." The number of Indians is listed as 152, "The hethen are So Scattered To and frow that they can neither be sumonsed in______."

It may be noted that they did not show much originality in the matter of names, and also had not begun to use the queer named such as "Acquit, "Temperance" etc. Howell comments that the name of Mary occurs 61 times, Hannah 57, Sarah 43, Elizabeth 27, Abigail 14.

The name of John occurs 50 times, Joseph 24, Thomas 22, Samuel 21, Isaac 16, Benjamin 14, Jonathan 14, William 14, David and James each 13.

The list for tax assessments for 1683 shows that the Fosters were very prosperous, as their assessment was much higher than most of the inhabitants of Southampton. John Foster, John Jaggar, John Howell Jr. and Joseph Pierson were overseers of this assessment.

"The Estemate of the Towne of Southampton for the yeare 1683 (History of Southampton, Howell, page 44):

Job Sayre	164 10 s 00 d
Francis Sayre	178 00 00
John Jessup	360 06 08
Henry Ludlam	203 13 04
James Hildreth	030 00 00
John Rainor	094 00 00
John Lupton	067 00 00
Jonathan Rainor	193 03 04
Daniell Sayre	207 03 04
Joseph Sayre	023 00 00
JOSEPH FOSTER	138 03 04
John Foster	178 06 08
Christo: Foster	074 00 00
John Mappem	112 13 04
Samuel Johnes	249 16 08
Joseph Hildreth	100 00 00
Xtopher Lupton	200 00 00
Benjamin Foster	220 00 00
Thurston Rainor	040 00 00

The highest assessment is Lieft. Joseph Fordham at 459 10 00, and next Capt. John Howell 442 10 00, next Thomas Halsey 411 16 08, Edward Howell 400 00 00. Quite a percentage are assessed under 50 00 00, and even 10 00 00 and 18 00 00. A pound usually is worth about five American dollars.

Another land allotment June 1, 1687 shows:

16 ffrancis Sayre 100
Ioseph Hildreth 50
39 Drawne by Iohn Iessupp & Ionathan Raynor but not to enjoy it except they Layd downe the Land they had in the pllins formerly for the same.
21 Ioseph ffoster
35 Iohn Iessupp
37 Samuel Iohnes
41 The Towne.

* * * * *

"At a town Meeting Aprill the 4th 1693 ffor electione . . . Iob Sayre chosen Clark for ye town Records Samuel Iohnes and Iohn Iessup chosen Assessors. Samuel Cooper chosen Collector. . . Ioseph Howell chosen Packer, Iob Sayre ffrances Sayre Ieremy Iager Iohn ffoster Ionah Bower Isack Halsey Sen Benjamen ffoster Ir Christopher ffoster Manassa kimpton Iecamiah Scot Benony Newton Theophilus Howell Chosen Trustees for ye year aforesaid." (Page 128.)

"At a Towne meeting held in southampton April ye 3d 1694 Mr. Iob Sayre Chosen Town Clerk for ye ensueing yeare. Isaac Halsey Chosen constable, and Iohn foster Chosen Constable both sworn two days after by Mathew Howell Justice . . Iob Sayre, Richard Howell Ir Ioseph foster nathaniel Howell Isaac Willman Ir Aaron Burnet Iohn foster Ir Ioseph hildreth Ioseph Sayre Iohn Lupton Benj Haines Isaac Raynor, trustees for this year. Test Mathew Howell."

August 19 1695 (page 137): "Richard Howell sells to Christopher Foster 2 acres called the upper lot, b N by Ioseph Foster E by Ioseph Fordham W by Richard Howell S by Ionathan Raynor (probably part of Isaac P. Foster's farm). In exchange Christopher gives 2 acres at Halsey's neck, b East by swamp that devides Halseys neck and Coopers neck, W by highway next to Thomas Coopers land deceased) N by Christopher Foster & Wm Herrick August 19, 1695.

When the lots were drawn for the South Division on Nov 15, 1676, the following were among those drawn:

3 Job Sayre and ffrancis Sayre
13 Samuel Johnes
18 Christopher Joseph & Ben Foster
20 Leiftnt Post & Iohn ffoster
30 Joseph Hildreth, Elnathan Topping & Iames Topping

The lots drawn for the North Division included:

9 Samuel Iones
11 Christopher ffoster Ioseph ffoster and Ben ffoster
21 Hen Ludlam Anthony & Ioseph Ludlam
24 Iob Sayre & ffrancis Sayre
29 Leift Post and Iohn ffoster
38 Iohn Jessup

The lots at Meacox included:
10 Elnathan Topping Ioseph Hildreth Iohn Bishop
11 Leift Post & Iohn ffoster
12 Christopher ffoster Ioseph & Benjamen ffoster
14 Ben Haines Mr. Iohn Laughton and Christopher Lupton
20 Samuel Iones

"December ye 26 1677. A list of the fence to bee done by the towne at Shinecock against the land which ye Indians plant, every fifty pound lot to fence a pole and half and about 3 foot, or a hundred and fifty lotment to fence fice poles, every inhabitant to fence (for place) according as his or their names are set against the number, which truly fell vnto them by lott, No. 1 begining at the homeward or eastward end of ye sd fence or line next the water or creek over against Thomas Halsey's close soe running northward till it meets with ye stake where ye Indians begins.

		Poles
("Ioseph Hildreth (Ben Davis (Corn Vonck	150	5
(ffrancis Sayre (Dan. Sayre (Rob Woolley	150	5
Samuel Iones	150	5
Iohn Jessup	150	5
Christopher ffoster and his sons Ioseph & Benj	150	5 poles
Iob Sayre Iohn ffoster	150	5
(Joshua Barnes (Mr. Iohn Mapham	150	5

May 8, 1686, Abstract of Deed. Benj Davis sells to Abraham Willman his 1/2 50 of land and meadow in Hog neck devision, about 7 acres. Abraham Williams gives in exchange two acres at Seaponack old ground. May 8, 1686.

"Witness IOSEPH ffOSTER
JOHN HOWELL JR."

"Thomas Topping sells to Ioseph Sayre 4 1/2 acres in great and little plains... In exchange Ioseph Sayre gives . . . his 50 of a ten acre lot he had of his grandfather Foster, both parcels lye near brushy neck, in Lots 20, 26, July 15, 1690. (In the laying out of Hog Neck lot 26 fell to Joseph Foster, who is probably the 'grandfather' Foster" here mentioned W.S.P.)

Will of Benjamin Foster 1706

The following is the Will of the original Benjamin Foster, son of Christopher from England, who died in 1706. It is on page 428, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. I, N. Y. Historical Society Collections.

"In the name of God, Amen, I, BENJAMIN FOSTER, of Southampton, in Suffolk County, being at the present sick and weak. I leave to my son, Benjamin Foster, a certain parcel of land lying on the south side of the way of my new dwelling house, to begin at the east end of the place where my old dwelling house is, and to run upon a due south line to the bay. Bounded north by the highway, east by the land of Nathaniel Halsey. I leave to my son, Jonathan Foster, that other certain parcel of land lying on the south side of the highway by my now dwelling house, bounded east by the line aforementioned. I set for Benjamin's line, north by the highway, west by the swamp, as it is now fenced; Also one-half of my meadow at Cooper's neck. I leave to my son, Isaac Foster, 7 acres of land to be laid out to him adjoining to the highway by the Beech tree. I leave to my son, David Foster, at Cutchogue, 20 shillings. I leave to my daughter, Mary Chatfield, 10 shillings. To my daughter Deborah 10 shillings when eighteen, and to my daughter Sarah L 8 when eighteen. Leaves to wife Lydia all rest of estate for life, and makes her executor.

"Dated January 25, 1704-5. Witnesses, John Sayre, Peter White, Samuel Cooper. Proved before Giles Sylvester, June 28, 1706."

On Page 325 is the "Inventory of estate of Benjamin Foster of Southampton, Long Island. Taken February 3, 1704-5, by Nathaniel Howell and Christopher Foster: 1 horse L3, 1 mare and yearling colt L 3, 10s, 2 oxen L 8; 5 cows, L 10, 20 sheep L 5. Total L 115, 19s."

5. "THE OLD FOSTER HOUSE" STILL STANDING IN SOUTHAMPTON.

It was Joseph Foster who built the "Old Foster House" which is still standing in Southampton, said to have been built around 1690. No doubt old Christopher, his father, lived with the youngest son, Joseph, in the old house until he died in 1687, and he made Joseph his "heyre." The census of 1698 shows that Joseph, age 58, and his four sons were living in this house--Christopher, Joseph, Daniel and Nathan--and also five "ffemales", one named Abigail probably being his wife.

"The earliest houses were built in the south end of Towne Street," says Abigail Halsey in her book "In Old Southampton." "The house of Thomas Halsey Jr. built about 1660, still stands, and, known as the Hollyhocks, is the oldest house in the village. Across from it is the old Foster House, built about 1690. This is now the Chapter House of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

I visited this old house when I was in Southampton several years ago and called on Mrs. Horace Foster, one of the last remaining Foster family in Southampton descending from the original Christopher. (I believe there is a dentist there named Foster too, but probably not the same family as Esther Foster met him and said he knew nothing of the family history.) Mrs. Foster is active in the D.A.R. and had the key to the house so her son Roderick Halsey Foster took me to see it, and also he and his wife drove me around to Easthampton and vicinity. He lived then at 104 Littleplains Road, and told me that his family are the last in that region that he knows of, except one old family out in the country near Easthampton. He said the last Fosters of the name aside from his family in Southampton were two queer old men who lived together in an old house--they never let anyone inside the house, were bachelors, and didn't associate much with anybody in the town. They ran a store and used to out fit small ships on credit, then when the captains died, the widows never paid their debts and the Fosters never asked for payment. They died some time ago, and I saw the old house they lived in--a very fine piece of old architecture but entirely tumbling to the ground.*

Few of the old houses remain standing in Southampton. The Foster house is one of the oldest. It is quite a large house with several fireplaces, and has been modernized considerably, with dormer windows added. There are many ells added at the back, and the back kitchen has a large fireplace. The house is well finished inside and shows that it has been remodeled since the 17th century, though it is still of an early period. It has a "whale sight" at the top of the stair-well, where the Fosters used to look out for whales in the distance. When one was discovered, the news was spread and the townspeople rushed to the beach, killed the whale and began cutting up the large mammal for oil. Many whales were stranded on the Long Island beaches and from the very beginning the townspeople used to cut them up for oil. There is a book "Manor Houses and Historic Homes of Long Island and Staten Island," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein (Lippencott, 1928), and on page 74, is a house entitled "Old Gambrel-roofed House, Southampton." I believe this is the old Foster house, as it looks like it, though the book does not identify the house.

The Foster house is on the Main Street, south end, between "Toylesome Lane" and "Gin Lane," and there they were an island entirely surrounded by Howells for many years. This house was built and in possession of our branch of the Foster family (the Joseph branch) until 1756 when an Azariah Horton was in possession followed by Nathan Jagger in 1759. However, in 1806 James Foster came into possession, followed by his son Isaac P. Foster in 1863 and grandson Edward H. Foster in 1885. These are of the John Foster branch, descendants of John b. 1634, John b. 1662, John b. 1695, Josiah b. 1737, James b. 1774, Isaac Post b. 1815 and Edward Herrick b. 1844, who left only two daughters, and so far as the record shows this line died out with him as to the name--that is the descendants of James, though his brothers left descendants, the present Horace being a descendant of his brother Justus Foster. Isaac Post Foster and James owned the five lots adjoining the old Foster house, and Isaac's brother Albert seems to have owned a good deal of real estate too.

The Town Records of Southampton, Vol. III, has a map of the old houses made by W. S. Pelletreau in 1875, which I had photostated. It is called "Plan of Main Street of Southampton, L. I. showing owners of lots from laying out in 1648 till the present time. Wm. S. Pelletreau." The Foster lot and neighbors are shown as follows:

	North Neighbors	Foster Lot	South Neighbors	
Toilsome Lane		Main Street		Gin Lane
	Arthur Howell 1648	Christopher Foster 1650	Richard Howell 1650	
	Maj. John Howell 1660	Joseph Foster 1687	Hezekiah Howell	
	John Howell 1747		Jedediah Howell 1732	
	Josiah Howell 1793	Daniel Foster 1708 : Christopher Foster 1703	Elias Howell 1782	
	James Raynor 1800		Josiah Foster 1789	
	James Foster 1812		James Foster 1825	
	John Pelletreau 1812		Isaac P. Foster 1863	
	Charles Pelletreau 1822	Joseph Foster 1746	(Edward H. Foster 1885)	
	Wm. S. Pelletreau 1863	Azariah Horton 1756?		
	Louise De Bost 1869	Nathan Jagger 1759		
		James Foster 1806		
		Isaac P. Foster 1863		
		(Edward H. Foster 1885)		

Howell's History of Southampton has a slightly different listing of the houses, on Page 150, as follows:

Foster Lot

*	
Richard Howell Sen. 1676	Nathan Jagger 1759
	Joseph Foster 1698
Jedediah Howell	Daniel Foster 1708
Christopher Foster 1768	
Joseph Foster 1708	

James Foster 1810
Isaac P. Foster 1863
Edward H. Foster, 1885

The house was on the half-lot marked with the asterisk *. The line drawn shows where the lot was divided by Joseph between his two sons, Daniel, and Town Clerk Christopher, in 1708, at the time of his death. (He had given half the lot

to Christopher in 1703.) In 1746 Town Clerk Christopher deeded his dwelling house and home lot to his cousin Joseph ffoster (Pelletreau said in 1875 that "this is now the home lot of Isaac P. Foster.") This Joseph had a son Christopher, and in 1768 a "Christopher Foster" owned the place, according to Howell. There is no record of the birth or death of this Xto, however, except that his relative Town Clerk Christopher left him an inheritance in 1743. Joseph was born July 27, 1704, and died 1767, and had four daughters and only one son listed. So he must have left this to his son when he died in 1768. Our ancestor, Christopher Foster, Luther's father, was alive from 1727 to 1823, so this could also be his house, as it was in the meantime sold to Nathan Jagger in 1759. His father Daniel owned half the lot in 1708. According to W. S. Pelletreau p. 162, Vol. III, of the Town Records, and in a note after the Will of Daniel proved 1744, "The homestead of Daniel Foster was at Wickapogue, in Southampton, and owned in recent years by the heirs of Paul Foster, his grandson, and now owned by the wife of Jesse Fowler." In the division of Daniel's property, "the house, barn and lot at Wickapog" was drawn by Christopher, Luther's father, so this must have been where he lived in Daniel's old house. His brother, Obadiah received a "new house," and Jonas built his own.

On some maps the little lane between Gin Lane and Toylesome Lane is called "Foster Street," and off it is a "Foster Avenue." The old house was owned by the original Christopher, then his son Joseph inherited it, his son Daniel, our ancestor, owned half the home lot, but apparently moved away to Wickapogue Street, which Abigail Halsey says p. 24: "Wickapogue Road ran eastward from the Olde Towne."

The record of the old Foster house can be traced through the deeds and bequests. Before he died, Joseph Foster gave half his house to his son Town Clerk Christopher on April 27, 1703, and later the same arrangement was made for his son Daniel. The following items are found in the Town Records of Southampton, Vol. 6, Yellow Book of Deeds.

"Joseph Foster gives to his son Christopher Foster 'for love and affection', one-half of my home accommodations of land adjoining to my house, and upon the south side thereof, next to Richard Howell, which is about six acres, bounded south by Richard Howell's home lot, and by ten acres of land which my son Christopher formerly bought of Richard Howell, east by land of Joseph Fordham, west by the Main Street and north by my own land. April 27, 1703. (See pp. 66 of the original.) The above is on page 78 (p. 360 of original.)

- - - - -

"Note: The above lot is a part of the homestead land late of Isaac P. Foster and now of his son Edward H. Foster Esq. and south of the house."

- - - - -

On p. 160 of the same book is an item: "John Howell buys lot 'bounded east by Joseph Fordham, south by Joseph Foster or Christopher Foster, west by the home lot of said John Howell, Aug. 7, 1707."

- - - - -

On p. 34, dated June 22, 1708: "Joseph Foster gives to his son Daniel Foster, 'for love and affection,' one-half of my home lot, throughout, on which I now live, bounded north by John Howell, east by Joseph Fordham, west by Main Street of Southampton, south by my son Christopher, being one-half of all my home accommodations.

"Also a L 50 right in Lot 8, in the 40 acre Division in Skuttle Hole lying between Samuel Johns and John Mitchell, 'also a lot called the Lower Close, 7 acres, bounded north and east by Abiel Cook, and the rest by water, at Wickapogue," Also one-half of my close called the Wood Close, at Wickapogue, the south part thereof."

"And one half of my Little Plains Close, the west part, adjoining to John Howell, and all my meadow in Halsey's Neck and one-half of my meadow at Shinnecock, and all my upland and meadow in a neck called Quiogue, and one half my meadow in Ackaback Division, and one-half of all the rest of my lands and commonage. June 22, 1708. (See p. 360 original.)

"Note: The home lot is now the north part of Edward H. Foster Esq. and late of his father Isaac Foster. The Lot 8, 40 Acre Division, is on the east side of Long Pond near the North end. See Vol. II, Records, pp. 77-78. The Lower Close, at Wickapogue, is part of the farm formerly of Julius Foster, now Jesse Fowler's. Quiogue was originally called Little Asup's Neck. See Vol. III, Records, p. 162.

- - - - -

April 9, 1709, p. 64 (p. 196), "Daniel Foster sells to his brother Christopher Foster, 'a piece of land or meadow given to me by my honored father at a place called Cooper's Neck, being one acre bounded east by highway, south by beach, west by water, north by Jeremiah Foster. April 9, 1709."

- - - - -

Page 461 (page 97) "Christopher Foster and Daniel Foster sell to Jonathan Raynor Jr. "a lot of meadow at a place called Red Creek, and is a L 100 lotment lying with John Howell in Lot 44, Price L 4. July 31, 1714."

- - - - -

P. 111 (Page 525), "Daniel Foster sells to Daniel Sayre a one-half 50 of upland and meadow that fell to me by the decease of my honored father Joseph Foster, at a place called Hog Neck and is one-sixth of Lot 26. This meadow is not in Hog Neck, but is ye meadow that is in ye going over on to Brushy Neck. Price L 3, Dec. 15, 1715.

"Thomas Topping sells to Daniel Foster six acres of land at Captain's Neck bounded north and east by highways, south by Major Joseph Fordham, west by land that was formerly possessed of Samuel Cooper late deceased, Price L 42 10 S. May 9, 1718. (Probably lot now owned by Harry Einstein." (Page 123, or 569 of original.)

- - - - -

Page 166 (or75): "Christopher Foster sells to his brother Daniel Foster "all my right of upland and meadow in Quiogue neck and is 1/8th part. Daniel Foster gives in exchange land bounded north by John Howell east by Joseph Fordham south by Christopher Foster west by a ditch that divides my pitle and lot, also meadow at Shinecock called Foster's Island, and meadow at bottom of Halsey's Neck, bounded west by Josiah Howell, east by John Foster, Dec. 27, 1727.

"Note: The lot given by Daniel Foster is the eastern part of the homestead lot of Edward H. Foster Esq.)"

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Page 172 (787). "Daniel Halsey and Daniel Foster partly by allotment and partly by purchase obtain a neck called Little Assup's Neck or Quiogue. They divide it as the fence now stands. The west side with the point to be Daniel Halsey's, the part east of the fence to be Daniel Foster's. June 17, 1731."

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The above abstracts were made, I believe, by W. S. Pelletreau and Edward H. Foster, and the notes are written by the editor, possibly one of the above.

Page 276 says: "In the original laying out of the town plot in 1698, a home lot was four acres, but men who owned more than a L 50 of commonage had more than one lot, or that seems to be the case. In accordance with this, Christopher Foster had two home lots on the east side of the street and they descended to his son Joseph Foster, who on June 22, 1708, gave to his son Daniel Foster the 'north half of his 'home accommodations'. See p. 34.

In 1759 this belonged to Rev. Azariah Horton who married Eunice Foster, who may have been a daughter or granddaughter of Daniel Foster. (See Vol. III, p. 174.)

"On April 27, 1703, Joseph Foster gave to his son, Christopher Foster, 'the south half of his 'home accommodations'. Next south of this were two or three home lots of Richard Howell. These and the lots above mentioned by various purchases became the property of the late Isaac P. Foster and now of Edward H. Foster, Esq. All the lots between this and Gin Lane were in later years the property of the Raynor family, and being securities of Henry Sayre."

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Joseph Foster was our 5th great-grandfather and Daniel our 4th. As we see from the above they both lived on the old Christopher Foster home lot, a double lot which was divided between Daniel and his brother Christopher. In 1727, Daniel gave to Christopher all or part of his share of the home lot. Up to this time the two brothers obviously lived on the same home lot and probably shared the old house, or "home accommodations," as called then.

According to Pelletreau as quoted elsewhere Daniel Foster's homestead was at Wickapogue, which is a street a little east of Old Town Street near Narrow Lane. Old Town and Wickapogue were the same place in the records.

Azariah Horton, married to Eunice Foster, was a missionary to the Indians.

Except for a brief period that Azariah Horton and Nathan Jagger owned the Foster house it was in the Foster family until after 1885 when Edward H. Foster owned it. The person who bought it re-modelled the house and gave it to the D.A.R. as their chapter house, for which purpose it is now used.

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1953

By

Helen Foster Snow

PART TWO: BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY

1. The Descendants of George Foster, of Plymouth, Mass., and Rhode Island.
2. The Descendants of Nathaniel Foster of Huntington, Long Island.
3. The Descendants of Hannah Foster and Daniel Sayre.
4. The Descendants of Sarah Foster and Samuel Johnes (Jones).
5. The Descendants of Benjamin Foster of Southampton, Long Island.
6. The Descendants of John Foster of Southampton, Long Island.
7. The Descendants of Joseph Foster of Southampton, Long Island.

Copies of this may be ordered from the Foster Family Association,
Mrs. David Monroe Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, $2.25.

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1953,
By Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road,
Madison, Connecticut.

PAGE NUMBE

PART TWO: BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY.

1. THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE FOSTER, OF PLYMOUTH, MASS. AND RHODE ISLAND. 69
2. THE DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL FOSTER OF HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND. 70
3. THE DESCENDANTS OF HANNAH FOSTER AND DANIEL SAYRE, OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, AND BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 71
4. THE DESCENDANTS OF SARAH FOSTER AND SAMUEL JOHNES (JONES), OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 72
5. THE DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 73
6. THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 76

(1) Descendants of David Foster of Middletown, Connecticut. 77

(2) The Descendants of John Foster and Hannah Abbott. 78

- a. Josiah Foster and Esther Post of Quogue, Long Island. 79
- b. Thomas Foster and Hannah Hildreth. 82
- c. Judge Luke Foster of Columbia, Ohio. 83
- d. Gabriel Foster and Permelia Campbell, of Indiana and Ohio. 85
  - i. Asa Foster of Indiana and Iowa. 86
    - (a) Hon. William Allen Foster, Chicago, lawyer. 87
    - (b) Dr. Gabriel F. Foster of Iowa and Missouri. 89
  - ii. Hiram Foster and Polly Trumbo of Indiana. 89

- e. The Descendants of Sergeant Abraham Foster of East Windsor, Connecticut. 91
  - i. Thomas Foster and Martha Elmer of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut. 91
  - ii. Sergeant Hackaliah Foster and Lois Swetland of Connecticut and Saratoga County, New York. 93
  - iii. Descendants of Abel Foster of East Windsor and Ellington, Connecticut. 95
  - iv. The Descendants of Peletiah Foster, of East Windsor, Conn. 97
    - (a) Phinehas Foster and Hannah Kilburn of Barkhamsted, Connecticut. 97
    - (b) Deacon Eli Foster of Barkhamsted, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. 98
  - v. John Foster and Irene Cross of Sharon, Conn. 99.

Page Number

7. THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 101

(1) The Descendants of Joseph Foster 1665-1704, of Southampton, Long Island. 102

a. Charles Henry Foster of Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill. 105
b. Timothy Foster of Ridgefield, Connecticut. 106

c. The Descendants of Christopher Foster of Southold, Long Island, and E. Guilford, Conn. 110

i. Titus Foster and Sally Crampton of Madison, Conn. and Madison, Ohio. 111
ii. Emily Ann Foster and Henry De Koven Knowles of East River, Conn. 111

(2) The Descendants of Daniel Foster 1676-1710, of Southampton, Long Island. 113

a. The Descendants of Daniel Foster b. 1722 of Southampton and Quogue, L.I. 114
b. The Descendants of Jonas Foster b. 1711 of Southampton, Long Island. 115

i. Jedediah Foster and Elizabeth Howell of Palmyra, New York. 115

(a) The Howell Family of Southampton, Long Island. 115

ii. Wakeman Foster, of Canoe Place and Good Ground, Long Island. 117

(a) John Sawyer Foster and Phebe Penny of Quogue, L.I. 117

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1953.

By Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road,
Madison,Conn.

PART TWO: BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY.

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER and his wife Frances Stevens, of Ewell, Surrey, came on the "Abigail," in 1635 with the Puritan migration to Massachusetts Bay. Three children came with them, on the shipping lists noted as Rebecca, age five, Nathaniel, age two, and John, age one. Christopher Foster's name was on a list of freemen in Boston, April 17, 1637, and in 1638 he received land in Lynn, Mass. where he had a house on Nahant Street. He sold his property in 1645 and went to Hempstead, Long Island, where there were also a Thomas, William and John Foster. In October, 1650, we find Christopher Foster in Southampton, Long Island, where he was elected "townesman," and the Town Records first mention him March 4, 1650, when he was fined two shillings. F.C. Pierce in the Foster Genealogy, 1899, from which much of the following genealogy is taken, as well as from Howells' History of Southampton and other town histories as noted, says Christopher Foster had eight children, including George Foster of Plymouth, Mass., but he could not have been the child of Frances Stevens as the parish records of Ewell, Surrey, show her marriage to Christopher Foster December 24, 1628, and the baptisms of her first three children, as shown below. (This genealogy was searched out by Phillimore & Company of London for me in 1946.)

1. George Foster, who lived with Dr. Samuel Fuller at Plymouth, Mass.

2. Rebecca Foster, baptism recorded in Ewell "1630, 5 Mar." G. N. Mackenzie in Colonial Families of the United States, p. 238, says:"Rebecca b. 1630 in England; removed to Southampton, Long Island." However, I have found no record of her except on the shipping list in England dated June 17, 1635.

3. Nathaniel Foster, baptism recorded in Ewell "1632 4 May, Nathaniel Foster, son of Christopher bapt." He was in Southampton and later in Huntingdon, Long Island

4. John Foster, baptized in Ewell "1634, 8 May, Johanes filius Christopherii ffoster baptized." He left a long line of descendants.

5. Benjamin, died in Southampton, Long Island, 1704-5. His descendants have not been completely traced.

6. Hannah Foster, who married Daniel Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, of Southampton, Long Island, and of Bridgehampton, Long Island.

7. Joseph Foster born about 1638, died Jan. 30, 1708 in Southampton, Long Island. He built the "Old Foster House" still standing on South Main Street about 1690-95, and his wife was named Abigail, surname unknown. There is a genealogy of the descendants of Wakeman Foster by Alonzo Foster of Brooklyn, N.Y. called A Family Record of Long Island, 1895. A copy of this is in the Library of Congress. One of Wakeman's descendants is Dr. Clarence Foster, a dentist of Southampton, Long Island. The genealogy of another line of JOseph's descendants will be found in The Genealogical Record of Luther Foster Sr. 1730-1907, compiled by Captain Zera Luther Tanner, U.S.N. and edited by Floyd J. Bartlett, of Warsaw, N.Y. who died Nov. 30, 1952, age 95. This was brought up to date and put in the Library of Congress by Helen Foster Snow.

8. Sarah Foster who married Samuel Johnes (or Jones, it was later spelled). (F.C. Pierce has her record confused with that of Hannah Foster who married Samuel Johnes but was the daughter of Town Clerk Christopher Foster and b. 1694, her father being born 1668, grandson of the first Christopher.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE FOSTER, OF PLYMOUTH, MASS. AND RHODE ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, who came in the Abigail in 1635, is said by F.C. Pierce and by Savage to have had a son George.

II. GEORGE FOSTER, said to be the eldest son of Christopher. F.C. Pierce, p. 878, says: "Christopher was the father of George, who came to America the year before his parents." James Savage says in his Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England: "Foster, Christopher, Lynn, who came in the Abigail, 1635, aged 32 with wife Frances, 25; and ch. Rebecca 5, Nathaniel 2; and John 1; but may have been here some yrs. bef. and possib. f. of George, who had been, says Samuel Fuller of Plymouth in his Will of July, 1633, betrusted to him by parents; was freem. 17 Apr. 1637; rem. to L.I. prob. there liv. 1670." Dr. Fuller was the famous Pilgrim doctor who nursed the little band through the first winter when half of them died. His Will was dated in 1633, but it was not proved until April, 1637. It is the first Will in the Massachusetts records. Lynn was then called "Saugus"or"Sagos." The following is quoted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, V. 4, p. 33:

"I SAMUEL FULLER the Elder being sick and weake... Item, whereas Eliz. Cowles was submitted to my educacon by her father and mother still living at Charlestowne, my will is that she conveniently appelled and returne to her ffather or mother. And as for George ffoster beingplaced wth me by his parents still living at Sagos, my will is that he be restored to his mother... July 30, 1633."

We see from the record he could not have been the son of Frances Stevens, as her children were born 1630, 1632 and 1634 in Ewell, Surrey, and she was not married until 1628 in Ewell. The will indicates that George Foster was placed with Dr. Fuller for his "education" or he may have been an apprentice. The fact that Dr. Fuller says his parents were "still living at Sagos" or Lynn, appears to make it impossible for him to be the child of Christopher Foster and Frances Stevens, for they must have both been in Ewell, Surrey, in 1633, as John was born there 1634. He might have been mistaken, of course, or the will might have been revised in 1637 when he died without noting a change in date, in which case he would have assumed Frances Stevens to be the mother. However, Christopher Foster could have had a first wife in America some time before, as F.C. Pierce says, p. 694: "Preceding the settlement at Naumkeag (Salem, Mass.) in 1628, a number of men belonging to Devonshire united in a planting, fishing and trading enterprise at Cape Ann which proved a failure. Roger Conant came over with a company, including John Foster, Christopher Foster and others, who landed first at Weymouth but soon after he removed to the north shore. There was also an Hon. Edward Foster in Scituate, Mass. before 1628, b. in Kent, England, and son of Timothy b. probably in Devonshire, who married Eglin Hatherly (Hanford) sister of Timothy Hatherly who came to Plymouth in the"Ann"in 1623. Edward may have been on the same ship with Timothy Hatherly. This family may also be connected with Christopher Foster, of course.

3.

F.C. Pierce, p. 878, says George Foster resided in "Plymouth and Lynn, Mass." He lists only one child, George b. about 1675.

III. GEORGE FOSTER, son of George who lived with Dr. Samuel Fuller, was born at Lynn, Mass. about 1675; m. Hannah ______; m. 2d, Mary ________. Res. Newport, East Greenwich, R.I. His children were:

1. Hannah, b. Nov. 29, 1700; d. March 30, 1701.
2. Thomas, b. March 10, 1710; m. Martha Hazelton.
3. Josiah m. March 22, 1747, Deborah Spencer, dau. of Thomas. Res. East Greenwich, R.I.
4. William m. Feb. 13, 1723, Ann Hazelton. Res., East Greenwich, R.I.
5. Elizabeth m. June 12, 1737, John Greene.
6. Mercy m. March 1, 1740, Benjamin Gorton.

IV. THOMAS FOSTER (George, George, Christopher?) b. East Greenwich, R.I. March 10, 1710; m. March 3, 1732, in Warwick, R.I. Martha Hazelton, dau. of Charles, of East Greenwich. Res., Warwick, R.I.

1. Anne b. April 18, 1734; m. July 12, 1772, Joseph Arnold, of Warwick. Ch:
    (1) Rosabella b. Sept. 10, 1775.
    (2) Martha b. Sept. 28, 1778; d. Feb. 27, 1798.
    (3) Nathaniel b. Oct. 11, 1780.
    (4) Abigail b. Feb. 13, 1783.
    (5) Ruth, b. Aug. 9, 1785.
    (6) Joseph b. Aug. 10, 1789.

2. Thomas b. Nov. 3, 1735. (No further record in Pierce.)

* * *

THE DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL FOSTER OF HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND.

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER and wife Frances Stevens who came on the "Abigail" in 1635.

II. NATHANIEL FOSTER, baptism recorded in the parish records of Ewell, Surrey, in England, near Epsom Downs: "1632 4 May, Nathaniel Foster, son of Christopher bapt." He is mentioned in the Southampton Town Records many times with his fathers and brothers, such as in the whaling squadrons etc. as noted earlier in this manuscript. The Town Records, V. 6, p. 25, say: "Nathaniel Foster of Huntington gives 'to his loving brothers andcousins (nephews) Joseph Foster, John Foster, Benjamin Foster, Christopher Foster, Jeremiah Foster, and Joseph Sayre, all of Southampton, all his right to the lands and meadows in Southampton which his father Christopher Foster enjoyed in his lifetime and died possessed of." Dated May 26, 1705. Witnesses, John Wickes and John Adams. Pierce lists two sons and has no further record, nor have I as yet traced it further.

1. Nathaniel Foster, son of Nathaniel above b. 1632.

2. Samuel Foster.

THE DESCENDANTS OF HANNAH FOSTER AND DANIEL SAYRE OF SOUTHAMPTON AND BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER b. about 1603 in England, who came on the"Abigail" with the Puritan migration in 1635, went to Lynn, Mass., to Hempstead, Long Island, and in 1650, to Southampton, Long Island. We do not know when or where his daughter Hannah was born, but Pierce lists her as the sixth child after Benjamin, who d. Southampton 1704-5. The fourth child, John, was born in Ewell, England, 1634.

II. HANNAH FOSTER, daughter of Christopher and Frances Stevens Foster, according to Pierce was born between Benjamin and Joseph who was b. 1638, no doubt in Lynn, Mass. as his parents were there in 1638. His name was on a list of freemen in Boston April 17, 1637, so we may guess that Hannah was born in Boston, Mass. about 1636, or perhaps in Lynn, Mass. in 1638 or later, as her parents were there from 1637 to 1645. In the History of Southampton, Howell says: "Daniel (Sayre) of North End and afterward of Bridgehampton, d. 1707, m. 1st Hannah, d. of Christopher Foster, and 2d Sarah _______,and had ch. Daniel b. 1666 (this was Capt. Daniel Sayre of Sag Harbor), Samuel d. before 1707, and left ch. Joseph,Ephraim, Nathan, Hannah, w. of Josiah Topping and David." These would appear to be all children of Hannah Foster up to Hannah, w. of Josiah Topping, because of using the name Hannah for her. On p. 374 Howell says: "Thomas Sayre was the founder of this name in Southampton and one of the eight original "Undertakers" coming here in May or June, 1640. He was a native of Bedfordshire, England, as appears from the examination of his son Job before the Dutch Council inNew York as before narrated. In 1638 he and his son Job had each 60 acres of land allotted to them in Lynn, Mass. The arms of this family are handed down by family tradition: Gules, a chevron ermine between three sea gulls argent.... The homestead drawn by Thomas Sayre in 1648 and the house he built in that year still standing have remained in possession of the family to this day.

"Thomas[1]b. about 1590, d. 1670, had ch. 2 Francis, 3 Daniel, 4Joseph and 5 Job." The great-grandson of above Francis Sayre, and grandson of Deacon John Sayre, was Stephen Sayre, "a graduate of the college of New Jersey at Princeton and said to be the handsomest man of his age. A miniature once in possession of an aunt of the writer would confirm this judgment. He went to London before the Revolutionary War and was successful in founding a banking house in that city. Was made High Sheriff of London, and about the time of the opening of hostilities the ridiculous charge was made against him by Lord Rochford that he had engaged in a conspiracy to seize the person of the king as he went to the Parliament house and to take possession of the Tower. He was imprisoned in the Tower a few days, and, being examined on a writ of habeas corpus, was dismissed as entirely innocent. He then instituted proceedings against Lord Rochford and the court awarded him one thousand pounds damages. He was on terms of intimacy with the best society of London and highly respected. He returned to America after the war and settled near Bordentown, New Jersey, where he passed the rest of his life. The estate of Mr. Sayre afterward became the property and residence of Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-emperor of Spain." (p. 382, Howell.)

CaptainDaniel Sayre, son of Hannah Foster and Daniel Sayre d. May 11, 1748, had w. Sarah b. 1667, d. May 15, 1733, and ch. Daniel, Isaac, Hannah,w. of Smith, Mary, w. of Ludlam, Ann w. of Moore, Ethan and Silas. Silas' son Ezekiel S. m. Abigail Cooper and in 1794 moved to Ticonderoga, N.Y. ch. Silas, Stephen, Maria w. of SilasCanfield. His son Theodore went to Demopolis, Ala.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SARAH FOSTER AND SAMUEL JOHNES (JONES) OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, who came in 1635 on the "Abigail" with his wife Frances Stevens, and had children, perhaps George, Rebecca, Nathaniel, John, Benjamin, Hannah who married Daniel Sayre, son of Thomas, Joseph, and Sarah who m. Samuel Johnes.

II. SARAH FOSTER was apparently the youngest child, and the next youngest is given as Joseph b. about 1638, probably at Lynn, Mass. If Sarah were born 1640 or 1642, it would have been in Lynn, for her parents were there until 1645 or longer, moving to Hempstead, perhaps about 1647, and to Southampton 1650. Howell in the History of Southampton says: "Samuel (Johnes) d. in 1695, had w. Sarah (Foster) who d. Oct. 3, 1692, and son Samuel b. 1673." He was the son of Edward Johnes, who had only one other child of record Edward b. about 1650. Howell says p. 335: "According to Mr. Edward R. Johnes of New York, Edward Johnes came to this country in 1630, sailing from Yarmouth, England, in 1629. In 1635 his father Richard Johnes of Dinder in Somerset with his wife Alice, followed, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Mr. E.R. Johnes believes the family, from some evidence he has seen, to be a younger branch of the Johnes family of Dolancothy in Carmarthenshire, and to have the following coat of arms, the crest of which was on silver owned by Timothy Jones, D.D. one of the descendants of Edward, in the last century: Azure, a lion rampant between three crosses formee fitchee or, a chief of the last. Crest: A lion rampant or, supporting an anchor azure, fluke of the last. Motto: Vince malum bono. (Note: Mr. Edward R. Johnes writes that he is convinced the shield is charged with a lion passant instead of the lion rampant.) The first three generations uniformly spelled the name Johnes, which form some of the descendants still retain, while others have dropped the third letter altogether. Edward d. between 1653 and 1657, had w. Ann, who after his death m. July 1660, Thomas Halsey. He came to Southampton with a family in Feb. 1644-5, was there admitted a "freeman" in 1647. He had ch. Samuel and Edward b. about 1650.... Edward d. Aug. 26, 1726, removed to East Hampton and had ch. Edward, Daniel and Edward."

Apparently, all the Johnes of Southampton are descended of Hannah Foster and Samuel, as Edward went to East Hampton.

III. SAMUEL JOHNES, son of Sarah Foster and Samuel Johnes, was a Deacon and d. May 4, 1760, m. Esther, d. of Capt. Thomas Stevens b. 1680 and d. Jan. 18, 1753. He had ch. Samuel, Stephen, b. 1700, Elizabeth, Obadiah b. Feb. 7, 1715, Timothy, b. May 24, 1715 and William b. 1719.

IV. SAMUEL, above, m. Hannah, dau. of Town Clerk Christopher Foster, Oct. 20, 1715, and had ch. Hannah b. Dec. 16, 1716, Esther b. Jan. 12, 1718, Phebe b. Sept. 19, 1721, Foster b. Oct. 13, 1723, Abigail b. Sept. 19, 1725, d. Nov. 13, 1725, Mary b. Nov. 19, 1726, Elizabeth b. May 20, 1729, Abigail b. Feb. 13, 1731, Samuel b. Jan. 1, 1733. (ThisSamuel b. 1733 had ch. Obadiah, William and Samuel.)

IV. Stephen b. 1700 "of New Jersey was the ancestor of numerous families now living in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland."
IV. Rev. Timothy b. 1715, was pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N.J. from Feb. 1743 until his death, grad. of Yale 1737, d. Sept. 17, 1794, m. 1st Elizabeth, dau. of Job Sayre 1715-1748, 2d. Keziah Ludlow.

Note: See Howell's History of Southampton for further information on both the Johnes and Sayre families descended from Sarah and Hannah Foster.

THE DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER and his wife Frances Stevens, who came on the "Abigail" in 1635 with the Puritan migration to Massachusetts, having eight children, including George of Plymouth, Mass. who lived with the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

II. BENJAMIN FOSTER, son of aboveChristopher. His Will was dated January 25, 1704-5. Witnesses, John Sayre, Peter White, Samuel Cooper. It was proved before Giles Sylvester, June 28, 1706. An abstract may be found on p. 428, Abstracts of Wills, V. I, Historical Society Records of New York, as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, BENJAMIN FOSTER, of Southampton, in Suffolk County, being at present sick and weake, I leave to my son, Benjamin Foster, a certain parcel of land lying on the south side of the way of my now dwelling house, to begin at the east end of the place where my old dwelling house is, and to run upon a due south line to the bay. Bounded north by the highway, east by the land of Nathaniel Halsey. I leave to my son, Jonathan Foster, that other certain parcel of land lyingon the south side of the highway by my now dwelling house, bounded east by the line aforementioned, I set for Benjamin's line, north by the highway, west by the swamp, as it is now fenced; also one-half of my meadow at Cooper's Neck. I leave to my son, Isaac Foster, 7 acres of land to be laid out to him adjoining to the highway by the Beech tree. I leave to my son, David Foster, at Cutchogue, 20 shillings. I leave to my daugnter, Mary Chatfield, 10 shillings. To my daughter Deboran 10 shillings when eighteen, and to my daughter Sarah L 8 when eighteen. 'Leaves to wife Lydia all the rest of the estate for life, and makes her executor.'"

On p. 325 of the Records is the "Inventory of the estate of Benjamin Foster of Southampton, Long Island. Taken February 3, 1704-5, by Nathaniel Howell and Christopher Foster: 1 horse L 3, 1 mare and yearling old L 3, 10s, 2 oxen L 8; 5 cows, L 10, 20 sheep L 5. Total L 115, 19s."

I have found no record of the descendants of Benjamin Foster except those of Benjamin Sr. and of the sons and daughters, who were:

1. Benjamin, m. Martha Post.
2. Jonathan.
3. Isaac.
4. David who was in Cohanzy, N.J. in 1704.
5. Mary b. July 29, 1669,m. Chatfield.
6. Deborah.
7. Susanna.
8. Sarah. The Will looks as if this were spelled Loriah, but this must be due to the ancient script which is difficult to read.

(Note: A Benjamin Foster signed a memorial dated Sept. 1, 1763, from Lower Smithfield, P. referring to the Indian threat. Originally Smithfield township was in Bucks Co., Pa. The Wyoming Massacre occurred 1763. In 1757 Connecticut settled the Wyoming Valley, Pa. and fought the Pennant war with Pennsylvania which claimed the charter also. After the Massacre $150 was offered for an Indian scalp over ten years of age and $30 for a female. The Iroquois and Delawares were the tribes there. (See History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Penna." by Alfred Mathews, 1886, Phila. R.T. Park & Co. page 51.)

III. BENJAMIN FOSTER (Benjamin[2] Christopher[1]), b. Southampton, L.I. m. April 28, 1691, Martha Post, dau. of Richard. She d. June 16, 1751. Res. Southampton, L.I. In Howell's History of Southampton, p. 353, he says: "The name of Richard Post first appears on the records of Southampton in May, 1643, when a home lot was granted to him by the proprietors. In 1681 he is recorded as giving land to his son John, and in 1687, he gave land to his son Joseph. In 1688 he gave his homestead in Littleworth to his son-in-law, Benjamin Foster, and the last two were to provide for the wants of himself and his wife so long as they lived. Richard d. about 1689, had w. Dorothy and ch. John, Thomas, Joseph b. 1649 and Martha. Of the Post family William H. b. 1821, went to Stockton, California; Huntting J. to Palmyra, N.Y., Isaac to Montrose, Pa. who was b. Aug. 12, 1784, taken by his mother who had married Bartlett Haines and moved there from Southampton. David b.1786,his brother, was also in Montrose.

1. Martha Foster, daughter of above Benjamin b. 1691, was b. May 8, 1692, m. _____ Cook.
2. Bertha b. July 13, 1694; m. _____ Burnett.
3. Ephraim b. July 25, 1699, d.s.p. Feb. 15, 1726.
4. Benjamin, b. Oct. 24, 1701; m. ______.
5. Sarah b. July 13, 1697, m. _____ Johnes.
6. William b. Dec. 30, 1704; m. Irene Halsey.
7. Stephen b. Jan. 27, 1708.

IV. WILLIAM FOSTER (Benjamin, Benjamin, Christopher), b. Southampton, L.I. Dec. 30, 1704; m. Irene Halsey, dau. of Joshua. Res. Southampton, L.I. Of the Halsey family, Howell says in the History of Southampton, p. 262: "There is scarcely any doubt at the present time but that this family is descended from the Halseys of Great Gaddesden in Hertfordshire, England. Cussan, in his history of that county, mentions a Thomas Halsey who was baptized Jan. 2, 1592, who wasa mercer in London; living in Naples in 1621, and afterward, it is believed, an emigrant to America. The first mention of this family found by Cussan was of a Richard Halsey of Great Gaddesden in 1458. In 1559, when the parish registers commence, there were four families of this name in that place: Halsey of the Parsonage; Halsey of the Wood; Halsey of Northend and Halsey of the Lane. The descent to Thomas Halsey, the Southampton settler is as follows:

"John Halsey of the Parsonage, living in 1512, had s. William, who d. in 1546, and who had w. Alice, who d. 1557, and ch. Robert, William,Thomas, Harry, Isabel, Jane and Elizabeth. William, the second son of William, d. May, 1596, had w. Anne and ch. John, William, Robert, Ralph, Edward, Thomas, Triamore, Philip, Joan and Anne. Robert, the third son of the second William Halsey, died Oct. 1618, and m. Dorothy, d. of Wm. Downes of Linslade, Co. of Bucks. She d. Sept. 1620. They had ch. William bap. June 23, 1690, Thomas bap. Jan. 2, 1591-2, Duncombe, James, Edward, Jane, Joane, Mary, Amy, Ann, Avis, Hester, Sara and Dorothy. Thomas, the second son of Robert, is the one identified as the Southampton emigrant. The arms of this family are said by Cussan to have been granted to William Halsey, the elder brother of Thomas of Southampton, in 1633, and are as follows: "Argent, on a pile sable, three griffin's heads erased of the first. Crest: A cubit arm gules, cuff argent, hand proper, holding a griffin's leg erased or. Motto: Nescit vox missa reverti. It may be remarked here that no arms are pictures in this work but such as are known to belong to the families with which they are given by indisputable evidence, and hav not been selected from Burke nor obtained from any American herald. This family, like many others of Southampton, was of high social position in the mother country. One of its representatives in England is now in Parliament.

"Thomas d. Aug. 27, 1678. His first wife was murdered by the Indians; either by some from New England who wished to excite a war in the Southampton settlement, or by some in Long Island at their instigation. He married for his second wife, Ann, the wid. of Edward Johnes, July 25, 1660. In 1648, when the site of the village was changed from Old Town street to the present main street, Thomas Halsey's residence was south of the present homestead of Francis W. Cook. He had ch. Thomas, Isaac, Daniel and Elizabeth, w. of Richard Howell. His property, by inventory, after his death, amounted to 672 9s 2d.

"Thomas^2 made his will Aug. 3, 1688, and his property amounted to 248 15s."

Irene was descended from Isaac Halsey, p. 273, who d. about 1703, and had w. Mary, and son Joshua, among others, b. 1675, d. about 1734, m. Martha, dau. of Abraham Willman, and had ch. Abigail, w. of John Post; Irene, w. of William Foster; Experience w. of Nathaniel Halsey; Mary, w. of Israel Halsey; Martha, w. of Joshua Sayre, and Prudence, w. of David Woodruff. It looks as if he had no sons.

The children of William Foster and Irene Halsey were:

1. Ephraim.
2. Stephen, no further record.

V. EPHRAIM FOSTER (William, Benjamin, Benjamin Christopher), b. Southampton, L. I. Res. Southampton, L.I. Ch:

1. William b. 1759, m. Hannah.
2. David, b. Southampton, m. and lived there. ch:
   (1) Nancy b. 1805.
   (2) David b. 1807, m. Mary ______. Ch. Benjamin C. b. 1836; and Harriet, b. 1844.

VI. WILLIAM FOSTER (Ephraim, William, Benjamin, Benjamin, Christopher), b. Southampton, Long Island, 1759, m. Hannah _____ b. 1767; d. March 18, 1826. He d. March 9, 1826. Res. Southampton, L.I. Ch:

1. Selden, m. and had dau. Mary, who m. Robert E. Tapping.
2. William b. April 5, 1798, m. Mary Ann Sayre.
3. Ann b. ___ m. William Hunting, his first wife.

WILLIAM FOSTER AND MARY ANN SAYRE OF MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA

VII. WILLIAM FOSTER (William, Ephraim, William, Benjamin, Benjamin, Christopher), b. Southampton, L.I. April 5, 1798; m. there, May 18, 1826, Mary Ann Sayre. She d. Aug. 5 18___. He was a tanner. He d. Nov. 23, 1874. Res. Montrose, Pa. Ch:

1. Henry Cooke, b. Montrose, Pa. Dec. 4, 1839; m. Ripon, Wis. Oct. 19, 1865, Anna M. Catlin, b. Sept. 12, 1841. He was a dealer in fancy goods on Fifth Avenue. Res. Rogers' Park, 464 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill. Ch:
   (1) William Henry b. Aug. 22, 1866, unm.
   (2) Elizabeth Cathie b. Feb. 29, 1873.
   (3) Frederick Warner, b. Sept. 13, 1877; d. Dec. 5, 1892.

2. Eliza S. b. May 18, 1827; d. March 24, 1852. 3. Charles Selden, b. Aug. 24, 1828; m. Dec. 27, 1856, Mary Jane Molt. Res. Southampton, L.I. 4. Lyllis Cook, b. April 28, 1830; d. Nov. 27, 1837; Mary Ann b. Aug. 31, 1831; d. July 12, 1833. William b. Aug. 21, 1833; d. Sept. 23, 1833; William Cooper b. July 21, 1834, m. Emma Coons, res. 17 Fulton St. Owego, N.Y.; Mary Ann b. Jan. 3, 1836. Thomas Franci b. Nov. 27, 1837; d. Feb. 11, 1866.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, b. about 1603 in England, died in Southampton, Long Island 1687. He m. Frances Stevens, dau. of Jerome Stevens, in Ewell, Surrey, England, Dec. 24, 1628. She was bapt. July, 1610, in Ewell, and her first three childrenwere baptized there, as shown by the parish register. She came with her husband on the "Abigail" in 1635 with the Puritan migration. They were in Boston 1637, then in Lynn, Mass. where he sold his property 1645. From here they went to Hempstead, Long Island, where there were also William, Thomas and John Foster, possibly brothers of Christopher. In October, 1650, we find Christopher Foster in Southampton, Long Island where he was elected "townesman" or selectman to manage the affairs of the town. His children were possibly George, who could not be the child of Frances Stevens, however; Rebecca bapt. Mar. 5, 1630; Nathaniel bapt. 4 May, 1632; John; Benjamin, Hannah, Joseph, Sarah.

II. JOHN FOSTER, bapt. in Ewell, Surrey, as recorded: "1634, 8 May, Johanes filius Christopherii Foster baptized," in the parish records, which were searched by Phillimore and Company, London genealogists. He lived in Southampton, Long Island. One line of his descendants are those of Wapping, Conn. who hold a family reunion every year on the 4th of July at the Foster Farm of Walter N. Foster. We do not know the name of John Foster's wife. Their ch. were:

1. John b. Feb. 8, 1662, m. Hannah Abbott.
2. Sarah b. Jan. 29, 1664.
3. Hannah b. Jan. 2, 1667.
4. Jeremiah b. Mar. 2, 1671, in Southampton, d. 1757. Ch:
    - (1) Stephen m. wife named Sarah, lived in Southampton, d.1784.
      Ch: i. Jeremiah.
        ii. Stephen.
        iii. Temperance
        iv. Hannah
        v. Sarah
        vi. Phebe of Quogue, L.I. m. 1773 John Culver, one child being Abraham Culver of Southampton. One granddaughter was Mary F. Culver, 11 Clark St., Utica, N.Y.
        vii. Jerusha.
        viii. Ruth.
    - (2) Nathan
    - (3) Sarah
    - (4) Jerusha w. of Pierson.
    - (5) Abigail
    - (6) Mehitable
    - (7) Eunice

5. Patience, b. March 7, 1673, dau. of John b. 1634, m. Abraham Howell.
6. Rachel b. Feb. 2, 1675.
7. Jonathan b. April 2, 1677.
8. David b. March 15, 1679, m. Ann.
9. William b. April 2, 1681.
10. Phebe b. April 1, 1683.
11. Abigail b. Feb. 1685.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID FOSTER OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

III. DAVID FOSTER b. Southampton, Long Island, March 15, 1679, m. thereAnn.

He moved to Middletown, Conn. Ch:

1. David b. Oct. 4, 1706, of Middletown.
2. John b. Nov. 14, 1707.
3. Abigail b. May 30, 1709 d.Nov. 7, 1709.
4. Abigail b. March 8, 1710-11, d. Mar. 3, 1712.
5. Rachel b. April 16, 1713.
6. Hackaliah b. Aug. 6, 1715, m. Hannah Markham Nov. 3, 1735. She d. July 2, 1737. He d. Nov. 28, 1736. Res. Middletown, Conn. Ch: (1) Hannah b. Oct. 15, 1735; (2) Patience b. May 28,1737, posthumous.
7. Silace b. Jan. 7, 1717-18.
8. Sarah b. Aug. 27, 1719.
9. Phebe b. Dec. 20, 1721.

IV. DAVID FOSTER b. Middletown, Conn. Oct. 4, 1706, m. Nov. 2, 1727, Elizabeth Markham. Res. Middletown, Conn. Ch:

1. Elizabeth b. July 31, 1728.
2. David b. July 27, 1730.
3. Jonathan b. July 15, 1732.
4. Abigail b. Sept. 4, 1734.
5. Fenner b. Nov. 9, 1736.
6. Hackaliah b. Feb. 29, 1739-40.
7. James b. July 3, 1743.
8. Ann b. Jan. 31, 1746.

Note: The Southold County Records have an item Nov. 9, 1694: "This Record testifieth y^{t} Jer. Foster of Southampton (cordwinder) in the County of Suffolk in America did then chuse John Vale of Southold in sd county husbandman his lawfull gardine, as may more at large appeare in a writing bearing y^{e} same date with this." It is possible the wife of John Foster b. 1634 was a Vale. Howell says p. 440: "Vail, Vayle, or Veale, Thomas. Vail, Thomas, an inhabitant in 1647 and remains until 1654, and perhaps later. He had w. Sarah. Was prob. a bro. of Jeremiah Veale or Vail, a blacksmith of Salem, Mass., who in 1651 was offered a hundred pound allotment if he would settle in Southampton and carry on his trade. Jeremiah had ch. bap. in Salem, Abigail, May 18, 1644; Sarah, Mch. 21, 1646-7; and Jeremiah, Swx. 30, 1949. (Essex Inst. Coll. V. 5 and 6

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FOSTER AND HANNAH ABBOTT

III. JOHN FOSTER, b. Southampton, L.I. Feb. 8, 1662; m. Dec. 5, 1689, Hannah Abbott. Res. Southampton,L.I. The Will of "John Foster, Gentleman," was proved Nov. 27, 1727, and says: "In the name of God, Amen, I, John Foster, Gentleman.... my son Thomas shall provide for his grandmother during life." It was dated Dec. 10, 1725. The Southampton Town Records say: "His homestead left to Thomas is the southcorner of Main Street, Southampton and Bridgehampton Roads, now owned by heirs of Capt. Isaac Sayre. The old house stood very near the corner."

1. John b. 1695 m. Sibyl Howell and Elizabeth _____.
2. Hachaliah b. 1700 m. Mary. b. 1704, d. June 13, 1796. He d.Apr.5,1775.
   (His wife was Mary Culver, I believe.) Res. Southampton.
3. Thomas b. abt. 1691, m. Hannah Hildreth.
4. Abraham b. 1702, m. Elizabeth Moore.

IV. JOHN FOSTER b. Southampton, 1695 m. Sibyl Howell, dau. of Major John. b. 1701, d. Feb. 1733; m. 2d Elizabeth ______. He d. 1762. Res. Southampton.

1. John, b. Southampton 27 Jan. 1748, old style, "this he has often seen recorded in a blank leaf in his father's old family Bible where was his name, the names of two brothers and three sisters; that he is now the only survivor of the family, and knows not what has become of the Bible." This is noted in his Pension Declaration which I had photostated at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. It is dated Sept. 20, 1832, from Sag Harbor, Long Island, showing that he was 84 years of age. It tells the story of his Revolutionary activities, and says that from Sept. 25, 1776, he lived at East Haddam, Conn. and various places, having had to escape from Long Island. He was for 30 years Inspector of Customs in New York City. He was 1st Lieutenant under Gen. Woodhull of the Minute Men, and Capt. David PIERSON. This will be found in the seation of this mss. on "The Fosters in the Revolution." He was one of the leading figures of Eastern Long Island in the Revolution, and was in 1775 a Delegate to the Provincial Congress. He m. Mary, dau. of Ephraim White. (See White genealogy.) Mather's The Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut says he had a son John Foster Jr., a Lieutenant. "From Sag Harbor to Saybrook. In Oct. 1776, he receipted to Capt. Richard Dickinson for the amount paid for entertaining the members of his father's family, at Saybrook. (C.43). He signed the Association, in 1775. (H.10). On Feb. 23, 1776, he was appointed 1st Lt. in Col. Smith's Regt. (G.41. Also Jour. Prov'l Cong.) H was a pensioner in 1834, age 85. (N.Y. Pension Roll, p. 428)." I believe Mather had this all mixed up, however, between father and son. He also lists a Peter Foster in Conn. G. 89, m. Hannah Vail, May 1779, d. of Obadiah, who was son of John^3, 2, Jeremiah^1. East Haddam, Conn. Church Records, and Vail Genealogy.

2. James, also listed in Mather "From Bridge Hampton. (Hon.Henry P. Hedges). He served, as a Drummer in Col. Smith's Regt. (G. 29); as a private in the 1st and 3d of the Line (G. 43, 36); possibly in the 3d Dutchess (G65); and in Conn. (G. 89.) He also escaped to Connecticut.
3. Keturah m. Casson
4. Josiah b. Jan. 22, 1737, m. Esther Post.
5. Samuel.
6. Cleo.

JOSIAH FOSTER AND ESTHER POST
OF QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND

V. JOSIAH FOSTER b. Southampton, Jan. 22, 1737; m. 1768, Esther Post b. Mar. 3, 1743. Josiah was one of a few families who removed to Quogue and made a settlement there, the land having been purchased at a later date than the eastern part of the town, and colonized by the sons of the several proprietors.

1. Josiah b. Aug. 10, 1769, d. young.
2. Justus, b. Nov. 3, 1770.
3. Josiah b. Sept. 2, 1772
4. James b. Aug. 28, 1774.
5. Cephas b. Nov. 7, 1776, Southampton, m. Abigail, dau. Zephaniah. Res. Quogue, L.I.
   Ch: (1) Erastus b. ca. 1807, m. Sarah Howell. He d. May, 1862. Res. Southampton. Ch: Julia P. b. about 1848; Abby R. b. about 1850; Sarah b. about 1856.
   (2) Elizabeth.
   (3) Harriet, m. George O. Post.
6. Elizabeth b. Nov. 22, 1778.
7. John b. March 16,1781, d.s.p.
8. Molly b. July 13, 1783.
9. Mary b. Sept. 24, 1784.
10. Isaac b. March 28, 1788, of Honesdale,Pa. dau.Emeline.

VI. JUSTUS, above, b. Southampton, Nov. 3, 1770. Res. Southampton. Ch:

1. Halsey b. Nov. 2, 1795.
2. Horane, m. Joanna Howell Nov. 11, 1823. Res. Southampton. Ch:
   (1) Elizabeth A. b. Aug. 11, 1824; m. April 2, 1845, Isaac C. Halsey.
   (2) William George, b. May 26, 1843; d. May 2, 1846.
3. Josiah b. 1804, m. Elizabeth. Res. Southampton. Ch:
   (1) Josiah b. about 1839.
   (2) Nancy b. about 1841
   (3) Susannah b. about 1845
   (4) Harriet H. b. about 1847.
4. John F. Foster, b. July 12, 1807, m. Jan. 9, 1833, Hattie Woodhull. Res. Quogue, L.I. Ch:
   (1) Margaret b. about 1835.
   (2) Sophia W. b. about 1839; w. of Rev. Samuel E.Herrick, D.D. of Boston
   (3) Fanny b. about 1848.
5. Solon.
6. William, of New Orleans, La.
7. Franklin.

VII. HALSEY, b. Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795, m. Jan. 5, 1825, Prudence Reeves. Res. Atlanticville, L.I.

1. Josiah b. March 25, 1827, m. Mary Ann Fanning Apr. 25, 18___. Res. Southampton. Ch:
   (1) Alice
   (2) Clifford. Had sons Charles and Everett of Sagaponach, L.I., with grandchildren.
   (3) Martin.
   (4) Flora.
2. Frances Cordelia, b. March 21, 1829, d. July 8, 1832.
3. William Henry b. May 8, 1830.
4. John Wickham, b. Aug. 10, 1838, d. Aug. 30, 1838.

VIII. WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER, son of Halsey. He was b. May 8, 1830, m. Nov. 20,1832, Elizabeth A. Davis. Res. Southampton.

1. Wickham m. Jean Terry, ch: Irving of Smithtown, Tessie of East Moriches,L.I.

2. Elizabeth m. George Rockafellow, ch: Fletcher of Patchogue and Fannie of East Quogue, L.I.

3. Everett, m. Lillian Jagger. Ch: Edward of Michigan, Bessie of Bridgehampton.

4. Horace b. 1871, m. Grace Emmons Bishop Nov. 14, 1895. Ch:
   (1) Roderick H. b. 1904 m. Phillis Halsey 1938, ch: Gilbert Roderick b. 1940; Christopher Halsey b. 1944.
   (2) Richard , soldier in World War II, Pacific area, designer and publisher of historical maps, Southampton. All this family above reside in Southampton.

* * *

VI. JOSIAH FOSTER, b. Southampton, Sept. 2, 1772, son of Josiah b. 1737 and Esther Post. He m. Aug. 7, 1805, Abigail Jessup, dau. of Major Zebulon, b. May 23, 1785; d. April 17, 1850. He d. May 19, 1831. Res. Southampton. Ch:

1. Mehitable Schillinger, b. July 6, 1806, d. May, 1851.
2. Benjamin Hunting, b. July 6, 1808, Southampton, m. Nov. 16, 1841, Phebe Post, dau. of Oliver; d. May 7, 1881. He d ____. Res. Quogue,L.I.
   (1) Oliver Post b. April 27, 1844.
   (2) Benjamin b. May 16, 1846.
   (3) James Edward b. July 8, 1851.
3. Mary b. Sept. 30, 1810, m. Rev. Samuel Hunt. Ch: 1. May Agnes b. Sept. 21, 1839; 2. Abbie C. b. Nov. 19, 1845; 3. Elliot,b. Nov. 22, 1847. Mary Hunt d. Dec. 21, 1849.
4. Sophia Jessup b. July 5, 1813, m. Capt. Mercator Cooper. Howell says: "He was a sea captain in the whaling enterprise and when in command of the Manhattan of Sag Harbor, having rescued twenty-two shipwrecked Japanese from starvation and death, repaired with his ship boldly to the port of Jeddo to deliver there those he had saved. This was the first visit of an American vessel to the harbor of that city and occurred in the year 1845. This act made a great and favorable impression on the minds of that people and doubtless made a negotiation of a treaty of Commerce with the United States by Commodore Perry more easy of accomplishment in his subsequent visit. He d. Apr. 24, 1872 at Barranquilla, Columbia, S.A. where he had gone a few months previous."
5. George b. Sept. 10, 1815, m. Jan. 21, 1842, Maria Bennett. He d. Aug. 23, 1867. Res. Susquehanna County, Pa. Ch:
   (1) George Bennett b. Aug. 27, 1848.
   (2) Maria Louise b. Aug. 23, 1855.
   (3) Henry Jessup,b. Oct. 14, 1860.
6. Josiah b. May 9, 1819, m. May 5, 1856, Caroline Cook
P. 7. Jeremiah Post, b. Sept. 19,, 1826; m. Oct. 4, 1859; d. March 8, 1886.

VI. ISAAC FOSTER, son of Josiah b. 1737, b. March 28, 1788, Quogue, L.I. In 1810 he wen to New York City and on to Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa. m. Mary Howell b. 1793, at Southampton."In 1826 Mr. Foster located the site of the town with Major Jason Torrey and had a tannery. Deacon Foster of the Presbyterian Church was a strong abolitionist and had to resign as ruling elder because of this. His house was a noted underground railroad station." He d. Honesdale, Pa. Nov. 18, 1876. He had 16 children by one wife. His son Isaac N. m. March 22, 1848, Caroline Conger. (See Commemorative Biographical Record of Northeastern Pennsylvania," incl. Susquehanna, Pike, etc. 1900.

VI. JAMES, son of Josiah b. 1737, and Esther Post; b. Southampton, Aug. 28, 1774; m. in Quogue,L.I. 1805, Phebe Cook, dau. of Jonathan, b. Sept. 15, 1778, d. Jan. 10, 1866. James Foster was born at Quogue. About 1798 with his wife, Phebe Cook, he went to Southampton to occupy and work a farm his father had recently purchased. There he brought up his family, and added to his acres; lived a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen; a member of and deeply interested in the Presbyterian church; saw all of his family join the same, and died at the age of eighty-nine years, Nov. 6, 1863. Res. Southampton.

1. Albert b. Dec. 19, 1805, at Quogue, m. Nancy Rogers, dau. of Captain Mathew b. March 24, 1808; d. Aug. 30, 1861. Res. Southampton. Ch:

(1) Mary Frances, d. unm.
(2) James Henry d. unm.

2. James Harvey b. Aug. 10, 1810, d. at sea in a whaling ship off the coast of Africa; buried at sea; unm.

3. Isaac Post b. Dec. 8, 1815, Southampton; m. May 12, 1842, Mary Rogers Herrick, b. Sept. 15, 1815; d. Sept. 10, 1895. He was a farmer."Isaac Post Foster, son of James, worked with his father improving the farm, etc.; early a member of the church; many years a ruling elder; assisted in organizing the first Sabbath School; one ofthe founders of the Southampton Academy; filled a number of town offices; was a quiet and unobtrusive citizen; sought after for advice and counsel; a friend to all. He was mourned by the community." Res. Southampton.

(1) Edward Herrick b. June 17, 1844, m. Adelaide E. Sayre, Nov. 19, 1874, of Flying Point, b. March 2, 1844, dau. of Thomas F. He was Justice of the Peace. "Edward H. Foster, only son of Isaac P., was born at Southampton; educated at the Southampton Academy and Williamstown, Mass.; assisted on the farm in his younger days; teaching school winters; gradually drifted into local business; improved the old homestead of his grandfather and father's; built a cottage adjoining; both rented to summer residents; purchased a lot in the village and erected a house thereon, where he now resides. Opened roads through the farm, making the land convenient for building purposes, and disposed of several tracts for cottages. Has been life and fire insurance agent; executor for several large estates; assignee, bank director and vice-president, secretary of Water Company, treasurer of village library, village trustee, member and secretary of board of education, town road commissioner and justice of the peace; notary public, trustee and elder in Presbyterian church; has represented the Presbytery at general assembly; Sabbath school superintendent and several times a member of the Republican town and county conventions. Res, Southampton." Ch:

i. Clara Rogers m. Frank Corwith,of the Corwith Pharmacy, Southampton, and has children and grandchildren. B.Sept.20,18
ii. Grace Herrick b. Feb. 25, 1879, m. Alvah Ellsworth, and had children. Res. Southampton also.

4. Esther Post, dau. of James Foster, was b. July 5, 1813; wid. of Dr. John Pierpont Herrick, who had children: Louisa, John C. of Denver, Col. Henry F. of Southampton, L.I. and others who died in infancy.

5. Cornelius Foster b. Sept. 29, 1819, died young.

THOMAS FOSTER AND HANNAH HILDRETH

IV. THOMAS FOSTER, b. about 1691, was son of John Foster b. 1662, and Hannah Abbott, grandson of John b. 1634, and great-grandson of Christopher Foster who came in the "Abigail," 1635. Thomas m. Hannah Hildreth, dau. of Ephraim, a farmer of Southampton. He d. about 1756. Res. Southampton. Ch:

1. Timothy m. Bethiah Howell.
2. Thomas. He was drowned while fishing from his skiff in Sag Harbor abt. 1769.
3. Phineas, b. 1738, d. unm. 1761. I found this Hartford Pw. Record, vol. xvii, p. 124: "Aug. 9, 1756; Phineas Foster, minor, about eighteen years of age, son of Thomas Foster, late of Southampton, on Long Island, deceased, now before the court, made choice of his uncle, Abraham Foster, to be his Guardian, and the said Abraham Foster appeared, etc. Bond L 300. Vol. xviii, p. 125. June 2, 1761. The court grants letters of administration on the estate of Phineas Foster, late of Hartford, deceased, unto Jonathan Seymour, of Hartford, and Abraham Foster, of Windsor, who gave bond with John Wells, of Wethersfield, of L 200." "Phinehas died of smallpox while on a visit to relatives in Connecticut," Family Record.

V. TIMOTHY FOSTER, above, b. Southampton, m. Bethiah Howell, dau. of Jonah, a farmer of Southampton. "Luke, Gabriel and Zebulon, of Timothy's children, emigrated in the fall of 1788 to Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1813, Gabriel and Zebulon moved to Indiana, about twenty-five miles above the falls of the Ohio. In 1830 Zebulon moved to Fulton County, Illinois." Res. Southampton, L.I. Ch:

1. Asa b. 1759, m. Sarah Trowbridge of Connecticut. He was in the Revolutionary War; moved from Connecticut in 1811 to Ohio. He d. Dec. 15, 1827. Res. Glendale, O.
2. Luke, m. Esther Hubbell and Phebe Rugg.
3. Gabriel.
4. Zebulon m. ____ Wingate.
5. Hannah m. a Foster and both died. "Of their three children, two sons and one daughter, only Harriet Foster survived. She made her home with Luke Foster.. Her husband settled in the State of Indiana, and served several years in the different houses of the Legislature, and in the office of major general of militia of the State. Both Orr and wife died near or at La Porte, Ind. and had a family. Some members of the Orr family probably live at La Porte now." In June, 1817, she married above Joseph Orr, a carpenter of Cincinnati.
6. Jane Foster.
7. Ruth Foster.

VI. ASA FOSTER b. 1759, son of Timothy above. Pierce has p. 103:"Asa Foster of Connecticut; residing in Ohio; granted a pension in 1818." Copy could be obtained by asking the Pensions Bureau, Washington, D.C. which would give the record of his service. Another item says "Asa Foster, enlisted Feb. 6, 1777, for three years; discharged Feb. 16, 1780; Capt. Hait." Pierce, ibid.

1. Edward, m. Amanda Foster, dau. of Judge Luke. Res. Oxford, O. and Muscatine, Iowa. Ch: Sarah N. m. Charles Dillon, Res. Muscatine; Benjamin, Charles Sydney.
2. Thomas Fitch, Res. Ohio, son Benjamin Franklin.
3. Mary.
4. Elizabeth
5. Chloe
6. Hannah m. Philander Allen, of Connecticut Nov. 4, 1807. (See over.) He was b. in Conn. ch: 1,Harriet. 2. Samuel. 3. Sarah (Mrs. Anthony Hilts, Springdale, O. and Anna Allen, Wyoming, Ohio.) 4. Edward P, b. Nov. 19, 1810; m. Oct. 28,1835, Sarah G. Van Nice b. June 16, 1813. He d. Oct. 9, 1894, in Park Place, Ohio; was a farmer. Ch: (A) Hannah b. Dec. 5, 1836; m. Sept. 27, 1865 (Mrs. T.F. Davenport, Emporia, Kans.) (B) Mary b. Jan. 17, 1839. (Mrs. C.M. Wilson Kansas City, Mo. (C) A.C. Allen, Bedford, Ind; (D) W.C. Allen, Wyoming, Ohio.

VI. ZEBULON FOSTER, son of Timothy above, m. _____ Wingate. Ch:

1. Elias.
2. John, d.s.p.
3. Madison, whose son Algernon resided in Maquon, Ill.
4. Harvey, went to Iowa.
5. Allen.
6. Milton, b. Nov. 2, 1803; m. Jan. 8, 1837, Abigail Mills, b. April 10, 1817; d. Aug. 25, 1872; was a farmer. He d. April 14, 1881. Res. Prairie City, Ill. ch:
    (1) Algernon Sydney, b. ____, unm. d. in war, Jan. 28, 1862.
    (2) Zebulon A. B. Sept. 10, 1845; m. Hettie E. White in Prairie City, Ill. b. Nov. 6, 1852. Zebulon Amos was b. near Canton, Ill, res. 6352 Jackson Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He was a clerk at 708 Sixty-third Street. Ch: Abbie Estelle b. Jan. 11, 1873, m. June 22, 1892, Sanford C. Love. Res. 703 E. Sixty-third St. Chicago; Mabel b. Dec. 21, 1875; d. Nov. 2, 1880; Mary Ella b. April 20, 1878.

JUDGE LUKE FOSTER OF COLUMBIA, OHIO

VI. JUDGE LUKE FOSTER, son of above Timothy and Bethiah Howell, was b. on Long Island 1764; m. Jan. 4, 1792 Esther Hubbell, b. 1775; d. Nov. 18, 1799; m. 2d, Nov. 9, 1800, Phebe Rugg."He was one ofthe first settlers of Columbia, Ohio, with his brother Gabriel. A company of volunteers was very soon raised in Columbia. Mr. Reilly, among the number, armed with rifles and mounted. They formed under the command of Lieut. Luke Foster, and marched to Cincinnati in the night, where they joined Capt. Alexander Truman;, with thirty-eight regular soldiers from the garrison at Fort Washington, and thirty-three volunteer citizens under Lieut. Scott Traverse, all mounted."

"Luke Foster was one of the early settlers of Columbia. He had been appointed a lieutenant by Governor St. Clair. In 1789, General Harmar sent Captains Strong and Kersey from Fort Washington to Columbia to procure corn for the soldiers. They applied to James Flinn, but he refused to sell to the army, alleging that the previous year, while residing at Bellville, below Marietta, he had furnished corn for the supply of the troops at Fort Harmar, and had never been paid for it, in consequence of the removal to some other statio of the officer who made the purchase. Captain Strong stated that if they could not get corn the garrison must retreat or starve, as they had been on half rations for nine days, and their supply was nearly exhausted. Mr. Foster, on hearing this statement, immediately offered to lend the garrison one hundred bushels, to be returned the next season. How poorly these frontier posts were provisioned may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Foster the next season had to ride to Cincinnati six times to get nineteen bushels of his corn. He gave the following account of his crop, which enabled him to relieve the garrison, at Fort Washington. He had run out of seed-corn, and the only person who could supply him happened to be out of corn meal. Mr. Foster, having a small quantity of that article, exchanged thirteen pints of corn meal for the same quantity of corn, and with it planted two acres and a half in Turkey Bottom. The crop was put in late, and the season was dry; yet, such was the fertility and condition of the soil that turning up the earth on the hills kept it moist and gave him an excellent crop.

JUDGE LUKE FOSTER CONT'D:

"Mr. Foster afterward settled on a farm in Springfield Township, Hamilton County, about two miles south of Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the first associate judges of the court of common pleas, which office he held many years. Enfeebled by age, he lost his hearing, and on the 28th of August, 1851, was killed by a gravel train, while walking on the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, which passed through his farm. He was eighty-eight years of age at the time of this accident. During his residence at Columbia, a warm friendship commenced between him and Mr. Reilly, which only terminated by the death of the judge. Res. Columbia, Ohio.

1. John Cleavis Sims b. March 25, 1794, d. July 3, 1800.

2. Seneca b. March 16, 1797, m. Paulina Terril, dau. of Jared. He was b. Columbia, O. and lived in Ohio and La Porte, Ind. Ch: Alonzo d.s.p.; Alonzo, d.s.p. Amanda; Narcissa; Sophronia.

3. Amanda b. Dec. 8, 1792, m. Edward Foster (son of Asa).

4. Belinda, b. Sept. 30, 1798; m. Sept. 14, 1819, Isaac Sandford, of Sag Harbor, L.I. Res. Illinois. He was b. Oct. 26, 1796; d. Nov. 21, 1853; was a farmer and merchant. She d. Jan. 1, 1866. Ch: 1. Hiram, b. Oct. 20, 1820; m. May 25, 1843, Eleanor E. Young. He d. April 15, 1885. Res. Paris, Ill. 2. Harriet, b. May 20, 1822; m. Sept. 13, 1840, Truman Blackman d. Nov. 30, 1863. 3. Phebe Foster b. Jan. 14, 1824; m. May 1, 1855, Charles C. Smith; both lived at Terre Haute, Ind. 4. James Halsey b. Feb. 20, 1826; d. Dec. 24, 1846. 5. Daniel Reder b. March 23, 1828; m. Dec. 29, 1852, Martha M. Howard, he d. Dec. 23, 1897. 6 Silvanus b. Feb. 27, 1830, m. Oct. 1, 1851, Harriet P. Weisiger, later Mrs. George Lodge. Res. Chicago, Ill. He d. June 28, 1884. 7 Charles Seneca b. March 13, 1832; m. April 12, 1855, Susan A. Judson, res. Tuscola, Ill. 8. Thomas b. Jan. 10, 1834; d. Sept. 12, 1835. 9. Nathaniel b. Sept. 30, 1835, m. Sept. 30, 1868, Ella C. Johns. Res. Oswego, Kans. 10 Sarah b. June 18, 1837; m. June 18, 1858, George E. Levings. Res. Paris, Ill. 11. Edward Bruce b. March 15, 1839; m. Dec. 5, 1868, Mary Elizabeth Howe. He d. Feb. 11, 1874. She m. 2d John H. Kellogg. Ch of the above: Hiram's son, Herman A. Sanford, Paris Ill. Daniel R.'s son, Washington A. Sanford, Minden Mines, Mo. Silvan8s' son, William Sanford, Austin, Texas. Edward B.'s son, Levings Sandford, 811 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.

5. Narcissa, dau. of Judge Luke Foster above, b. Jan. 31, 1802.

6. Laura b. Aug. 3, 1803, d. March 10, 1809.

7. Algernon Sydney Fredonio b. March 18, 1805.

8. Thomas Jefferson b. Aug. 21, 1807, m. Ann Lott Williamson, dau. of Garrett; d. May 10, 1837. He was b. Columbia O. d. Sept. 21, 1837. Res. Ohio.
   (1) Emily Ann b. Jan. 14, 1837.

9. Laura Jerusha b. July 15, 1812, m. D. Lawrence. She d. May 30, 1865.

10. Phebe Fosdick, b. Aug. 4, 1816.

11. Clinton b. Feb. 9, 1810, Columbia, Ohio, m. Sarah Mathews Jones, dau. of William D., b. Jan. 9, 1811, d. Jan. 1896. He d. Galesburg, Ill. Res. La Porte, Ind., Glendale, Ohio, and Iowa. Ch:
   (1) Augusta Viola b. Nov. 19, 1833; m. Foster Hill, O. 1858, Henry M. Skillman. Res. Glendale, O. He was a farmer; was b. Jan. 31, 1824. Ch. 1. Albert N. b. Aug. 4, 1860; m. Oct. 11, 1882. Res. Hartwell, Ohio. 2. George B. b. 1863, d. Sept. 1873. 3. Harry F. b. 1865, d. Aug. 29, 1873. 4. Frank Foster, b. Feb. 13, 1868. Res. Glendale, O. 5. Emma Louise, b. June 25, 1873. m. Oct. 22, 1896, Horace U. Blinn. Res. Glendale, O.
   (2) Lauretta m. Campbell. Res. Ft. Scott, Kans.
   (3) Annie R. m. Stokes. Res. Berkeley, Cal.
   (4) Channing B. Foster b. LaPorte, Ind. Oct. 10, 1844. (See over.)

VIII.CHANNING B. FOSTER, grandson of Luke Foster above and son of Clinton, b. LaPorte, Ind. Oct. 10, 1844; m. Galesburg, Ill. June 21, 1868, Lizzie Kimler, b. Feb. 28, 1847, Cincinnati, O. He was a carpenter and grocer. Res. Cairo, Ill. Ch:

1. Algernon O. b. June 27, 1869, d. Aug. 7, 1870.
2. Walter C. B. July 27, 1871; m. Feb. 22, 1894.
3. Saddie B. b. April 21, 1874, m. Oct. 21, 1896, John Gerhold.
4. Hattie L. b. July 16, 1877; m. Oct. 28, 1896, Lewis E. Sackberger.
5. Leono, b. Feb. 25, 1882.
6. Annice R. b. March 5, 1887.

* * *

GABRIEL FOSTER AND PERMELIA CAMPBELL OFINDIANA AND OHIO

VI. GABRIEL FOSTER, son of Timothy and Bethiah Howell (Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Long Island, N.Y.; m. Permelia Campbell. He d. Jefferson County, Indiana, 1848. Res. Columbia, O. Ch:

1. Hiram, b. June 21, 1797, m. Polly Trumbo.

2. William J. m. Jane Banister.or Barrister. He was b. Hamilton County, Ohio, res.Madison, Indiana. son Harvey B. b. Aug. 25, 1837, m. Eliza B. Page and Genevieve Ritchie. He was b. Graham, Ind. and res. Madison, Ind.

3. Hannah b. 1799, m. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1817, Nicholas J. Smith. Res. Vincennes, Ind. He was b. New Jersey, Sept. 14, 1790; d. Aug. 1, 1871; was a dealer in hardware. She d. Feb. 16, 1880. Ch.: 1. Gabriel Foster Smith, b. Dec. 27, 1820; m. Eunice Heberd, of Vincennes, Ind. Res. Terre Haute, Ind. Children, five. 2. Pemelia Elizabeth Smith; 3. Sarah Ann Smith d. 4. John Allen Smith; 5. Edward Hiram Smith m. Ella Moore, of Vincennes, Ind. 6 ch. 6. Charles Carter, b. Feb. 12, 1824, m. May 1,1855, in Edgar County, Ill. Phebe Foster Sanford b. Jan. 14, 1824. He is a dealer in stoves, hardware and implements. Res. Terre Haute, Ind. Ch. (a) Algernon Nicholas Smith b. April 23, 1856, m. Nov. 26, 1889, Phila Burtch Wise, of Vincennes, Ind. b. July 30, 1861. Res. Terre Haute, Ind. (b) Laura Smith b. Feb. 9, 1860; d. unm. (c) Heber Sanford Smith b. Feb. 9, 1860; d. unm.Apr. 21, 1896. (d) Harriet Talbot, of Kansas City, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.

4. Nancy Foster, daughter of Gabriel.

5. Elizabeth m. Bassett.

6. Harvey. Res. Ft. Madison, Ind.

7. Asa Foster b. in Ohio, Feb. 14, 1813, m. in Indiana, Cora E. Wray b. 1812, d. Newton, Iowa 1879."He was a farmer; was respected in the community where he resided and was often called on to fill local offices." Ch:

(1) William Allen Foster b. July 24, 1842, Davenport, Iowa, m. there June 12, 1867, Lucy N. Birchard b. Troy N. Y., Aug. 13, 1843. Ch: Frank Foster b. August, 1868, d. 1872; Cora b. 1870, d. 1873.

(2) Gabriel F. b. Jan. Jefferson Co. Ind. in 1838, m. in 1891 Lute or Lu Board. Res. S.P.Memphis, Mo.

(3) Elizabeth H. Foster, b. 1834, m. John Brown. Res. Newton, Iowa, four children.

11.

ASA FOSTER OF INDIANA AND IOWA

The following is quoted from F.C. Pierce about Asa Foster b. 1813 in Ohio: "Asa Foster was born in Hamilton County, Ohio. He was the youngest of the family of six children. His father, Gabriel Foster, removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1815, where his childhood and early manhood were spent. In youth he was precocious, exceedingly fond of books, and soon became 'the scholar of the family.' His father, being a man of considerable means, was of great assistance by way of procuring books, but the schools of those days were few and inferior, and his time was spent for the most part in the beech-wood clearing, his studying being done chiefly by the light of beech-wood fire. He was married to Miss Cora Wray, a native of Fayette County, Kentucky. He moved to the then Territory of Iowa, in 1839 his family consisting of wife and two children, Elizabeth A., b. in 1834, and Gabriel F. b. in 1838. He made his Iowahome in Scott County, near the town of Davenport, on the Mississippii River. Here he bought wild lands of the government, receiving the original patents thereto, and engaged in farming. Scarcely could he have gone into a business less congenial to one of his nature. He was, by instinct, bookish, habitually grave, silent thoughtful, though alone he was never lonely. He would have made a professor, but a successful farmer he was not, nor could he have been. To such a man the 'lowing kine' had no charm, and the sun shining on fruitful fields shone in vain. Indeed, he never was quite so well satisfied with his surroundings as when alone with his books, which were illy adapted to the life of a pioneer, to whom the rifle and hunting knife would have been of far more service. Here on this western border of civilization, he raised his family, three more children being born in Iowa. William A. now an attorney in Chicago, being one of them, born in 1842; the others, George and Albert, dying in childhood. Notwithstanding his retiring, studious disposition, he was a genial companion and steadfast friend, and in his family was kind and affectionate. His appearance without a book or paper was hailed by his children with shouts of joy, and they flew to him for a romp, when, probably on all fours, with a child astride his neck and another on his back, he would 'make believe to trot it,' to their infinite delight. Though his word was law, and his children were accustomed to prompt obedience, yet he was so uniformly kind they had no fear of him. This kindness of disposition extended through all the acts of his life, even to the care of inferior animals. He was extremely conscientious, scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and never went in debt. In politics he was a Whig, but he took little interest in political affairs. To him it seemed an unclean field. In his honest, plain, unpretentious manner there could be no room for chicanery, no wire-pulling, no dirt eating, and, above all, no promises made that were never to be fulfilled. He never made a political speech in his life, nor asked a man to vote for him. Notwithstanding his disgust for politicians and their ways, he was identified in the interests of his county and in territorial affairs. He served his county as one of its commissioners for many years and was a member of the convention, in 1846, which framed the Constitution of the State, just prior to its admission into the Union, in December, of that year. To early settlers of Iowa, their trials, hardships and privations, which he shared and labored to mitigate as far as mitigation was possible; of the loneliness and desolation of a new country, with neighbors miles away, with only Indians for visitors (the Sacs and Foxes occupied the country when he settled there); such would be the first half score or more years following his settlement in Iowa.

"He was a great lover of justice, of right, and the golden rule pretty much made up his creed. He believed in practical religion, and to him it was not a theory, but the eternal principles of right and justice. To him the book of nature was the book of Revelation. He saw God in the universe, if not in the Book. He died of typhoid fever, leaving three children still living, and his wife, who survived him twenty-five years. His wife was every whit his peer, and worthy to be transplanted into this family. Of old Kentucky stock, a small woman with a fine head, a broad forehead and a dark gray blue eye, a person of great energy and a world of good sense. He d. spring of 1855. Res. Scott County, Indiana, and Scott County, Iowa."

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HON. WILLIAM ALLEN FOSTER, CHICAGO LAWYER

Pierce says the following about William Allen Foster b. 1842 in Iowa:

"William A. Foster, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, and is one of the few members of the Iowa bar claiming the 'Hawkeye' as their native state. His parents were Asa and Cora (Wray) Foster, who moved from Indiana and settled in Scott County, Iowa, in 1838, soon after the organization of the territory. The Foster family date their residence far back in the colonial history of New England, whence some of the descendants removed to Long Island, New York, and thence the grandparents of our subject removed to the west and were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio and Indians. The early education of our subject was such as the log school-houses of a sparsely settled, imperfectly organized new country afforded. During his minority he resided upon the farm on which he was born. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and much of the responsibility of the care of the farm and the support of his widowed mother fell upon him. His tastes in early life were not averse to farming, but he was influenced by a desire to improve his limited opportunities for education and observation, and accordingly on attaining his majority he entered the Davenport high school, where the major part of his literary education was attained. In the spring of 1865, he entered the law office of Davidson ;& True of Davenport, as a student, without any fixed intention, however, of adopting the law as a profession, but thought he might gather some practical knowledge that would be important to him in after life. He soon, however, became enthusiastically fond of both the study and practice of the law; a sentiment which has grown with his growth and vocations on earth. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1866, and during the short interval he has risen to the very highest ranks of his profession. Early in his career he developed not only a fondness but a passion for criminal practice, especially on the side of the defense. A prisoner behind the iron bars of a cell, protesting his innocence and imploring his assistance, appealed to his innermost sympathies, and nerved him to the most determined action. He makes the cause of his client emphatically his own, and acts as though he himself must rise or fall,sink or swim, with the accused. For several years past he has been the acknowledged chief in this department of the practice, not only in his own district, but throughout the State, and in other States. Among the celebrated capital cases in which, during the last few yaars he conducted the defense to a successful issue, were the following. Henning Lorenzen and two others, charged with the killing of William Schuman, in 1873; Lewis Johnson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Browler and child in 1874; Dr. Alberti, charged with the murder of F.E. Ehrig, in 1875; Charles Herman, charged with the murder of Russell, of Le Claire; Samuel C. Pritchard, charged with the murder of John Helmus, and Elizabeth C. Hervey, charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Mary Bruce; in every one of which by his eloquence and consummate ability, he either cleared his clients, or secured for them a greatly mitigated punishment, and that where the evidence seemed to be overwhelmingly against them. In referring to the Prichard case, which was that of a youth of sixteen, charged with the murder of John Helmus, a farmer, of Colfax County, Nebraska, and describing the effects of the eloquence of Mr. Foster on the court and spectators, the Fremont Tribune, of the 3d of June, 1876, employed the following language:

"The argument of Mr . Foster was a studied effort of four hours' duration. It was a masterly appeal, and it carried its effects. It carried the hearts of the crowded court room to the gallows to witness the last agonizing farewell of the stricken mother... The scene was so graphically described that the wretched mother, who was in court, ran frantically to her boy, and clasping him around the neck, rocked him to and fro in a very transport of agony. Ladies wept, and strong men's hearts gave way at the scene. And when at last the orator closed his eloquent appeal a murmur of subdued applause was heard above the sobs of the women and the rustle of handkerchiefs. The jury retired and in half

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VIII. DR. GABRIEL F. FOSTER OF IOWA AND MISSOURI

VIII,DR. GABRIEL F. FOSTER (Asa, Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Jefferson Co. Ind., January, 1838; m. in 1891, Lute Board. "His parents removed from Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1839, bringing with them their two children, Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Brown, of Newton, Iowa, who was born in 1834, and Gabriel, born in 1838, settling in the then territory of Iowa, near Davenport, in Scott County. Here his younger brother, William A., now an attorney in Chicago, was born, and here among the wilds of the west he was raised--growing up with something of the self-reliance and energy so characteristic of the people of the west. His parents were careful educators, seriously studying the best of each child's mind, carefully directing it in the proper channel, not so much with the view of winning the 'almightydollar', for the subject of finances was one seldom heard discussed in his father's family. In fact, they were taught that, aside from the inconvenience of the thing, honest poverty was not so serious a matter after all, and that a man could be a man "for a' that.' The period of his mental adolescence was spent in teaching. As a bee wheels about as he rises above the trees of the forest in order to get his bearings, so this is a studying process for the young man before beginning the serious concerns of his life, a breathing place on the road, which leads to fame or oblivion. Here, in this formation process he spent five years of his early manhodd, when as a life-work he began the study of medicine, making the faculty of Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., his preceptors, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, however, at the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, N.Y. in the classof 1868. He began the general practice in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa, in the fall of 1868, relinquishing it in 1875, to accept a position with his old friend and former teacher, Dr. A.D. Williams, of Cincinnati, an oculist with a national reputation, now in St. Louis, Mo. His relations with Dr. Williams were most pleasant, and continued sixteen years.

"He was married in 1891 to Miss Lute Board of Missouri. His wife is a native of Missouri, and his present home is in Memphis, Mo. They have no children. In politics he is a Republican of the variety which believe the war with Spain for humanity was a just one,and that we should retain all the territory we win. In religion he is liberal and he is profoundly grateful to his parents that they taught him no dogma, to accept nothing by blind faith, but to use reason and common sense in all things."

VII. HIRAM FOSTER AND POLLY TRUMBO OF INDIANA

"VII. HIRAM FOSTER (Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Clermont County, Ohio, June 21, 1797, m. Jefferson County, Indiana, Polly Trumbo, b. May 6, 1800; d. Nov. 2, 1872. He d. Jan. 10, 1876. Res. Deputy, Ind.

1. Elvira b. 1819, m. Whitesill. She d. Deputy, 1871. A son, Crawford Whitesill resided at Deputy, Ind.
2. William b. 1821, d.s.p. 1870.
3. Jacob T. b. 1822, m. Margaret Fear.
4. Henry Clay b. March 12, 1825, m. Louisa Barkman; d. 1870.
5. John T. b. 1829. Res. Seymour, Ind.
6. Belinda b. 1827, m. Samuel Dixon, res. North Vernon, Ind.
7. Stephen b. March 17, 1836, m. Maria M. Tobias.
8. B.F., b. 1838. He was a clergyman and died in 1886; was at one time grand secretary of the Indiana Odd Fellows.
9. Edward, b. July 31, 1843, m. Callie Phillips and Alice Lafeter. On July 31, 1843, he was b. Deputy, Ind. and m. Oct. 10, 1868, Callie Phillips b. March, 1848, d. Feb. 26, 1879; m. 2d July 4, 1880, Alice Lapeter or Lafeter. He was a farmer of Deputy, Ind.
   (1) Alva Clay Foster. Res. at home.

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VIII. HENRY CLAY FOSTER (Hiram, Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John Christopher), b. Jefferson County, Ind. March 12, 1825; m. Seymour, Ind. March, 1862, Louisa Barkman, b. March 16, 1841; d. Dec. 5, 1891. He was a farmer. He d. April 20, 1870. Res. Seymour, Ind.

1. Albert S. b. April 1848, m. March, 1889, Callie C. James.
2. Louisa b. Feb. 1852; d. July, 1870.
3. Eunice C., b. March, 1855; m. Dr. W.M. Casey, Seymour, Ind.
4. Oliver M., b. June 22, 1863; m. June 12, 1890, Maude Robertson.
5. Edward E. b. Oct. 17, 1867; m. June 12, 1895, Willetta Robertson.

VIII. JACOB T. FOSTER (Hiram, Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Deputy, Ind. in 1822, m. Barnes, Ind. 1844, Margaret Fear. She outlived him. He d. August, 1864, and was a farmer. Res. Newry and Barnes, Ind.

1. Benjamin F. b. June 6, 1853, Newry, Ind. m. Nov. 8, 1874, near Cana, Ind. Allie J. Lewis, b. Dec. 27, 1858. Was a farmer. He d. near Newry, Feb. 25, 1895. Res. Marling, Ind.
    (1) Fernando b. July 21, 1875, schoolteacher, Marling, Ind.
    (2) Herbert
    (3) Jacob M.
    (4) Argus M.
    (5) Arthur B.
    (6) Kasper
    (7) Harrison
    (8) Emerson
    (9) Frank

2. Leon adas, res. Volcano, Cal.
3. Elvira (Hughes), res. Barnes, Ind.
4. Josephus (Deputy), Res. Riley, Kans.
5. John Q. Res. Seymour, Ind.
6. Victoria (Tautman), Res. Marling, Ind.

* * *

VIII. STEPHEN FOSTER (Hiram, Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Graham, Ind. March 17, 1836; m. Aug. 31, 1856, Maria M. Tobias, b. Aug. 6, 1836; d. Dec. 14, 1895. He was a farmer. Res. Kansas City, Kans.

1. Algernon F. b. Indiana, July 7, 1857; m. Aug. 7, 1881. P.O. Kansas City, Kans
2. Ettie M. Fessenden b. Feb. 15, 1859; m. 1st, 1879; m. 2d. 1886. P.O. Portland, Maine.
3. Viola, b. July 31, 1864; m. Nov. 25, 1881, J.W. Miller. P.O. Kansas City, Kan
4. Thomas J. b. Indiana, May 18, 1868, m. Jan. 1892, Emporia, Kans. P.O. Ottowa, Kans.
5. Cora M. b Dec. 24, 1872; m. Cornwell, 1891.
6. Flora M. b. Dec. 24, 1872. Twins.

IX. OLIVER M. FOSTER (HENRY CLAY, Hiram, Gabriel, Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher) b. Seymour, Ind. June 22, 1863; m. Cortland, Ind. June 12, 1890, L. Maude Robertson, b. March 9, 1869. He was a farmer and stock raiser of Seymour, Ind

1. Charles O, b. June 26, 1891
2. George B. b. July 22, 1893; d. Oct. 26, 1895.
3. Mary Louise b. Dec. 22, 1895.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SERGEANT ABRAHAM FOSTER OF EAST WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

IV. SERGEANT ABRAHAM FOSTER, son of John b. 1662, who was the son of John b. 1634 and grandson of Christopher Foster, was b. 1702, probably in the old house of John Foster on Main Street, Southampton and Bridgehampton Roads, Southampton, Long Island, later owned by heirs of Capt. Isaac Sayre.

On Nov. 30, 1727, in East Windsor, Conn. he m. Elizabeth Moore, dau. of John Moore and Abigail Strong. He was the grandson of Deacon John Moore, the original settler who came in the Mary and John to this country in 1630. Came from Dorchester, Mass., to Winchester in 1635. She, Abigail Strong, was the grand-daughter of Elder John Strong, born in 1605; died 1699; and also of Rev. John Warham, the minister who brought the colony in the Mary and John, in 1630, first to Dorchester, then in 1635, to Windsor, Conn. He d. Wapping, Conn. April 2, 1784. Res. East Windsor, Conn.

1. Thomas b. July 25, 1737, m. Martha Elmer.
2. Abel b. Oct. 11, 1728.
3. Hannah b. Oct. 4, 1730.
4. Peletiah b. Nov. 30, 1732, m. Phebe Pomeroy.
5. Sybil b. May 19, 1735.
6. Hakaliah b. July 4, 1740, m. Lois Swetland
7. John b. Sept. 19,1742.
8. Elizabeth b. Jan. 20, 1745.

THOMAS FOSTER AND MARTHA ELMER OF EAST WINDSOR HILL, CONNECTICUT

V. THOMAS FOSTER (Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor,Hill, Conn. 1737; m. Dec. 24, 1761, Martha Elmer, b. 1742; d. Nov. 27, 1812. (However, Pierce has a note that "History of Ancient Windsor, Conn., says this Thomas married Jan. 12, 1762, Phoebe Pomeroy.") He was a tanner, and moved to what is now known as the Foster Homestead in 1790. Here he lived and died, and his son, William, inherited the property. In 1781 he served on the committee to divide the town of EastWindsor into school parishes. He d. June 11, 1826. Res. East Windsor Hill, Conn.

1. William b. Oct. 27, 1781.
2. Mary b. Feb. 13, 1763.
3. Anne b. Feb. 13, 1763.
4. Oliver b. Feb. 14, 1765.
5. Abner, b. Feb. 16, 1767.
6. Betsey b. Feb. 16, 1769.
7. Thomas b. June 30, 1774.
8. Martha b. Aug. 20, 1776.
9. Sally b. Jan. 22, 1779.
10. Prudence b. Sept. 14, 1764.

VI. WILLIAM FOSTER, above, b. East Windsor Hill, Conn. Oct. 27, 1781, m. Manchester, Conn. Jan. 9, 1806, Eunice Dart, b. March 23, 1786; d. April 29, 1860. "He was always a farmer,living and dying on the farm of his father, which he inherited in time from his father. He d. June 9, 1870. Res. South Windsor, Conn.

1. Horace, b. Oct. 27, 1806.
2. William H. b. Feb. 2, 1808,d.s.p.1834.
3. Elizar b. March 25, 1809,dis.p.March 6, 1871.
4. Harriet, b. Sept. 20, 1810.
5. Sally b. July 7, 1813.
6. Loring, b. Jan. 30, 1815;d.s.p. Apr. 12, 1848.
7. Edwin b. Dec. 26, 1816, m. Maria Risley.
8. Norman b. Oct. 17, 1818.
9. Emily b. May 29, 1820.
10. Maryette b. Mar. 12, 182
11. Ralph b. July 3, 1824
12. Christeann b. Nov. 11, 1827; d. Nov. 26, 1844.
13. Eliza b. April 1, 1831, m. Hyde. Res. Southbridge, Mass.

VII. MARYETTE FOSTER, above, daughter of William Foster b. 1781, was b. March 12, 1822; m. Harvey H. Buckland. She d. Jan. 23, 1843. Ch: 1. Wilbur Foster, b. Dec. 29, 1842; m. Dec. 2, 1869, Flora C. Alderman, b. Feb. 12, 1841; d. March 10, 1873; m. 2d. Oct. 7, 1873, NellieStoughton, b. Jan. 1, 1854. He was a farmer, res. Wapping,Conn. Ch.: (a) Fred W. Buckland, b. Oct. 25, 1870; m. Sept. 12, 1895, Daisy Jacobs; res. Newington, Conn. (b) Nellie F. Buckland, b. Dec. 24, 1872, d. Nov. 1, 1873. (c) Mary Buckland, b. Aug. 9, 1874; m. Jan. 3, 1894, Ernest Ellsworth. Res. Portland, Conn. (d) Amber E. Buckland, b. May 25, 1876; m. Oct. 10, 1895, H.J. Clarke, Res. Windsor, Conn. (e) Katie L. Buckland, b. Oct. 28, 1880. (f) George H. Buckland b. Feb. 4, 1885. (g) Harriet Dwight Buckland b. May 20, 1889.

VII. NORMAN FOSTER (William, Thomas, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. South Windsor, Conn. Oct. 17, 1818; m. Maria Buckland, b. 1820; d. Aug. 22, 1847; m. 2d. Sept. 25, 1848, Hartford, Conn. Naomi B. McIntosh, of East Longmeadow, Mass. b. Sept. 26, 1819; d. June 21, 1896; m. 3d, Louise Luce. He was a farmer and lived on the old place inherited from his father. Res. Manchester, Conn.

1. Norman Dwight Foster b. July 28, 1851; m. Dec. 25, 1873, Mary Ella Morgan, dau. of Griswold E., of Lebanon, Conn."He owned and occupied the Foster homestead, which his great-grandfather occupied of one hundred and seven acres," according to Pierce. Res., Manchester, Conn.

(1) Walter Norman, who has the Foster Family Reunions on the old Foster Farm near Wapping, Conn. each year on the 4th of July.
(2) William Morgan b. 1874, Sept. 23.
(3) May m. Barber, res. with her brother Walter at Broad Brook, Conn. R.F.D.
(4) Lucius McIntosh, b. Nov. 12, 1879, res. Hartford,Conn. Dau. Mary/ Naomi.
(5) Howard.

2. William Scott b. Feb. 23, 1860, b. Feb. 23, 1860, SouthWindsor, Conn. m. Dec. 17, 1888, Addie Jane Nevers, dau. of John M., of South Windsor, Conn. b. Oct. 30, 1871. Res Manchester, Conn. and Foxboro, Mass. He was a minister. Son: Paul Ethan b. Aug. 20, 1895.

3. Walter b. 1875.
4. William b. 1875.
5. Mary Naomi, b. 1877.
6. Emerson b. Jan. 2, 1840; d. Jan. 6, 1840.
7. Lucius b. 1880.
8. Howard b. 1883
9. Henry B. b. Jan. 1850; d. March 19, 1850.
10. Dwight B. b. July, 1847; d. Sept. 21, 1851.

(Note; above is copied from F.C. Pierce.)

VII. HORACE FOSTER (William, Thomas, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. Windsor, Conn. Oct. 27, 1806, m. Mary A. Bailey. He was a farmer and mechanic. He d. April 17, 1861. Res. East Windsor, Conn.

1. William B. b. March 10, 1831, m. New Haven, Sept. 25, 1853, Ellen Russell. b. Sept. 13, 1835. He was a clock maker of Winsted, Conn. ch:
(1) George W. b. Feb. 22, 1856, m. Feb. 22, 1881. Res. 1186 Grenshaw, St. Chicago, Ill. (2) Mary L. b. May 15, 1859; d. Oct. 17, 1884. (3) Nellie A. b. Feb. 4, 1871. Res. Winsted, Conn.
2. Mary.
3. Amos M. d. Sept. 25, 1864, at Florence, S.C. a prisoner of war.
4. Phillip d. Sept. 17, 1862; killed at the battle of Antietam.

VII. EDWIN FOSTER (William, Thomas, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. Dec. 26, 1816; m. Maria Risley, b. Dec. 14, 1816. He was a farmer of South Windsor, Conn. Ch:

1. Franklin W. b. March 18, 1848; m. April, 1874. Res. Manchester, Conn.
2. Ellen M. b. Aug. 10, 1854.
3. Edwin C. b. Jan. 22, 1844, South Windsor, Conn. m. Rockville, Conn. Oct. 15, 1872, Lizzie Noble, b. April 1, 1850; d. Sept. 11, 1883; m. 2d May 21, 1885, Mary A. Hollister b. July 29, 1854. He was an ice dealer of New Britain, Conn. Ch.
   - (1) Charles N. b. July 10, 1873, of New York City, and 157 Outlook Drive, Hartford, Conn.
   - (2) Louise M. b. Aug. 5, 1875. Res. New Britain, Conn.
   - (3) Wells C. b. Sept. 26, 1876, Res. New Britain, Conn.
   - (4) Frank G. b. July 19, 1886. Res. New Britain, Conn.
   - (5) Ethel M. b. Dec. 31, 1887. Res. New Britain, Conn.
   - (6) Hollis, b. April 26, 1891. Res. New Britain,Conn.
   - (7) Bertha b. Nov. 2, 1892; d. March 2, 1893.

SERGEANT HACKALIAH FOSTER AND LOIS SWETLAND OF CONNECTICUT AND SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

V. SERGT. HACKALIAH FOSTER (Abraham, John, John,Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. July 4, 1740; m. Oct. 29, 1766, Lois Swetland. Lois Swetland Foster, widow of Hackaliah m. 2d Ebenezer Bryant, son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Dammon) Bryant. They had four children: Clara, Lois, Chauncey and Wealthy Bryant. Deacon Ebenezer Bryant died in 1839, and Lois Swetland Bryant died in 1829; both buried in Manchester,Conn. Foster served in the Revolutionary war; was sergeant and moved to Saratoga County, New York. He was in Shepherd's Regiment. He was pensioned in 1793, and drew pay in 1793, and increased in 1816. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War and when heard from at one time was confined on board a prison ship. He d. Sept. 4, 1820. Res. Windsor, Conn. and Saratoga County, N.Y. (His pension declaration could be obtained by writing to the Pensions Bureau for a photostat copy, which would tell the story of his activities. Ch.

1. Roswell, b. May 28, 1768.
2. James, b. Aug. 3, 1771, Windsor, Conn. m. Eunice Phelps, dau. of Rev. Benajah and Phebe (Dennison) Phelps, b. 1776. She d. Hartford, May 29, 1850. He d. Dec. 31, 1846. Res. Manchester, Conn. Ch:
   - (1) James Phelps, b. Jan. 31, 1800; m. Eunice Rose and Frances Manning.
   - (2) Eunice m. 1822, Leverett Millard.
   - (3) Ralph Henry m. Hannah Spencer, Lucy Mosley and Carrie House.
   - (4) Phebe m. Millard.
   - (5) Harriet Newell, d. young.
   - (6) Eliza Amelia b. July, 1803, m. April 14, 1824, Thomas Houghton Hardi
   - (7) Julia Adeline m. Edwin Spencer. Had three children, one being Mrs. William Converse, 270 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

VI. ELIZA AMELIA FOSTER, daughter of above James b. 1771, b. July 1803 m. April 14, 1824, Thomas Houghton Harding. He was b. Andover, Mass. 1797; d. March 9, 1875, at East Hartford, Conn. She d. Jan. 20, 1879. Ch: 1. John Harding, m. Harriet ______, seven children. Res. Martinez, Calif. 2. Sarah Eliza Harding b. Aug. 13, 1829, m. May 14, 1850, William B. Bryant. He was b. Nov. 20, 1827; d. May 9, 1875; was a farmer. Res. East Hartford, Conn. Ch: (a) Mary Josephine Bryant, b. June 2, 1851; m. Oct. 14, 1874, Frederick O. Newberry, of South Windsor, Conn. She d. June 11, 1876, leaving a daughter Mary Josephine Newberry, who was Mrs. Charles V. Chandler, South Windsor, Conn. (b) Hannah Ward Bryant, b. Nov. 18, 1852. Res. unm. Hartford, Conn. (c) George Harding Bryant b. July 28, 1866; d. July 17, 1877. 3. Josephine Hârding, m. Curtis M. Baldwin, three children. Res., Andover, Mass. 4. Harriet A. Hsrding, m. William House, three children. Res. Holyoke, Mass. 5. Thomas Houghton Harding m. Abbie Hunt; m. 2d Frances Jepson. 6 William Phelps Harding, m. Jane Stowell,Three children.

VI. JAMES PHELPS FOSTER (James, Hackaliah, Abraham, John, John,Christopher), b. Manchester, Conn., Jan. 31, 1800; m. Coventry, Conn. June 25, 1826, Eunice Rose, b. Nov. 17, 1806; d. Sept. 29, 1859; m. 2d Frances A Manning. Vol. 129, p. 586, estate of Eunice R. Foster. Her husband, James P. Foster, ch: Frederick R. Foster, Hartford. Harriet S. Wood, Washington, D.C..James P. Foster, Hartford, Ralph R. Foster, Melbourne, Australia. George B Foster, West Hasrtford. Charles G. Foster, MOrristown, N.J. Alice Fôster, West Hartford. Emma Foster, West Hartford. William Foster, Melbourne, Australia. George B. Foster, executor.

"Hartford Probate--will of James P. Foster; dated Aug. 21, 1876. Estate to be divided into ten parts, one to his wife and one to each of his nine children. Wife, Francis A. Foster. Children not all mentioned by name in the will. James P. Foster, Jr., William M. Foster, Frederick B. Foster; son-in-law John S. Ward, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Aliee Foster, Emma P. Foster. Withess, William A. Willard, David Henney, Ward W. Jacobs. Proved May 22, 1878." He d. May 14, 1878. Res. Hartford, Conn.

1. Frederick Rose b. 1827.
2. James Phelpa.
3. Harriet Sarah m. John Seely Ward. Res. Washington,D.C.
4. RAlph Rose.
5. George Bushnell.
6. Charles Grant.
7. William Manning.
8. Eunice Phelps, b. Nov. 25, 1851, unm. Res. Prospect Ave., Hartford, Conn.
9. Alice.
10. Julia Maria d. ae. 2.
11. Julia d. ae 19.

VI. RALPH HENRY FOSTER (James, Hackaliah, Abraham, John, John,Christopher) b. Manchester, Conn., m. Hannah Spencer; m. 2d Lucy Moseley; m. 3d Carrie House. She lived in Ohio or New York. Will of Ralph H. Foster, Dec. 17, 1870: To my beloved wife, Caroline H. Foster, the use of homestead with furniture and $15,000 in trust for use during her natural life; to my daughter, Helen Sophia,and to my son, James Moseley, $8,000; to my sister Eunice Millard, $1,000; to my sister, Phoebe A. Millard $1,500; to my sister Eliza Harding $1,500; to my sister, Zelia Spencer, $2,000; to my sister, Mary A. Dickinson; to my three sons, Timothy Spencer Foster, George H. Foster, James Moseley Foster. Ralph H. Foster (Seal). Proven April 16, 1877. Witness, I.P. Saylord, George B. Foster, H.F. Smith. George B. Foster was appointed administrator. He d. in 1877. Res. Hartford, Conn.

Children of Ralph Henry Foster, above:

1. Mary m. Dickinson. Res. Hartford, Conn.
2. George H.
3. Helen Sophia m. Smith.
4. James M.
5. Timothy Spencer b. Hartford, Conn. m. Agnes M. ____; d. April 20, 1890; Vol. cxxix, p. 319; Hartford Probate Record. Estate of Agnes M. Foster, wife of T. Spencer Foster. She d. April 20, 1890. Ch: Clarence H. Foster and Harry J. Foster, minors. T. Spencer Foster, Guardian.

* * *

DESCENDANTS OF ABEL FOSTER OF EAST WINDSOR AND ELLINGTON, CONN.

V. ABEL FOSTER (Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. Oct. 11, 1728; m. He was in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Ellington. Res. East Windsor and Ellington, Conn.

1. Warham, b. Oct. 8, 1757, m. Lucretia Hill.
2. Chauncey, b. Jan. 15, 1759; m. Charlotte Hill.
3. Kitty b. June 17, 1761.
4. Abraham, b. Feb. 16, 1765.
5. Mar, b. Oct. 22, 1766.

VI. WARHAM FOSTER, son of above Abel, b. Ellington, Conn. Oct. 8, 1757 m. 1781, July 15, Lucretia Hill, of Windham, Conn. He was a farmer and tavern keeper. It is said he served in the Revolutionary War. At any rate his widow made application for pension in 1852, and this notation was made on the application: "A definite statement of the soldier's service, grade, officers and duration is required in order to an inspectionof the rolls." He d. Jan. 23, 1817. Res. Ellington, Conn. (Copy of above pension declaration could be obtained by writing to the Pensions Bureau, Washington, D.C.)

1. Lyman b. Sept. 16, 1789, Ellington, Conn.

He m. March 6, 1818, Laura Converse, of Stafford,Conn. He was a farmer. He d. Feb. 22, 1853. Res. Ellington, Conn. Ch:

(1) Frances Aurelia b. Oct. 1819, m. Sept. 1837, Levi A. Risley of Farmington, Conn. She d. July 23, 1843,s.p.
(2) Charles b. Sept. 1821; d. Dec. 1823.
(3) Charles b. Apr. 23,1823; d. Sept. 1826.
(4) Miranda, b. Feb. 7, 1827; m. March 1847, J.F. Ransom, of Vernon, Conn.
(5) Lyman, b. April 3, 1829; unm. Res. Ellington, Conn.
(6) Fidelia Harriet, b. Aug. 18, 1832; unm. Res. Ellington, Conn.
(7) Carlos b. June 23, 1835; unm. Res. Ellington, Conn.

2. Hannah, daughter of Warham, above b. 1757, was b. Feb. 7, 1782; m. Hubbard Converse.
3. Harriet b. Oct. 1785; d. March 2, 1788.
4. Harriet b. Sept. 13, 1791; m. CharlesMcKinney of Hartford, Conn.

VI. CHAUNCEY FOSTER (Abel, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn., Jan. 15, 1759; m. Charlotte Hill b. 1764. He was in the Revolutionary war, going from Windsor. He was at Valley Forge when the army endured such privations and was disabled from the effect of those hardships. Res. Ellington,Conn. Pierce says p. 103: "Chauncy Foster of Windsor, was in Capt. Blackman's company in 1777 to 1780; he also served in the R.I. militia." He also says of Warham Foster, Sergt-Major, "of East Windsor, was in Capt. Elsworth's company in the Lexington Alarm; was in company of Capt. Pitkin, of Hartford in 1773; Sergeant-Major 1777-78-80 in Col. Meig's regiment; in1776 was in Capt. Simons' company."

1. Clark m. Sarah Bartlett.
2. Philena m. Lemuel Warner.
3. Lora m. Ephraim Ely.

VII. CAPT. CLARK FOSTER (Chauncey, Abel,Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. Ellington, Conn.; m. Jan. 1, 1816, Sarah Bartlett; d. Sept. 21, 1864. Capt. Foster was born, lived and died in Ellington, Conn. He was a man of sterling qualities and a strict disciplinarian. He was a farmer, county surveyor, and taught school for twenty years during the winter months; was a captain in the Ellington company of militia during the War of 1812--his command being stationed at New London, Conn. fora short time. He d. Sept. 11, 1857. Res. Ellington, Conn.

1. Samuel H. b. Feb. 3, 1828, at Ellington, Conn; m. New York City, May 11, 1850, Amelia M. Flint, b. Dec. 22, 1834, in Quincy, Ill. He was a veteran railroad man, having been in the employ of the N.Y.C. & H. R.R. Co. for forty-five years--thirty-eight years of that time in the capacity of station agent at their Union Station in Albany. His conscientious discharge of duty at all times together with his correct life and habits have won for him many friends, both in a personal and business way. Res. 45 Steuben St., Albany, N.Y. Samuel Hoyt Foster had the following children:

(1) Cora Elizabeth b. July 18, 1860, unm. Res. Albany, N.Y.
(2) HowardClark, b. July 22, 1862, with the Washington Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
(3) Mary Louise, b. Jan. 22, 1865;m. Oct. 14, 1896, Charles Elmer McAllaster, Jr. Res. 343 Hamilton St., Albany, N.Y.

2. Charlotte b. Sept. 30, 1816;m. March 28, 1836, Daniel B. Waterman, d. Jan. 26, 1897.
3. Sarah A. b. Sept. 18, 1818, Address, 64 Johnson Park,Buffalo, N.Y.
4. Philena, b. March 18, 1821; m. Jan. 19, 1859, Joshua Griggs. Address: Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn.
5. Augusta, b. Nov. 22, 1822; m. Nov. 14, 1850; Samuel Manning. Address: Seward, Seward Co., Neb.
6. Abigail A. b. Jan. 19, 1825; m. Jan. 17, 1845, Jonathan C. Hale; d. Nov. 8, 1849.
7. Marlow Chauncey, b. April 19, 1832; m. Feb. 22, 1865, Mary V. Cuyler; m. 2d, April 2, 1889, Amanda H. Mayell. Address; 32 Eagle St.,Albany, N.Y.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PELETIAH FOSTER, OF EAST WINDSOR, CONN.

V. PELETIAH FOSTER (Abraham, John, John,Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. Nov. 30, 1732; m. Jan. 12, 1762, Phebe Pomeroy, b. 1740; d. April 23, 1821. He d. July 29, 1826. Res. East Windsor, Conn.

1. Phinehas, b. May 13, 1763; m. Hannah Kilbourn.
2. Eli, b. Sept. 1, 1767, m. Catherine.
3. Chloe b. 1774; d. Sept. 14, 1781.
4. Louisa, b. 1778; d. Sept. 16, 1781.

PHINEHAS FOSTER AND HANNAH KILBURN OF BARKHAMSTED, CONNECTICUT

VI. PHINEHAS (Peletiah, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. May 13, 1763; m. Sept. 22, 1796,Hannah Kilburn b. Bolton, Conn. May 17, 1768. Mrs. Foster,the widow, m. Eluhu Mills, Esq. of Windsor, in December, 1823. He d. in 1835. She d. in 1851, ae. eighty-three years. He d. April 7, 1812. Res. Barkhamsted, Conn.

1. Electa, b. in Barkhamsted, Conn. in 1797; m. Ebenezer Strong of Bolton in 1827; removed to Bloomington, Ill. where she d. in 1840, having three children: Phinehas R., Lewis F. and Mary E.

2. Lemuel, b. in Barkhamsted, Nov. 24, 1799; graduated at Yale College in 1828; m. Lydia Cowdery, of Hartland in 1831. In 1833 he was employed by the American Home Missionary Society to labor as a Congregational clergyman in Illinois, where he remained.

3. Chester, b. in Barkhamsted, April 12, 1802; m. Elvira E. Cornish, of that town, in 1837, and removed to the State of Ohio.

4. Lucy, m. Ichabod Warner, of Bolton, in 1829.He d. in 1835. Their children were: Harriet E., Samuel F. and Lydia Ann.

5. Lewis, b. in Barkhamsted, Feb. 5, 1807; graduated at Yale College in 1831; m. Elizabeth G. Harrison, of New Haven, in 1835.The following is the inscription on his gravestone in Clinton, Conn. "The Rev. Lewis Foster, Pastor of the First Church in Clinton, ordained Dec. 4, 1834; triumphed over Death Oct. 27, 1839, aged 33 years. In remembrance of his ministry, short but greatly blessed of God, the members of his church, hoping to meet him on a joyful resurrection, have placed this stone to guard his dust."

6. Hannah m. Jonathan B. Gillett, of Bloomfield, in 1835; d. in West Meriden, Conn. in 1852 . Ch.: 1. Mary E. 2. Edward F. 3. Gustavus K. 4 Hannah L.

DEACON ELI FOSTER OF BARKHAMSTED, CONN., AND SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

VI. DEACON ELI FOSTER (Peletiah, Abraham, John, John Christopher), b. in East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 1, 1767; m. Catherine b. Farmington, Conn. Feb. 16, 1774; d. Springfield, Dec. 14, 1845. He d. July 16, 1827. Res., Barkhamsted, Conn. and Springfield, Mass.

1. Lois b. March 4, 1810; m. Moseley.
2. Harvey b. July 28, 1796; m. Laura Alden.
3. Marvin, b. 1794; m. Betsey Chapin Feb. 6, 1816, in Springfield, Mass. He was b. in Barkhamsted and d. May 9, 1854. Res. Springfield, Mass.
4. Chloe m. April 18, 1822, Rodney Holt, of Springfield.
5. Laura m. Nov. 6, 1822, Silas Dimock, of Springfield.
6. Milton, b. 1805, m. Mary Markham, April 10, 1828, in Springfield, Mass. He was b. in Barkhamsted, d. Feb. 4, 1871. Res. Springfield, Mass. Ch:
    (1) Dr. James M. Foster, son of Milton, b. Springfield, Mass. 1829; m. there Nov. 24, 1859, Julia A. Bruce, dau. of Timothy, of Hardwick; m. 2d, Aug. 1, 1866, Maria G. Kimpton, b. Canada. 1842, dau. of Truman. Res., Springfield and Wilbraham, Mass. Had daughter Minnie L. b. Feb. 25, 1861.

VII. HARVEY FOSTER, son of Eli above, b. Barkhamsted, Conn. July 28, 1796; m. Wilbraham, Mass. June 2, 1825, Laura Alden, b. June 23, 1801, in Stafford, Conn. d. Sixteen Acres, Mass. Oct. 25, 1862. He was a farmer. He d. April 17, 1789. Res. Springfield, Mass.

1. Festus Harvey, b. Dec. 17, 1832, Springfield, Mass; m. there. May 14, 1871, Mrs. H. Almire (Moore) Knight, dau. of Reuben and Sarah, b. Nov. 22,1835; m. 2d. Harriet A. Moore. He was a mechanic at Smith & Wesson's revolver factory. Res. 50 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
    (1) Festus H. Jr. b. April 27, 1874. Graduated at Amherst College, class of 1899.
    (2) Laura A. b. July 9, 1872. Res. 52 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.
2. Eli Franklin, son of Harvey, b. Springfield, Mass. Aug. 22, 1828; m. Stillwater, N.Y. April 7, 1853, Marcia Eliza Home, dau. of Enoch and Ruth,b. Hopkinton, N.H. 1816; d. Aug. 16, 1897. Teacher in publicschools. Res. s. p. 40 High Street, Springfield, Mass.
3. Cyrus A. Foster, son of Harvey, b. Springfield, Mass. Feb. 18, 1836; m. there Feb. 19, 1862, Mary J. Warner, dau. of Russell and Hulda, of Wilbraham, Res. 17 Salem St., Springfield, Mass.
4. Nathan A. Foster, son of Harvey, b. Springfield, Mass. Nov. 23, 1841; m. there March 16, 1870, Sarah A. Best, of West Springfield, b. England, 1844, dau. of Robert and Jane. Res., Springfield, Mass. SixteenAcres. Ch: Boy b. Oct. 10, 1871.
5. Ralph Harvey, son of Harvey, b. Springfield, Mass., March 1, 1834; d. Aug. 22, 1870. Res. New Britain,Conn. Ch:
    (1) William H. b. Jan. 14, 1863, in New Britain; m. Ansonia, Conn. Oct. 20, 1886, Harriet L. Van Riper, b. July 5, 1868. He was a bank book keeper in Ansonia National Bank. Res. 91 High Street,Ansonia. Ch: Ralph Edward b. Dec. 11, 1894.
    (2) Nellie Laura b. Nov. 16, 1867; m. Sept. 1890, Sweeny.Res. Winsted,Conn.
6. Alden H., son of Harvey.
7. Walter, b. March 5, 1826; d. Sept. 4, 1876, in Springfield, Mass. Ch: son William resided at Ansonia, Conn.
8. George H. b. Springfield, Mass. Aug. 9, 1930; m. Ellen; m. 2d, at Holyoke, Oct. 10, 1867, Matilda J. Cowan Smith, b. South Hadley, 1831; d. Oct. 17, 1880; m. 3d Aug. 2, 1882, Ida M. Porter, b. 1852, in Longmeadow, dau. of John and Mary. Res. Springfield,Mass., Sixteen Acres. Ch: Ella M. b. Apr. 2, 1857; boy b. Nov. 30,186

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JOHN FOSTER AND IRENE CROSS OF SHARON, CONNECTICUT

V. JOHN FOSTER, b. Sept. 19, 1742 (Abraham, John, John, Christopher) d. June 2, 1826; m. 22 Nov. 1772, Irene Cross, d. 19 July, 1826. The following is copied from Mackenzie's Colonial Families of the United States, p. 240-3, which shows the coat-of-arms as this: "Arms (Foster).--Argent on a bend wavy sable, three buck's heads, caboosed, or. Crest.-- A lion's head erased argent, collared gules." It gives "Lineage: This family claims descent from Lyderic, the Great Forester of Flanders,' who d. 802, A.D. ancestor of Sir Thomas Foster, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 24th Nov. 1609; d. 18th May, 1612; m. Susan Forster." It also gives more information about "Abrham Foster, of Windsor, Connecticut, b. 1702; d. at Wapping, South Windsor, 2d April, 1784. Served as sergeant in the French and Indian Wars; was a Patriot during the Revolution, took the 'Oath of Fidelity,' and supplied the soldiers with clothing; m. 30th November, 1727, Elizabeth Moore, b. 4th May, 1702; d. 13th September, 1800, dau.k of John and Abigail (Strong) Moore. His gd. father, Deacon John Moore, and his gr. gd. father Thomas Moore, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, with Rev. John Warham's Church and moved to Windsor, Connecticut. Abigail Strong was the dau. of Return and Sarah (Wareham) Strong, and gd. dau. of John Strong, b. in Taunton, England, in 1650, and in 1630 formed one of the Wareham Company which settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and removed from there to Windsor, Connecticut." Children of John Foster and Irene Cross:

1. John b. 21st August, 1773; m. 11th February, 1798, Anne Lovell.
2. Irene b. 28th June, 1775; m. 26th July, 1792, Sylvanus Tobey.
3. Abigail b. 24th July, 1777; m. Reuben Boland.
4. Hannah b. 1st January, 1780; m. Buell.
5. Ira, b. 4th June, 1782.

VI. IRA FOSTER, of Dutchess County, New York; b. 4th June, 1782; d. 20th September, 1819; m. 15th March, 1805, Patty Welling, b. 13th November, 1780; d. December 28, 1843. Ch:

1. Lewis Welling b. 24th August, 1806; d. 20th Sept. 1880; m. 9th November, 1843, Mary Jane Tripp. (See Haviland family.)
2. Egbert, b. 2d April, 1809, the subject of this memoir.
3. Mary Ann. b. 10th Feb. 1811, d. Sept. 1843; m. Alfred Van Vlack.
4. Thomas Welling b. 3d March, 1814; d. 4th May, 1889; m. Rachel Ham.
5. Frederick M. b. 17th Feb. 1816; d. 9th May, 1898; m. Sarah, surname unknown.
6. William Ira, b. 3d Dec. 1819; d. 10th August, 1900; m. (firstly) 1844, Maria Hicks; m. (second) 21st Dec. 1870, Fannie G. Vail.

VII. EGBERT FOSTER, of Eden, Fond-du-lac, Wisconsin; b. in Poughkeepsie, New York, 2d April, 1809; d. 11th Nov. 1886; m. (firstly) 2d Dec. 1840, Ann Griffen b. 26th August, 1814, d. 13th March, 1851, a member of the Society of Friends, probably of New York City as his home was there, dau. of Robert and Letitia (Underhill) Griffen; m. (second) in Sheboygan 18th Feb. 1852, Emily (Crocker) Lee, b. 25th July, 1814, d. 22d Feb. 1894, dau. of James Crocker, b. 2d April, 1782, d. 5th December, 1877; m. 20th January, 1801, Margaret Leland, b. 8th Sept. 1780, d. 18th Nov. 1856. Children:

Egbert Foster was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, moved there in 1846, and settling as a farmer in Eden, Fond-du-Lac County. The first post office, of which he was postmaster for twenty years was named for him; was justice of the Peace for many years; Assessor and Supervisor, and Member of the State Assembly in 1863. In 1873 he removed to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin and was elected in 1884 President of this village.

By his first marriage, Egbert Foster had:

1. Caroline b. 8th September, 1841; m. 26th October, 1859, Henry Moorehouse, son of Joshua and Eleanor (Dath) Moorehouse. Ch:

   (1) Herbert Clarence Moorehouse, b. 5th Sept. 1860; m. Margaret Stoneroad, d. 3d April, 1890.
   (2) Harriet Emily Moorehouse, b. 11th March, 1863; Superintendent of the Women's Department, Portland Trust Company and Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Oregon.
   (3) Egbert Halsey Moorehouse, b. 14th Nov. 1864; m. Augusta Florentine Snell. Ch: Vesta Irene, b. 29th August, 1890; m. 21st March, 1914, Herbert Barbour; 2. Irma Gertrude, b. 17th Feb. 1892; m. 16th October, 1913, Clyde C. Graham. 3. Hallie Eva b. 20th Sept. 1893. 4. Harriet Louise, b. 29th Nov. 1896. 5. Ivan Herbert, b. 20th Sept. 1898. 6. Helen Snell, b. 3d August, 1900.
   (4) George Henry Moorehouse, b. 10th Dec. 1867.
   (5) Franklin Colfax Moorehouse, b. 2d October, 1872; m. Pearl Lumbard, lives at Des Moines, Iowa. Ch: Gretchen Lumbard Moorehouse, b. 12th Sept. 1909.
   (6) Edgar William Moorehouse b. 5th Jan. 1875, Philadelphia, Pa.

2. George Ira Foster, b. 15th June, 1844; d. unm. 5th June, 1867.
3. Charles Frederick b. 6th Feb. 1851; d. unm. 8th Nov. 1878.

By his second marriage, Egbert Foster had the following child:

4. Martha Ann, b. 12th April, 1853, in Eden, Fond-du-lac County, Wisconsin, former Regent Fond-du-Lac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; m. 17th February, 1876, Albert L. BFriggs, b. 14th January, 1852, of Fond-du-Lac, Wis. son of Monmouth and Charlotte (Berry)Briggs. Children:

   (1) Wilford Foster Briggs b. 18th April, 1877, m. 19th September, 1906, Margaret Ramsey, dau. of Alexander A. and Jeanette Gardner (Kellie) Ramsey.
   (2) John Berry Briggs, b. 25th Feb. 1880.
   (3) Leland Albert Briggs, b. 7th May, 1883.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH FOSTER OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, who came in 1635 on the "Abigail" with the Puritan migration to Massachusetts, bringing his wife, Frances Stevens, and children, Rebecca, Nathaniel and John. He lived in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts, and in Hempstead and Southampton, Long Island. His other children were Benjamin, Hannah and Sarah, possibly George, and Joseph, the youngest son.

II. JOSEPH FOSTER, born 1638-40, probably in Lynn, Mass., died January 30, 1708. His wife was named Abigail, but her surname is unknown, and they had seven sons and two daughters, but we have the record of only two branches, Joseph Jr. and Daniel Foster.

1. Joseph Foster, b. 1665, d. 1704, lived in Southampton, L.I.

2. Christopher, b. 1668, died 1748, who was Town Clerk of Southampton from 1717 to 1742. He married 1st, Hannah Pierson, and 2d Mrs. Abigail (Lupton) Topping. He left only two daughters, Abigail and Hannah, and his heirs on his death were his "cousin Joseph Foster" and Joseph's son Christopher. He and his brother Daniel jointly inherited the old Foster home lot in Southampton.

(1) Hannah m. Oct. 20, 1715, Samuel Johnes (or Jones). She was born 1694. The ancestry of Samuel Johnes was this:

i. Edward Johnes d. between 1653-57, came to Southampton 1644-5. and had two children of record, Samuel and Edward b. about 1650. ii. Samuel married Sarah Foster, daughter of Christopher b. 1603. He d. in 1695 and Sarah d. Oct. 3, 1692. They had a son iv. Samuel, a deacon, d. May 4, 1760, m. Esther, d. of Capt. Thomas Stephens, b. 1680, and d. Jan. 18, 1753. They had six children, including v. Samuel, who m. Hannah, d. of Christopher Foster, who had ch: Hannah b. Dec. 16, 1716, Esther b. Jan. 12, 1718, Phebe b. Sept. 19, 1721, Foster b. Oct. 13, 1723, Abigail b. Sept. 19, 1725, d. Nov. 13, 1725, Mary b. Nov. 19, 1726, Elizabeth b. May 20, 1729, Abigail b. Feb. 13, 1731, Samuel b. Jan. 1, 1733. See Howell's History of Southampton, p. 335. Samuel had ch. Obadiah, William, Samuel. This Obadiah had ch. William of New York, Thomas d. 1813, ae. 66, and Susanna. Obadiah's brother, Samuel m. Lucinda, d. of Sylvanus Howell, and had ch. Clement, Miranda, Elmire and Emma.

(2) Abigail, daughter of Christopher Foster b. 1668, m. David Haynes or Haines of Southampton, Will proved 1756, and had ch. Lydia Foster, Abigail Dayton and Puah Clark. His ancestry was this:

i. James Haines (also written Hinds) who came to Salem, Mass. before 1637, m. 1638 and moved to Southold, where he d. March 1652-3; his widow Mary married Ralph Dayton in June, 1656, who d. in East Hampton. ii. Benjamin Haines bap. in Salem Aug. 28, 1643, d. 1687, had w. Lydia, and ch. in will, David and others. iii. This son David m. Abigail Foster. James^{2} and his brother John moved to Elizabeth, N.J. and were among the first families there--these were the sons of James^{1} and brothers of Benjamin.

3. Daniel Foster b. 1676, d. Nov. 5, 1744, m. Lydia Wood and was ancestor of Luthe

4. Nathan Foster, who went to Elizabeth, N.J. No further record.

5. Jeremiah Foster, died 1732, no further record.

6. Peter Foster, son of Joseph b. about 1638. A note in V. 6, Southampton Town Records, p. 173, says: "Christopher Foster sells to Jonathan Tubb of South Carolina, mariner, 'all the right of inheritance that fell to us by the death of our brother, Peter Foster, who lived in South Carolina.' Price L 43, date June 26, 1732. Witness: Jeddediah Howell. Note: The above seems to have been one member of the family of Foster that is not otherwise mentioned."

7. Damaris Foster, m. Jeremiah Culver on Dec. 9, 1714. Howell says, p. 228: "Edward Culver of Dedham, Mass., wheelwright, was the first of this family known to be in America. His first three ch. appear to have been born in Dedham. He then removed to Roxbury, where the next two were born. Thence he removed to New London and there had prob. two other ch. born. He died at Mystic in 1685. 1 Edward^1 had w. Ann and ch. 2 John^2 b. Apr. 15, 1640, 3, Joshua b. Jan. 12, 1643, 4 Samuel b. Jan. 9, 1645, 5 Gersham bap. Dec. 3, 1648, 6 Hannah b. Apr. 11, 1652, 7 Joseph and prob. Edward. The only one of these whose name appears in Southampton is Gersham, whose name first occurs on the list of 1668. Gershan had w. Mary and ch. as by will proved July 2, 1716, 9 Jeremiah, 10 David, 11 Jonathan, 12 Moses, 13 Mary, 14 Gersham. Jeremiah, a carpenter, m. 1st Mary d. of Joseph Pierson Dec. 25, 1700 (who d. Feb. 13, 1706-7) and he m. 2d Damaris d. of Joseph Foster Dec. 9, 1714, and had ch. 15 Jeremiah b. April 23, 1702, 16 Mary b. Feb. 5, 1703-4 (and w. of ____ Foster?) and 17 Jesse b. Feb. 20, 1707, who had s. 18 Edward." Of the Culvers, George and Stephen movdd to Palmyra, N.Y. Susan m. Thomas Isaacs of East Hampton.

8. Penelope Foster, no further record.

9. Obadiah Foster, of whom there is no record except that he shared in his father's estate.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH FOSTER 1665-1704, OF SOUTHAMPTN, LONG ISLAND

III. JOSEPH FOSTER (Joseph^2 Christopher^1), b. Southampton, L.I. 1665, d. 1704. Res. Southampton, L.I.

1. Josiah b. about 1698.
2. Christopher b. about 1700.
3. Deborah b. Sept. 17, 1701.
4. Joseph b. July 27, 1704

IV. JOSEPH FOSTER (Joseph, Joseph, Christopher) b. Southampton, L.I. July 27, 1704, d. 1767. Res. Southampton, L.I

1. Abigail b. 1726; m Culver.
2. Damaris, b. 1730
3. Hannah, b. 1733, m. Abraham Dimon
4. Christopher.
5. Mary.
6. Prudence? She is mentioned as a sister of Christopher Foster by Mather. See note on Christopher who went to Connecticut.

V. HANNAH FOSTER b. 1733, m. Abraham Dimon. Ch: 1. John b. East Hampton L.I. Had a son: (a) John b. 1797; m. Margaret Joralemon. She d. July 16, 1882 ae. seventy-nine. He d. May, 1827. Their children were: i. John Dimon, b. East Hampton, L.I. 1841. iii Tennis b. 1845; d. 1845. iv. Jane Joralemon Dimon b. 1828; m. Oct. 30, 1850, Amzi Benedict Davenport, b. Oct. 30, 1817. She d. May 21, 1895. He d. Aug. 26, 1894. Res. Stamford, Conn. Ch: (a) Jane Joralemon Davenport b. May 26, 1852; d. Aug. 11, 1855. (b) Henry Benedict D., b. June 1, 1854, m. June 6, 1877. Res., 5 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. (c) James Pierpont D. b. July 27, 1856; m. June, 1886. Res. Nassau St., N.Y.C. (d) Margaret Dimond D. b. Oct. 27, 1858; d. Nov. 3, 1862. (e) William Edward, b. Aug. 31, 1862. Res. 240 E. 72d Street, NYC. (f) Theodore Dwight b. Aug. 31, 1862; d. July 23, 1863. (g) Mary Vere, b. May 2, 1864; m. Springdale, Conn., Nov. 1892, Charles H. Crandall. (h) Charles B., b. June 1, 1866; m. June 22, 1894 Gertrude Ann Crotty b. Feb. 28, 1866. He was instructor in zoology at Harvard. Res. 11 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Ch: ix Millia Crotty Davenport, b. March 30, 1895. 2x. Jane Joralemon Davenport b. Sept. 11, 1897. (i) Frances Gardiner, b. April 30, 1870. Res. Francis Ave., Cambridge, Mass. v. Eliza, b. 1834; d. 1838. vi. Hannah, b. 1838; d. 1839. vii. Margaret b. 1838; m. C.E. M. Edwards. Res. Plattsburg, N.Y.

* * *

V. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER (Joseph, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher). Mather's *The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut*, p. 347, has this: "Christopher Foster 5 (Joseph 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1; brother of Prudence, below)--From Southampton to Conn. On Oct. 21, 1782, permission was given to have his son's apparel brought from L.I. by Jonathan Cruttenden (F. 74). He served in Conn. (G. 89.) He returned to Southampton and d. there. He was probably b. about 1740. (Howell, as above, p. 252.) Prudence Foster, sister of Christopher, above. From Southampton to Chester. In Sept.1776, she was brought from Sag Harbor to Chester, two persons and goods, by Capt.Elijah Mason, her name being written "Crudance." (C. 98.) In the Census of 1776, Southampton W., the only ones recorded in her family were two females over 16 years of age. (A. 53.) Who the second one was, is a mystery. She was b. in 1736. (Howell's 'Southampton,' p. 252. A Prudence Foster d. Dec. 25, 1858, aged 73; and is buried at Portland, Conn. She must, therefore, have been born in 1785; and could not have been in the Census. It is possible that she was related to Prudance the Refugee."

Town Clerk Christopher Foster 1668-1748 left as heirs in his will his "cousin Joseph Foster" and Joseph's son Christopher. Cousin then was the word for nephew and niece.

1. Son, mentioned in Mather as being in Connecticut.

* * * *

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSIAH FOSTER B. 1698, OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

IV. JOSIAH FOSTER (Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Long Island, abt. 1698. Res. Southampton, L.I.

1. Josiah m. Anna. ______.
2. Jonah b. Feb. 7, 1721; m. Abigail Jackson.
3. Joseph, m. Ridgefield, Conn. Feb. 23, 1745, Abiah or Zibiah, b. 1718, d. June 3, 1790. He was in the Revolutionary war and from July to December, 1780, in the Third Connecticut Regiment. Res. Ridgefield, Conn. ch: Biah b. Jan. 30, 1746, Albert b. Oct. 10, 1751, Elizabeth b. Aug. 26, 1753, Molly b. April 18,1756.
4. Timothy m. Sarah Smith and Mrs. (Cornwall) Ketchum.

V. JOSIAH FOSTER b. Long Island, N.Y. m. Anna _____. Res. Ridgefield, Conn. and Malta, N.Y.

1. Josiah b. Jan. 3, 1746.
2. Keziah b. March 15, 1748.
3. John b. Dec. 15, 1750. He enlisted in the Continental Army; was in Captain Durkee's Company in 1776, and went to Wyoming Valley, Pa. This valley was settled by people from Connecticut, and known as Westmoreland County, Connecticut. He was in the battles at Bound Brook, N.J., Brandywine and Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge. He died Jan. 1, 1778, which would have been at Valley Forge.
4. William.b April 7, 1753
5. Vincent b. Sept.18, 1754; m. Jemima Vendover.
6. Anne b. July 19, 1756
7 and 8. Mary (twin) b. May 30, 1764, and Chloe.
9. Thomas b. Sept. 25, 1758.
10. and 11. Isaac (twin) b. June 12, 1766, and Anna.

VI. VINCENT FOSTER (Josiah, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn. Sept. 18, 1754; m. Jemima Vendover. He was b. in Ridgefield, in which place his ancestors were early settlers. With his parents he moved to Malta, N.Y. During the latter part of the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier in the New York Continental line, and Jan. 26, 1833, was granted a pension for such services. He was then in his seventy-ninth year. An examination of the papers on file in the pension office in Washington in the claim for pension of Vincent Foster, show that he was born at Ridgefield, Conn. Sept. 18, 1754. His wife's name was Jemima (formerly Jemima Vendover). The names of their children are not stated: Res. Malta, N.Y.

1. William Cummings b. Nov. 1, 1811, at Malta, N.Y. m. Half Moon, Saratoga County, N.Y. March 21, 1833, Parmelia Coon Wilson b. 1814; d. Buffalo, N.Y. June 5, 1887. He d. Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1880. Res. Rochester, N.Y. Merchant, Miller and Founder. Ch:

(1) Charles Henry b. April 14, 1835.
(2) Parmelia Ettie, res. 52 West Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.
(3) Daughter m. Samuel T. Smith. Res. 1423 Independence Avenue,Kansas City, M
(4) Albert William b. 1837; d. May 21, 1870.
(5) George Edgar, b. 1845; d. March 13, 1862.
(6) Albert Augustus, b. April, 1851; d. Sept. 12, 1851.

2. Walton Foster, son of Vincent above, b. Malta, N.Y.

(1) John R. Res. 90 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
(2) Jane unm. Res. Schenectady, N.Y.
(3) _____ m. W. Hunter. Res. Schenectady, N.Y.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VIII. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, son of William Cummings above, b. Rochester, N.Y. April 14, 1835; m. there. Feb. 1, 1859, Harriet Fulton; d. Sept. 7, 1859; m. 2d in Chicago, Dec. 11, 1864, Caroline Van Inwagen, dau. of Anthony, b. Oct. 16, 1842; d. Nov. 7, 1884. Charles H. Foster, for nearly twenty years secretary and treasurer of the Alton road, died of peritonitis at his residence, 465 Dearborn Avenue. He had been ill and absent from his office only three or funr days. Two sons and a daughter survived him. They were Harry C. Foster, paying teller of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Eugene Foster and Mrs. Gertrude Bliven. His wife died on Nov. 7, 1884. She was Miss Caroline Van-Inwagen, the daughter of Anthony Van Inwagen. Mr. Foster would have celebrated his sixty-third anniversary of his birth had he lived until next day. He was born on April 14, 1835, at Rochester, N.Y. and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of seventeen he started out to make his own way in the world. He went to Albany, N.Y. and became agent of the Mercantile line of canal boats between that city and Rochester. In 1854 he moved to New York City and engaged on his own account, in the business of forwarding coal and lumber from there and Philadelphia to the market in his native town. In 1855 Mr. Foster came to Chicago and took a position as check clerk in the freight department of the old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. He advanced steadily andin 1857 was promoted to the more responsible station as assistant cashier in the same office. In 1859 he was made chief clerk in the general ticket office, and from 1860 to 1863 was general bookkeeper in the secretary's office. In January, 1865, he went with the Alton road as general accountant under W. M. Larrabee then secretary and treasurer of the company. When the latter resigned in 1879, Mr. Foster became his successor. He filled the position with marked ability, and was highly esteemed by all the officers and employes of the company. Mr. Foster was also secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi Bridge Company, as well as secretary to the Joliet & Chicago and the Louisiana & Mississippi River Railroad Companies, both of which are auxiliary to the Chicago & Alton. He was a man of genial social qualities. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and also belonged to the National Union and the Fox Lake Club, of which he was once secretary. He d. April 13, 1898. Res. Chicago, Ill. 465 Dearborn Avenue. Ch:

1. Gertrude b. Feb. 22, 1866 m. Bliven. Res. Evanston, Ill.
2. Eugene Van Inwagen, b. Nov. 5, 1884. Res. 52 West Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.
3. Harry Charles b. March 14, 1871; res. Evanston, Ill. Employed in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago.
4. Frank Larrabee, b. May 18, 1869; d. Sept. 28, 1870.

TIMOTHY FOSTER OF RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

V. TIMOTHY FOSTER (Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher) m. Ridgefield, Conn. Sept. 25, 1748, Sarah Smith; d. Nov. 24, 1751. She d. and he m. 2d Mrs. ______ (Cornwall) Ketchum. He d. before 1776. Res. Ridgefield, Conn.

1. Hannah b. Dec. 10, 1749.
2. Jonah b. Nov. 14, 1751, m. Hannah Benedict.
3. Timothy m. Susan Adams.
4. Betsey.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VI. TIMOTHY FOSTER (Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn. m. Susan Adams, dau. of David, of Weston, Conn. He settled in Brookfield, Conn. in 1800; was born in Ridgefield; removed to Danbury; thence to Brookfield; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in 1776.

1. Timothy.
2. Rhoda.
3. Susan
4. Samuel L.
5. Florinda
6. Cornwall
7. David A. b. Brookfield, Conn. Res. Brooklyn, Conn. Ch: John G. removed to New Haven, Conn.; S. Noble; Fred'k H; Mary E.; Charles M. Henry W., Susan, Florinda.

VI. JONAH FOSTER (Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield Conn. Nov. 14, 1751; m. Oct. 27, 1778, Hannah Benedict, b. Feb. 28, 1762; d. Dec. 22, 1834. He d. Dec. 17, 1815. Res. Ridgefield and Reading, Conn.

1. Daniel b. Jan. 17, 1815; drowned July 28, 1798, while attempting to swim across Burt's Pond.

2. Joel b. Nov. 8, 1780, m. Esther Seymour.

3. Sarah b. Jan. 20, 1783; m. and removed to Sullivan County, N.Y. She d. April 26, 1835, s.p.

4. John Benedict, b. Jan. 17, 1785; m. Phebe Burchard and Phebe Hobbs.

5. Ebenezer b. Oct. 3, 1787, in Redding, on the old place. Learned the mason's trade; was a builder and contractor, and did some difficult work on the City Hall in New York. He had a fall which injured him for several years; he latterly entered mercantile life; was judge of the County court of Putnam County for many years. He d. June 30, 1869. Res. South East, N.Y Ch. ______ m. Hine. Res. Brewster, N.Y.

6. Esther b. Feb. 26, 1790; m. Gilbert. Res. Ridgefield, Conn. She d. May, 1857. Son, John F. resided Ridgefield.

7. Hannah b. Dec. 8, 1793; m. Sept. 26, 1814, James Crance. She d. Sullivan County, Aug. 4, 1831. He was b. Orange County, N.Y. Oct. 8,1788; d. Dec. 26, 1861; was an inn keeper. Res. Southeast, N.Y. Ch: 1. Mary Jane, b. Oct. 14, 1810; 2. Elizabeth b. Feb. 9, 1812; and six children by second marriage; one was Mrs. Samuel D. Newkirk. Res. Wurtsboro, N.Y.

8. Jonah b. Dec. 8, 1793, m. Sally Hunt.

9. Delight b. Jan. 29, 1797; m. Feb. 11, 1823, Zalmon Burr. Res. Reading, Conn. She d. May 9, 1824.

VII. DEACON JOEL FOSTER (Jonah, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn. Nov. 8, 1780; m. there, March 30, 1802, Esther Seymour, dau. of Daniel, of Norwalk, Conn., b. July 23, 1779; d. Dec. 16, 1839. He was born in Ridgefield but always resided in Redding,Conn., was a mechanic and owner of woolen mill in Redding for many years, which was in operation at the beginning of the War of 1812. He was justice of the peace for many years and deacon of the Congregational church for twenty-five years. He made his purchase in Redding as stated above, in 1803, of Moses Fox. It was a small place, on which there was a fulling mill and other conveniences for cheapening cloth. The mill was below the present bridge, and the remains of its old dam are still to be seen. The following year he made an addition to the mill,and leased it to Zabeon Taucey. Foster, however, re-engaged in business and continued until 1812, when the firm was Comstock, Foster & Company. They built a woolen mill and manufactured woolen goods during the war, and were quite successful. After the war the business was conducted by Mr. Foster until his death, Nov. 3, 1854. Children: (See over.)

1. Daniel b. April 23, 1804, Redding, Conn. m. Dec. 13, 1831, Lucy Chapman, dau. of Joshua, b. Redding, May 1, 1805. He removed to Benton, Yates County, N.Y. and resided there for twelve years; thence to Penn Yan, same county, for eleven years, where he engaged in the purchase of grain and forwarding by freight and by canal; thence to New York; engaged in commission business and sale of grain and other country produce, which he followed until 1871, when he retired. He d. Feb. 10, 1873. Res., Brooklyn, N.Y.

(1) Eliza M. b. May 5, 1836; m. April 23, 1867, Edward P. Post. Res. 128 Hooper St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Had one son.

2. Eliza, b. Apr. 2, 1816; m. Apr. 22,1839, Warren W. Sellick. She d. in Bridgeport, June 28, 1850. He was b. Sept. 3, 1803, in Danbury, Conn. d. Bridgeport, Feb. 1884; was a teacher. Ch: 1. Joel Foster Sellick, b. March 13, 1841; m. in1865. P.O. address, Redding, Conn. 2 Eliza. 3. Henry Beach. 4. Esther. 5. Daniel. All died in infancy, from 1847 to 1851. 6. Charles Warren b. Apr. 4, 1844; m. in Fordham, N.Y. City, Jan. 12, 1876, Hebra Rowell, b. Dec. 4, 1852. Res. s. p. Newtonville, Mass. Was assistant general manager of American Express-Company, 43 FranklinSt., Boston, Mass.

3. Betsey b. June 5, 1811; m. May 11, 1829, Lazarus Beach. She d. Brooklyn, N.Y. Aug. 21, 1861. s.p.

4. Charles T. b. Redding, Conn. March 2, 1818; m. in Wilton, Nov. 27, 1839, Cordelia Darling, b. March 7, 1816. Res. Brooklyn, N.Y. and East Norwalk, Conn.

(1) Esther b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Oct. 15, 1862, Jesse N. Jennings. Res. East Norwalk, Conn.

(2) Isabell, b. April 14, 1842; m. May 14, 1873, T.G. Underwood. Res. 520 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(3) Mary F. b. Jan. 4, 1844; m. Oct. 6, 1869, G.W. Hebard. Res. 109 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

VII. JOHN BENEDICT FOSTER (Jonah, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn. Jan. 17, 1785; m. 1806, Phebe Burchard b. March 13, 1782; d. April 27, 1814; m. 2d. Oct. 31, 1814, Phebe Hobbs, b. Oct. 19, 1792, d. May 31, 1871, in Elizabeth, N.J. Was brought up to the business of cloth dressing by his father in his mill. Later he moved to Sullivan County, N.Y. and conducted a cloth dressing establishment of his own. Removed to South East, Putnam County, N.Y., where he carried on a woolen factory until his decease. He d. Oct. 10;1833. Res. SouthEast, N.Y.

1. Anson, b. Nov. 19, 1806; at South East, N.Y. m. Mary Atwater. He d. Oct. 22, 1880. Res. New York, N.Y.

(1) Mary Gazetta b. April 13, 1856; m. John Foster Keeler. They had two children. Res. 75 Hart St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

2. Limon B. b. Feb. 26, 1809; d. Oct. 25, 1811.

3. Eben Asher b. Jan. 17, 1811.

4. Jonah H. b. Nov. 11, 1815; d. March 13, 1828.

5. Van Wyck, b. South East, N.Y. Feb. 17, 1818; m. Clementine Hallock; m. 2d. Aug. 2, 1865, Margaret Louisa Demilt. He d. July 4, 1878. Res. South East, N.Y.

(1) James Anson b. Oct. 29, 1841.

(2) Leona b. June 7, 1845; d. Nov. 6, 1867.

(3) William b. March 27, 1856.

4. Daniel D. b. March 22, 1820; d. Sept. 9, 1832.

5. Henry L. b. Feb. 28, 1822, South East, N.Y. m. New York City, July 29, 1846, Phoebe Elizabeth Hall; m. 2d Staten Island, Jan. 12, 1865, Emma Gertrude Hoyt, b. March 28, 1847; d. April 1, 1890. He d. Aug. 8, 1897. Res. New York,N.Y.

Children of Henry Lawrence Foster:
(1) John Benedict, b. May 29, 1847.
(2) George Henry d. ae. two.
(3) Elizabeth b. Nov. 1851, d. in 1866.
(4) George Hall, b. March 11, 1853.
(5) Anson d. infancy.
(6) Thomas d. infancy.
(7) Minna G. b. May 14, 1861.
(8) Lilian Hoyt b. Feb. 23, 1866.
(9) Harry Keeler, b. March 27, 1869; d. June 15, 1875.
(10) Mabel Hoyt, b. Aug. 22, 1876; unm. Res. 130 W. 112th St. New York C

6. William, son of above John Benedict Foster, b. June 1, 1824; d. Sept. 15, 1832.

7. Mary E. b. June 23, 1829; m. Sept. 3, 1851, John Keeler. Res. Brooklyn, N.Y. She d. Dec. 6, 1891. ch: Mary Gazella b. June 13, 1852; d. Oct. 26, 1853; 2. John Foster b. Dec. 13, 1854; m. Mary G. Foster (see above). 3. Charles, b. Oct. 24, 1856; d. May 7, 1874. 4 Eugenia F. b. Oct. 1, 1863; d. Feb. 10, 1894. Three other children lived only a year.

VII. JONAH FOSTER (Jonah, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn. Dec. 8, 1793, where he lived and died and was married March 14, 1821, to Sally Hunt, b. Nov. 20, 1794; d. April 29, 1877. His occupation was that of cloth dresser and finisher. In those days the mother and daughters spun and wove their own clothes, not only for the boys but the girls, linen and woolens. He followed this business until machinery and modern improvements came to be used, and it did not pay him to follow it longer. Their home was situated in a location where there was water power; these came under his control; one was used as a sawmill, one plaster mill, and one for a grist mill, or flouring mill, and upon the latter he concentrated his best efforts, as it was situated in a large farming district. The grain was raised in abundance, and it was his ambition to produce the finest flour made. In this he was successful. Foster's Flour Mill was known far and near. It was kept running night and day, and to accomplish this all modern improvements were introduced, and the arduous labor is what probably cost him his life. He broke down and died at forty-four years of age. Aug. 26, 1840. Res. Ridgefield,Con Ch.

1. Mary Amelia b. March 22, 1822; m. Oct. 18, 1844, George Grey. She d. Nov. 19, 1895. Ch: 1. Henry Grey, d. 1860. 2. Mary Elizabeth Grey Bristol, d. Jan. 20, 1896.

2. Ebenezer Francis, b. March 8, 1826, Ridgefield, Conn. m. Dec. 4, 1851, Harriet Platt, dau. of David and Elizabeth (Keeler). Res. Ridgefield, where he attended public schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Sommerstown, N.Y. remaining there three years, and learning the business of wheelwright. For eight years he resided in Danbury, Conn. and was afterward employed in the iron works at Binghamton, N.Y. After his marriage he resided in Redding continuously. Was quite an extensive farmer. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislatur and in 1874 to county commissioner. Both of these positions he filled with ability and credit. He took an active part in several town and State affairs. He injured himself in the great blizzard in 1888, in trying to preserve his stock; he then lost his health. The Hon. Ebenezer Francis Foster d. Aug. 6, 1890. Res. Redding, Conn.

3. Elizabeth b. May 15, 1824; m. April 28, 1845, Martin Bassett. Res. Danbury, Conn. Ch: 1. Frances A. Bassett, b. Feb. 20, 1846; d. 1856. 2. Theresa Bassett, b. April 15, 1852; d. 1856.

4. Susan Maria b. Jan. 7, 1828; m. Oct. 4, 1852, John Jarvis. Res. Danbury, Conn. Ch: 1. John Foster Jarvis, b. June 21, 1852. 2. Ella Jarvis Hurd b. Oct. 4, 1857.

5. Esther A. Foster, daughter of Jonah Foster, b. March 25, 1830; m. at Danbury, Conn. Benjamin F. Ryder. She m. 1st, Oct. 4, 1863, Samuel H. Northrop. Ryder was b. Jan. 20, 1831, in South East, N.Y. Ch: 1. Chauncey F. Ryder, b. Feb. 29, 1868; m. Feb. 18, 1891, Mary Keith Dole b. Jan. 29, 1868; Res. s.p. Hillsdale, Ill. Chicago office, Room 49, 162 La Salle St.

6. Timothy Hunt b. Ridgefield, Conn. Aug. 11, 1836; m. June 25, 1862, Louise Northrop. REs. Danbury, Conn.

(1) William J. b. March 15, 1863.
(2) Frederick N. b. July 11, 1867.
(3) Royal F. b. March 12, 1869.
(4) Margaret Estelle b. Feb. 26, 1875.
(5) Charles B. b. April 25, 1878.

7. Martin Bassett b. Jan. 15, 1839; unm. Res. Danbury, Conn.

8. Joel Granger b. Ridgefield, Conn. March 24, 1832; m. Danbury, April 12, 1859, Sarah Marilla Crofut, b. Sept. 10, 1832. He was an architect and builder. He was brought up in Ridgefield. At the age of ten years his father died, leaving to the mother the care of eight children. He went to live with an uncle, where he stayed four years. At this time his oldest brother, Francis, went to his trade. He went back to help his mother, where he remained until he was eighteen years old. He then went to his trade of carpenter and builder. After he had learned his trade, he went to New Haven, where he joined the Young Men's Association in the winter. There was a night school in many branches, which he attended, and there he paid special attention to architecture. For several years he worked in the surrounding towns and spent one year in Hudson, O. In 1857 he worked in Danbury, Conn., where he found his wife, Sarah M. Crofut. At the time the civil war broke out he was in Stamford, Conn. where he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Connecticut volunteer regiment, in Company B. This regiment was sent south in the Banks' expedition, and was one year in service, their principal service being guard duty at Pensacola, Florida, Brasher City and the siege and battle at Port Hudson. On his return north he settled in Danbury, Conn., where, with his brother, Timothy, he bought out the old firm of builders, Barnum, & Starr. They added to it sash, doors, and blinds. They soon had their hands full of drawing and building, and they continued in this business. In 1881 they purchased an island of eighteen acres in Norwalk harbor, making of it a summer resort. His brother, Martin, was with him as bookkeeper and Joel's life, as a whole was filled up with things and events. He did what he could for the church and the community in which he lived. Res. s. p. Danbury, Conn.

10.

THE DESCENDANTS OF CHRISTOPHER FOSTER OF SOUTHOLD, L.I. AND E. GUILFORD, CONN.

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, son of Joseph b. Southampton, L.I. 1665, d. 1704, grandson of Joseph b. about 1638-40, probably in Lynn, Mass. He was born about 1700 in Southampton, L.I. but resided in Southold, L.I. Only one child is noted by F.C. Pierce, Christopher b. about 1723, m. Hannah _____.

V. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER b. about 1723, Southold, L.I. m. about 1745, Hannah _____ b. 1723; d. Nov. 4, 1775. He went to East Guilford (Madison) from Southold, L.I. about 1740. Madison was cut off from Guilford about 1823. Stephen Hoit of Guilford, on Feb. 27, 1746-7, sold him a place at "Gallows Hill." The old house built by Christopher Foster is still standing near Horse Pond Road, Madison, Conn. and is a fine old colonial type of clapboard house. Ch:

1. Aaron b. March 16, 1746; m. Sarah, d. May 12, 1773. Ch. Rhoda b. Oct. 29, 1769; and Molly b. Oct. 12, 1772.
2. Beulah.
3. Hannah b. Dec. 28, 1752.
4. Christopher b. Aug. 26, 1753.
5. Thomas b. Nov. 2, 1762.
6. Jonathan (twin) b. June 28, 1758.
7. Saul (twin) b. June 28, 1758, m. Prudence _____.
    (1) George d. unm.
    (2) Orrin b. March 18, 1776, Madison, Conn. m. there, June 10, 1798, Rachel Crampton, res. Meriden, Conn. She b. Oct. 8, 1777.
    (3) Titus b. 1778, m. Sally Crampton.

VII. ORRIN FOSTER (Saul, Christopher, Christopher, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Madison, Conn. March 18, 1776. Res. Meriden, Conn. m. Rachel Crampton.

1. Chloe Maria b. Jan. 24, 1800; m. Oct. 4, 1821, Simeon Dee. They went to Utah and joined the Mormons.
2. David Stone b. April 11, 1802, m. Charlotte Redfield of Ind.
3. Caroline b. March 13, 1804; m. Harlow Redfirld. Went to Utah and Joined the Mormons.
4. Leander, b. March 19, 1806.
5. Eliza Ann. b. Feb. 19, 1808, m. Sept. 17, 1829, Luman Johnson, b. 1797; d. May 17, 1872.
6. Sophia Minerva, b. April 12, 1810.
7. Clarissa Amelia b. Dec. 18, 1812.
8. Alpha Luranda, b. May 12, 1816; m. Harlow Redfield. Went to Utah.
9. Alfred, b. May 12, 1816; d. April 26, 1817.
10. Mariet, b. July 18, 1818.
11. Daniel Alfred b. July 24, 1821; m. Rebecca R. Beebe; dau. Harriet Maria b. Aug. 21, 1850.
12. Susan Matilda b. March 30, 1823; m. William Johnson on Jan. 6, 1841. Son Webster m. Melissa Shelley. Dau. Susan m. James Jardine; 2. Stella; 3. Samuel. Susan Matilda Foster b. June 1, 1849, dau. of above Susan. Res. New Haven, Conn.

(Note: For this line and others of the Joseph Foster branch, see the following section, which gives more detail.)

11.

TITUS FOSTER AND SALLY CRAMPTON OF MADISON, CONN. AND MADISON, OHIO.

VII. TITUS FOSTER (Saul, Christopher, Christopher, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher) b. Madison, Conn. in 1778; m. Sally Crampton, b. 1786; d. Madison, Ohio, Feb. 1862. He moved to Ohio in 1840, and settled in the town of Madison. He d. Feb. 14, 1856. Res. Madison, Conn. and Madison, Ohio. Ch:

1. Marvin b. April 10, 1805; m. Eliza Ann Shelley.

(1) Emily Ann.b. July 8, 1834, m. Henry De Koven Knowles.

(2) Sarah Elizabeth b. May 8, 1839; m. Nov. 29, 1860, Ozias Camp Leffingwell b. June 24, 1844. She d. Oct. 20, 1873. Leffingwell was in Company G. Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers; enlisted from Madison, Conn. Aug 4, 1862; sick and died at Falmouth, Va. Dec. 25, 1862. She m. 2d Munroe Hall on May 12, 1866, b. Mar. 7, 1843, d. Jan. 24, 1895. Ch: 2. Martha E. Hall b. March 4, 1867; m. Nov. 17, 1887, Frank W. Griswold. REs. Madison, Conn. He was b. Dec. 20, 1864. Ch. (a) Marion Marjorie b. Oct. 28, 1888; (b) Stanley Wolcott, b. June 24, 1890. (c) Marvin Hall b. April 14, 1893. 1. Charles Ozias Leffingwell b. Oct. 31, 1861; m. Dec. 29, 1887, Luella Fickinger at Kingsville, Ohio, and Mary Caroline Wakeley. 3. Marvin Whitney m. Dec. 24, 1895, Hattie Eugenia Shepherd b. Jan. 21, 1873. Marvin Whitney was b. Oct. 22, 1868. Ch. Gerald Monroe Hall b. May 6, 1899; Marian Shepherd Hall b. _____.

(3) Henry Austin Foster, son of above Marvin, b. East River, Conn. (which is next to Madison), Dec. 1832; m. April 16, 1854, Harriet Maria Meigs, b. 1832; d. March 1, 1875; m. 2d Bessie Norton Stevens. He was a farmer. He d. Jan. 1892. Res. Madison,Conn. Ch: Clarence Eugene b. Dec. 14, 1855; d. Jan. 31, 1870; Wilbur Austin, b. April 19, 1863. Res. 312 Lexington Ave., New Haven, Conn. Died May 3, 1937,s.p. Edgar Louis, b. April 16, 1868; m. Mary Ellen Johnson.

(4) Charles Francis b. Jan. 22, 1835; m. Eliza Jane Knowles and Emily Jane Page Sherman. He was b. Madison, Conn. and m. Nov. 16, 1856, in Durham, Eliza Jane Knowles b. Dec. 27, 1837; d. Nov. 18, 1880; m. 2d July 5, 1882, Emily Jane Page Sherman, b. Dec. 30, 1843. Res. Madison, Conn. and 131 Orlears St., Springfield, Mass. Ch. Marvin Oliver b. Sept. 3, 1859; d. young. Sept. 26, 1861, in Guilford; Charles Monroe b. Dec. 31, 1861 in Guilford, dau. Eva Estelle. iii. John Sanford b. Dec. 14, 1864, d. Nov. 1932, Springfield, Mass. son George Foster of Portland, Maine. iv. Mary Frances b. June 17, 1868; v. Emerson d. young. (Note: all children of Charles Francis were by his first wife.)

EMILY ANN FOSTER AND HENRY DE KOVEN KNOWLES OF EAST RIVER, CONN.

IX. EMILY ANN FOSTER, daughter of above Marvin b. 1805, b. July 8, 1834, d. Jan. 1, 1900; m. June 13, 1852, Henry De Koven Knowles, b. in Durham, Conn. Oct. 19, 1830; educated in Middletown, Conn., was a marble cutter, but in later years, owing to injuries received in the late war, gave up his business, and engaged in light farming. He was a soldier in the civil war, Company G. 14th Connecticut volunteers; enlisted as a corporal Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1862, and discharged for injuries received Jan. 15, 1863. Three ch: He was a member of the Congregational Church at Madison, for over forty years, and a member of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, G.A.R. of New Haven. He d. Feb. 25, 1893. Ch: 1. Kate Estelle Knowles Norton, b. March 12, 1853 m. April 8, 1876 Alonzo Lorenzo Norton, b.1852, d. July 3, 1878; no children. 2. Elmer Leffingwell Knowles b. Feb. 26, 1864; m. Nov. 15, 1885, Isabelle Holcolm Munger, b. Aug. 31, 1864; divorced; m. 2d. Dec. 21, 1876-7 Freida Brunhilda Marsch b. Dec. 21, 1876. Ch. Mildred Emily Knowles, b. July 11, 1899, at New Haven. Address: 399 Lenox St. Fair Haven, Conn. He attended the common schools and academy and finished his education at the Guilford Institute, Conn. After leaving school, in 1884, he was engaged in the printing business; sold out in 1889; took civil service examination, and in June, 1889, was appointed mail clerk, running between New York and Boston; was the first clerk in New England to receive appointment under the new civil service act; March, 1891, was transferred to the sea post

service, running between New York and Bremen, Germany. He crossed the ocean one hundred and twenty-three times, on seventeen different ships; travelling 453,000 miles on the sea. Being a lover of home he resigned in April, 1896, and was transferred back to the Boston, Springfield and New York Railway Post Office, his last line; member of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks; secretary and treasurer of the Postal Clerk'sMutual Association, Nathan Hale Camp Sons of Veterans of New Haven, Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven.
3. Herbert Foster Knowles b. May 30, 1874, unmarried; was a music teacher until he retired in East River, Conn. where he had an antique shop and was President of the Madison Historical Society, also collecting early American editions. Res. 1953, East River, Conn.

* * *

VII. TITUS FOSTER b. 1778, continued:

2. Alanson Foster, b. Jan. 22, 1810, Madison, Conn., son of above Titus, m. Rhoda Shelley b. Sept. 23, 1813, d. Jan. 1903. He was a farmer and d. May, 1894. Res. Madison, Conn. His wife da. age 89 at Madison, Conn. Ch:

(1) Harriet Adelaide, b. Dec. 12, 1833; m. 1860, d.1866.

(2) Fannie Minnie (Minerva) b. Sept. 13, 1836; m. Oct. 9, 1898, Gilbert Burns, b. Feb. 9, 1824. He was a farmer. Res. s.p. North Madison, Ohio.

(3) Sanford, b. Oct. 19, 1839; unm. He enlisted in Company G. 14th Connecticut Volunteers Aug. 4, 1862 ; wounded Sept. 17, 1862,at Antietam; was promoted to corporal Sept. 1, 1863; captured May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.; pardoned March 3, 1865; died March 12, 1865, from effects of imprisonment. Address, Mrs. Nathan Gladwin, East River, Conn.

(4) Rena Estelle b. May 2, 1842; d. unm. Aug. 6, 1866.

(5) Frank b. Aug. 13, 1844; d. May 7, 1873; unm.

(6) Monissa Lucilla b. April 12, 1847; d. Dec. 9, 1882.

(7) Ann Eliza b. Aug. 25, 1850; m.Nathan Gladwin; had three children. Res. Madison, Conn.

(Note: of the above seven 3 daughters dsp, 2 sons dsp, so this family has practically disappeared.)

3. Nelson, son of above Titus Foster, b. Madison, Conn. in 1801, m. Nov. 23, 1825, Parnel E.Field, d. April 17, 1841. He d. Feb. 21, 1865, Madison, Ohio. Red. Madison, Conn. and Madison, Ohio. Ch:

(1) Philander d. unm. July 26, 1863. (3) Henry, lived in Ohio.
(2) Russell, lived in Ohio.

4. Orpha, b. 1803; m. Nov. 22, 1827, Joel Norton. (Abraham Maine?)
5. Alpha b. 1808.
6. Lucinda b. 1813; m. Jan. 2, 1832, Zenas Norton.
7. Hiram b. 1819.
8. Sanford b. 1817.
9. Charles b. 1822, Madison, Conn.; m. Eliza ______; d. Nov. 18, 1880. Res. Madison, Conn. Ch: Marvin Oliver d. Sept. 26, 1861.

10. Henry b. Apr. 22, 1816, Madison, Conn; m. July 7, 1839, Catherine Benton, b. Sept. 29, 1819,d. Sept. 17, 1899, in Madison. Res. Madison, Conn. Ch:

(1) Henry Edward b. June 18, 1840, d. Dec. 12, 1890; m. June 19, 1866, Lydia Morgan Post b. July 20, 1844; d. March 12, 1888. He was in the Civil Wa in the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, Company G; discharged May 15, 1864. Res. Madiso Conn. Ch: i. Edward Russell, b. Aug. 27, 1870; d. May 22, 1872; Mary Elizabeth b. July 20, 1877. Lydia Morgan Post was b. Saybrook, Conn.

(2) Nancy Elizabeth b. July 20, 1844; m. March 19, 1868, William Seward Norton, b. July 30, 1844. Ch: 1. Henry William b. Jan. 21, 1871;m. Nov. 16, 1892, Etta Cornelia Benton b. 1878. Ch: (a) Henry Edward b. July 8, 1894 (b) Clarence Alden b. May 19, 1896. (3) Mary Alice Foster b. Mar. 10, 1843; m. Nov. 16, 1863, Calvin Nelson Murray b. Aug. 18, 1840; d. Nov. 9, 1886. She d. Dec. 26, 1892. Ch: 1. Charles Nelson b.June 1, 1866. 2. Katie Elizabeth b. Sept. 17, 1869; d. May 6, 1872. 3 Fred'k Pascal, b. Nov. 10, 1871; m. Dec. 20, 1893; Jennie Maud Robson b. Nov. 19, 1873; Ch: (a) Albert Nelson b. Sept. 25, 1894. (b) Flora Alice b. Dec. 28, 1896.

THE DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL FOSTER 1676-1710, OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

III. DANIEL FOSTER, son of Joseph b. 1638-40, in Lynn, Mass. and grandson of the immigrant, Christopher Foster, who came on the "Abigail" in 1635. He was b. Southampton, Long Island, 1676, d. Nov. 5, 1744, and his tombstone is in the Southampton burying ground. On May 23, 1710, he m. Lydia Wood. Res. Southampton, L.I. There were two Jonas Woods, one from Halifax, England, and one from Oram, hence H. and O. were used to distinguish them. Howell's History of Southampton, says: "Wood, Jonas. Two of this name appear on the early records of Southampton, and one case one of them is the principal and the other a juryman in a lawsuit. To distinguish them the former is called Jonas Wood H. (Halifax) and the latter Jonas Wood O. (Oram). Jonas Wood H. is the earliest on record and was made freeman Oct. 7, 1650. Hatfield says Jonas and Edward Wood were members of the church at Watertown, Mass. in 1635, and with J^o. Strickland and others were dismissed May 29, 1635, to plant a colony on the Connecticut river, to which they gave the name of Wethersfield. In 1640 Jonas, Jonas Jr., Jeremiah, Edmund, removed from Wethersfield and with others (Hinman, Puritans of N.E.) settled Rippowams (Stamford, Conn.) Jonas and Edmund (or kEdward, as Hatfield has it) are thought to have been brothersand the other two their sons. In the spring of 1644 they joined the colony that crossed over to L.I. (Wood Hist. of L.I.) and settled Hempstead, Jonas being one of the patentees. Jonas and Jonas, Jr. subsequently settled at Huntington, L.I., and were both living there in 1675. The Jonas of North Sea, Wood thinks, was son of kEdward and cousin of Jonas Jr. supposing the latter to be son of Jonas, Sr. To return to the Southampton notes. Jonas, July 1650, draws land for his father-in-law, Mr. Strickland of Hempstead. Jonas Wood (Halifax) of Huntington March 11, 1659-60. In 1650 one-half an acre from his home lot was laid out for a highway to the water. Jonas Wood H. not on list of 1649; he had w. Elizabeth and 1652 and 3, lived in North Sea. Oct. 30, 1655, Jonas H. and Jonas O. mentioned. But the record is a tangle. In 1698 we find Richard and Jacob named--separately--possibly both young men or boys. In 1710, we find Richard had w. Hannah, d. of Thos. Reeves, married Apr. 10, 1704, and had ch. Hannah b. Feb. 9, 1705-6, Phebe b. Oct. 28, 1709, James b March 13, 1711-12, Matthew b. March 6, 1715-16, Theophilus b. May 11, 1718, Abraham b. Aug. 14, 1721, and Silas b. June 16, 1724. His will is of date Apr. 17, 1731, and gives to his son Silas his dwelling-house in the "North Sea bounds." James is not mentioned in his will, which was proved Aug. 26, 1734. Jonas (Halifax) of Huntington had w. Elizabeth and children, Jonas, Jeremiah, Timothy, John, perhaps½ others. Timothy 1709, of Jamaica had w. Judith. Jonathan b. 1658 is indentured to John Smith of Hempstead--son of Jonathan and Anne of R.I. Edmond appears to be the father of Jonas (Halifax); according to Huntington Rec. Jeremiah had w. Elizabeth and this Jeremiah was dead in 1659. Timothy was also dead in 1659. ...There appear to have been three of the name of Jonas as contemporaries. ... 1692 Jonas and w. Lydia of Hempstead. 1698 Hempstead Rec. Lydia W. of E. N. Jersey."

1. Jonas b. June 25, 1711.
2. Lydia b. April 30, 1713.
3. Mehitable b. Jan. 24,1715, m. Campfield.
4. Abigail b. Oct. 8, 1719.
5. Phoebe b. Sept. 27, 1724, m. Rev. Abner Reeve, lived in Brattleboro, Vt.
6. Christopher b. Feb. 23, 1727, m. Phebe Hildreth. (For his desc. see later section in detail.)
7. Obadiah, who shared in his father's estate June 25, 1753.
8. Daniel b. March 22, 1722.
9. Peter, mentioned in Will of above Daniel as his brother. No further record.

(Note: see later section for detailed account of the Daniel Foster branch.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL FOSTER B. 1722 OF SOUTHAMPTON AND QUOGUE, L.I.

IV. DANIEL FOSTER (Daniel, Joseph, Christopher) b. March 22, 1722. Res. Southampton, L.I. When his father's estate was divided June 25, 1753, Daniel received "the buildings and lands and meadows which is at Quiogue that we have within fence, and the half lot in the West side of Quiogue bought of Daniel Hedges to be for Daniel's part." (See later section for details of Daniel Foster above.)

1. Rufus m. Ruth Halsey. Excerpt from his Bible is in the N.Y. Public Library.
2. Daniel (or David?) Hains (Haynes) Foster. In the will of his father, Deacon Daniel Foster, dated July 26, 1786, proved 1791, he left to his son Daniel Hains Foster the land east of "Cannow Place" and to Rufus land west of "Cannow Place, a silver-headed cane andthe care of my brother, Peter Foster."
3. Pamela m. ____ Havens, who had "a satin cloak stolen from the Quiogue homestead by the British during the Revolutionary War."

V. RUFUS FOSTER b. Southampton L.I. 1761, son of above Daniel, m. Ruth Halsey, b. 1765;d. June 19, 1850. He d. Nov. 26, 1850. Res. Quogue,N.Y.

1. Maria d. unm.
2. Jabez b. 1795, m. Cynthia Tuthill. Res. Quogue, L.I. Ch:
    (1) Henry R. b. 1830.
    (2) Mary K. b. 1834 m. Dobson. Res. Quogue,L.I.
    (3) Lydia H. m. Halsey. Res. Quogue, L.I.
3. Millicent m. Fanning.
4. Herman Daggett b. Quogue, L.I. Aug. 5, 1792; m. at Wading River,N.Y. June 22, 1825, Betsey Paine Woodhull b. Aug. 13, 1804; d. Nov. 10, 1832; m. 2d. July 26, 1834 Fanny (Woodhull) Hallock b. June 8, 1808; d. Aug. 8, 1876. He d. Nov. 28, 1870. Res. Riverhead, L.I.
    (1) Warren b. June 20, 1826; d. Aug. 20, 1846.
    (2) Maria Frances b. March 22, 1829; m.Jan. 16, 1850, Judge James H. Tuthill. Res. Riverhead, N.Y. He was b. Jan. 19, 1826; d. Jan. 18, 1894; was a lawyer and surrogate of Suffolk County, N.Y. Ch:1. Ruth Halsey b. April 2, 1851; unm. Res. Riverhead, L.I. She was recording secretary of the Suffolk County Historical Society.
    (3) Nathaniel Woodhull b. Sept. 24, 1835, at Riverhead, L.I. m. Wading River, N.Y. Sept. 22, 1858, Fanny Miller; d. Oct. 16, 1888. Res. Riverhead,N. Ch. Warren W. b. July 26, 1859; unm. attorney at law, 31 Nassau St., New York City, N.Y. Was secretary of Tammany Hall organization; Millicent Fanning Foster b. March 17, 1862. Res. Riverhead, L.I.; Sylvester Miller b. Jan. 30, 1865; m. June 8, 1889, Alice M. Swezey, dau. of Holmes W., of Amityville, L.I.; Fannie Estelle, b. Nov. 1870.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JONAS FOSTER B. 1711 OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

IV. JONAS FOSTER b. Southampton, L.I. June 25, 1711, oldest son of Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood of Southampton, lived in Southampton. His father's will Nov. 1, 1741, says: "I leave to my son Jonas Foster, my fifty acres of land lying at the head of the creek in Southampton, which I purchased of Stephen Herrick, as by his bill of sale; also my close at Captain's Neck, 6 acres which was formerly Thomas Toppings....And my will is that if it should please God to take me away before Jonas Foster's house is built, my sons should be helpful to him, in labor, to build him a house." (See later section for details on the life of Jonas, and his sons, especially on the founding of Palmyra, N.Y.)

1. Abraham.
2. Daniel.
3. Jedediah m. Elizabeth Howell.
4. Wakeman m. Martha Sawyer and Phebe Cleves (For details on his descendants, see A Family History of Long Island, by Alonzo Foster.)

JEDEDIAH FOSTER AND ELIZABETH HOWELL OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK

VI. JEDEDIAH FOSTER (Jonas, Daniel, Joseph, Christopher) m. Elizabeth Howell, dau. of Jonah. Res. Palmyra, N.Y. His sons Joel, Abraham and Cyrus were the founders of Palmyra, N.Y. and the father moved after the sons had settled there apparently. The ancestor of Elizabeth Howell was the leading citizen of Southampton in his day, and her line runs as follows:

THE HOWELL FAMILY OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

Howell's History of Southampton says: "Edward Howell of March Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, was the ancestor of this family of Southampton. A Richard Howell came to Southold with his mother, a widow, it is said by Rev. William Hallock, D.D. late of New York, who married Peter Hallock, the ancestor of the Long Island family of Hallocks. No relationship is known to exist between these two pioneers. Edward Howell disposed of considerable estates in Bucks county in 1639, among which was the manor of Westbury in Marsh Gibbon, purchased by his grandfather William Howell, in 1536. The old stone manor house is still standing, though the remains of an old foundation near it show that some portions of it have been taken down. It is of two full stories and is what is called a double house, now nearly covered with ivy. Edward Howell came in 1639 with his family to Boston, where he was made freeman, March 14, 1639,-40. He soon removed to Lynn, where he had a grant of 500 acres. During the winter of 1639-40 a new settlement was projected on LongIsland, of which he seems to have been the leader, as the compact or agreement of terms of founding the plantation is in his handwriting, as well as the laws adopted by the first settlers, and to the lastyear of his life he was always a magistrate and member of the colonial legislature at Hartford. ..The arms of this family, as found on an old family seal now in possession of one of his descendants and on several old tombstones of the 17th century in Southampton are as follows: Gules, three towers triple-towered, argent. Crest used by some branches. Out of a ducal crown or, a rose argent stalked and leaved vert, between two wings, indorsed of the last. Motto: Tenax propositi.

"William Howell of Wedon, in the county of Bucks, m. 1st Maude, who died and left ch. John the elder and John the younger. William m. 2d Anne Hampton and had don Henry. He had besides, but by which wife I cannot say, ch. Jacob, and Rachel, w. of Rev. Thomas Willis, and Isabel, Jane, Cecil, Agnes, Anne, Joane and Alice. His will of date Nov. 30, 1557, directs his body "to be buried in the parish church of Wingrave, in the chancel before the high altar." Gives legacies to the poor of Aylesbury, the poor of Whitechurch and the poor of Marsh... He d. in 1557 and John the eldest son inherited the manor, and himself died without issue 1576." Edward Howell was baptized 22 July 1584, the parish records show.

I. EDWARD HOWELL, son of Henry Howell, Gent. buried ye twenty day of July, 1625, "had 1st w. Frances and ch. 2 Henry bap. Dec. 20, 1618, and buried 29,Aug. 1619, 3. Margaret bap. Nov. 24, 1622, w.of Rev. John Moore of Southold, L.I. 4. John bap. Nov. 22, 1624, 5 Edward bap. Sept. 1626, 6 Margery bap. June 1, 1628, 7 Richard bap. 1629. Edward Howell m. 2d Eleanor and by her had ch. 8 Arthur bap. 1632 and 9 Edmund. Edward Howell built in 1648 the house occupied in his life time by William P. Herrick, nearly opposite the present residence of Capt. James M. Herrick, and had the two adjoining house lots to the north, his front extending to Job's lane, as he had purchased three shares in the corporation of the settlement. This house was taken down about twenty-five years ago by Capt. Philetus Pierson, who purchased the homestead. His three shares entitled him to over 3,000 acres within the boundaries of the town.

II. 5 EDWARD HOWELL b. 1626, d. 1699, m. 1st Mary, d. of Rev. Robert Fordham, and 2d Mary, d. of Richard Bryan of Milford,Conn. One of his sons was Jonah 196, and to each of his sone he gave a farm and house in his will. He also directed that his body be laid beside his father's in the old burying ground at the south end. The same direction was given in the will of his brother John, who was the leading citizen of his time, entrusted with public business more than any other man, especiallyin the relations with the colonial government of New York and New England.

III. JONAH HOWELL, 196, d. 1727, had w. Elizabeth and ch. 273 Jonah, 274 Ezra, 275 Elizabeth and ch. 276 Mary and 277 Samuel b. 1708. 273 Jonah had w. Elizabeth (prob. Foster) and ch. 278 Ebenezer, 279 Eunice b. 1735, d. July 17,1793, w. of Wm. Hopkins of Palmyra, N.Y. 280 Bethia w. of Timothy Foster,281 Mary w. of Stephen Reeves, and 282 Jonah. 278 Ebenezer m. Elizabeth d. of Jedediah Foster and had ch. 283 Ebenezer,284, Samuel, 285, Austin, and 286 William b. 1790." Pierce also notes that "Quite a large number of Southampton people went to Cape May County, N.J. as well as to Elizabeth of that state about 1660-70," probably including some lost Howells.

Jedediah Foster and Elizabeth Howell showed Classical taste in naming their enterprising sons as follows:

1. Joel, who built the boat that carried the colony to Palmyra, N.Y. up the Hudson River, which included William Hopkins, Elias Reeves, Luther Sanford, Abraham Foster, Cyrus Foster etc. This was in 1792.

2. Abraham, who went to Palmyra.

3. Pliny.

4. Cyrus, who made the nails for the boat that went to Palmyra.

5. Zenas, who also went to Palmyra.

WAKEMAN FOSTER, OF CANOE PLACE AND GOOD GROUND, LONG ISLAND.

V. WAKEMAN FOSTER (Jonas, Daniel, Joseph, Christopher), b. Southampton,L.I. m. Martha Sawyer, and 2d Phebe Cleves. He was in the Revolutionary services. For details on his descendants see the genealogy A Family Record of Long Island, by Alonzo Foster, published in 1895, copy of which is in the Library of Congress, Washington,D.C. and is also being put in the Brooklyn Historical Society.

1. Phebe w. of Joseph Penny.
2. Jemima w. of Abraham Edwards.
3. Lydia w. of Abraham Edwards.
4. John Sawyer m. Phebe Penny, dau. of Joseph.
5. Maltby m. Hannah Dickerson. He d. 1861. Res. Long Island. Ch:
    (1) Abigail w. of David Carter.
    (2) Mary w. of Uriah Raynor.
    (3) Clarrissa w. of Lewis Wells
    (4) Julia w. of Ransford Wells.
    (5) Josiah m. Susan Jacobs.

JOHN SAWYER FOSTER AND PHEBE PENNY OF QUOGUE, L.I.

VI. JOHN SAWYER FOSTER (Wakeman, Jonas, Daniel, Joseph, Christopher) b.Canoe Place, L.I. April 12, 1789, m. Dec. 15, 1812, Phebe Penny, dau. of Joseph, b. May 6, 1795; d. Oct. 25, 1881. He was b. in the village of Ponquogue, town of Southampton, Suffolk County, N.Y. His father, Wakeman Foster, was one of the first settlers in that locality . He began farming early in life by cutting off the timer and clearing the land for cultivation. He was an energetic and successful farmer, owning at the time of his death nearly one hundred acres of tillable land, all of which he had cleared and reduced to cultivation by his own untiring industry and perseverance. He d. Jan. 15, 1853. Res. Quogue, L.I.

1. Edward H. b. Jan. 20, 1815, m. Mary Bellows. Res. Long Island. Ch:
    (1) George.
    (2) Emeline.
    (3) Anna
    (4) Charles.
    (5) Nellie.

2. Phebe A. b. May 30, 1817; m. Joshua Corwin. Ch: 1. Phebe S. 2. Joshua E. 3. John H. 4 Alonzo H. 5 George F.

3. Mary Jane b. Oct. 22, 1818; m. Theodore Conkling. Ch: 1. William T. 2. John S. 3. Joseph L. 4. Harriet B.

4. John H. b. Southampton, March 19, 1820; m. Mary Smith. Res. Long Island.
    (1) Maria D.
    (2) Anna B.
    (3) Laura F.
    (4) Antoinette S.
    (5) Millicent A.
    6. Adelaide J.
    7. Lelia S.
    8. Lelia S.
    9. Bertha L.
    10. Frederick H.

5. Joseph L. b. Feb. 7, 1822, m. Deborah H. Davis. Res. Long Island. Ch:
    (1) Benjamin D.
    (2) Maria L.

6. William S. b. Oct. 14, 1824, m. Mary A. Penny. Res. Long Island. Ch:
    (1) Henrietta.
    (2) Anna M.
    (3) Maria E.
    (4) Cora B.

7. Deborah A. b. April 1, 1825, m. William Stratton. Ch: 1. Pamela S. 2. Mary E. She m. 2d S.R. Jackson. Ch. 3. William W. 4. George I.

8. Nancy M. b. 1827; m. Lorenzo D. Bellows. Ch. 1. Margaret I. 2. James W. 3. George R. 4. Phebe L. 5. Joseph F. 6. Charles L. 7. Edwin C. 8 Austin A. 9 Frances M.

9. Nathan P. b. Oct. 26, 1829, m. Electa M. Wells. Res. Long Island. Ch:
    (1) Sarah F.

10. James R. Foster, son of John Sawyer Foster, b. Quogue, L.I. Jan. 1, 1832; m. Sarah L. Phillips. Res. Long Island. Ch:

(1) James N.
(2) Eugene W.
(3) Frances E.
(4) Robert L.
(5) Edward L.
(6) John P.
(7) Mary E.
(8) Sarah E.

11. Emeline P. b. Sept. 16, 1834; m. Henry P. Carter. Ch: 1. Rosa E. 2. Jacob A. 3. Frances F. 4. Carrie C. 5. Alonzo E. 6. George F. 7. Edward M. 8. Annie L.

12. Rosetta M. b. Feb. 2, 1836; m. Allen P. Squires. Ch: 1. Charles A. 2. Seymour L. 3. Riley P. 4. Florence M. 5. Alvin F.

13. Frances A. b. May 16, 1840; m. William N. Raynor. Ch: 1. Marion E. She m. 2d Silas Topping. Ch: 2. William N. Topping.

14. Alonzo, b. Oct. 15, 1842, Southampton, L.I. m. Good Ground, L.I. Mrs. Georgiana (Squires) Penny, b. 1844. Alonzo Foster was born in the village of Pon Quogue,SuffolkCounty, N.Y.; spent his early years on his father's farm. He was attending school at the New York Conference Seminary when the civil war began. He enlisted in the Sixth New York Cavalry in 1861; re-enlisted in 1863, and served during the entire war; was twice wounded, last wound resulting in loss of left hand. After the war he taught public school for some years. In 1871 he was appointed to a position in the United States Treasury Department. Res. 33 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Ch:

(1) Grace H. b. Aug. 17, 1867; m. April 27, 1886, E.E. Kimball.
(2) Clarence D. S., b. June 10, 1876, M.D. Res. Southampton, L.I.
(3) Alice P. b. Oct. 4, 1884, Assistant Director of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, 252 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. She married _____ Robertson.

1. JOSEPH AND ABIGAIL FOSTER, OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1638-1708.

Joseph Foster was the founder of the largest branch of the Foster family in America that originated in Long Island, leaving these principal lines:

(1) Descendants of the four sons of Josiah Foster, who lived in Ridgefield, Connecticut;
(2) Descendants of Christopher Foster who went to East Guilford, Connecticut, about 1740;
(3) Descendants of Daniel Foster, our ancestor. One line stayed in Quogue and Riverhead, Long Island, founded by Daniel Jr. The Jonas Foster line founded Palmyra, New York, while Wakeman Foster's descendants stayed in Canoe Place and Quogue, Long Island. The Christopher Foster branch had one line that stayed in Southampton, Long Island, while the biggest line was that of Luther Foster who went to Upper New York State. However, Several of these lines have practically died out.

We do not know the name of Joseph Foster's wife, except that it was Abigail. She might have been the daughter of any one of the early families of Southampton, and could only be found by a process of elimination.

Joseph and Abigail Foster had seven sons and two daughters, but only two of his sons founded families so far as the record is known, Joseph Jr. and Daniel Foster. These were:

1. Joseph Foster, born 1665, died 1704, who lived in Southampton. Of his three sons, Josiah Foster's descendants lived in Ridgefield, Connecticut, while those of Christopher lived in East Guilford (now Madison), Connecticut. His son Joseph of Southampton had only one child, Christopher, of whom there is no further record except that he and his father were heirs of Town Clerk Christopher Foster of Southampton.

2. Christopher Foster, born 1668, died 1748, was Town Clerk of Southampton for many years, from 1717 to 1742. He left only two daughters, of whom Abigail married David Haines and Hannah married Samuel Johnes. He married Hannah Pierson and 2d Mrs. Abigail (Lupton) Topping.

3. Daniel Foster, born in 1676, died November 5, 1744. He married Lydia Wood of Southampton on May 23, 1710, and left a long and large line of descendants, the present writer being one. He was the grandfather of Luther Foster 1770-1846, whose father was Christopher Foster b. 1727.

4. Nathan Foster, of Elizabeth, N. J. of whom there is no further record at present.

5. Jeremiah, died 1732, of whom there is no further record.

6. Peter, no further record.

7. Damaris, married Jeremiah Culver on December 9, 1714, whose ancestor was Edward Culver of Dedham, Mass. and Southampton, L. I.

8. Penelope, no further record.
9. Obadiah, of whom there is no record except that he shared in his father's est.

1. The Connecticut Fosters.

a. THE FOSTERS OF RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Foster (son of Christopher, who came to America on the "Abigail" in 1635), born in 1638, probably at Lynn, Mass. had seven sons and two daughters (Damarius who married Jeremiah Culver and Penelope), but only two of his sons founded families so far as the record is known:- Joseph, born 1665 and Daniel born 1676, both of Southampton, Long Island. The other sons were Nathan of Elizabeth, N. J. (no further record), Jeremiah, who died in 1732, Peter and Obadiah, and Christopher, born 1668, died 1748, who was Town Clerk of Southampton for many years. Town Clerk Christopher had only two daughters, Abigail, born 1692, who married David Haines, and Hannah, born 1894, who married Samuel Johnes.

The oldest son of Joseph Foster (b. 1638) was Joseph Foster, born 1665, died 1704, who lived in Southampton. He had one daughter, Deborah, b. 1701, and three sons, Josiah b. 1698, Christopher b. 1700 and Joseph b. 1704. Joseph b. 1704, lived in Southampton, and had a son Christopher, of whom there is no further record, and four daughters: Abigail, b. 1726, married a Culver, Damaris, 1730, Mary and Hannah b. 1733. Hannah married Abraham Dimon and left a line of descendants.

JOSIAH FOSTER, born 1698, who lived in Southampton, had four sons, all of whom went to Ridgefield, Connecticut; two were revolutionary soldiers. One, Joseph, who died June 3, 1790, was in the Revolutionary War, and in 1780 was in the Third Connecticut, Regiment. He had a son Albert, b. Oct. 10, 1751, and three daughters, Biah, Elizabeth and Molly--but there is no further record of this branch.

> Josiah (oldest son of Josiah b. 1698) lived in Ridgefield, Conn. and Malta, N. Y. One son John b. 1750, was in Capt. Durkee's Company in 1776, and went to Wyoming Valley, Pa., which was settled by people from Connecticut and known as Westmoreland County, Conn. He was in the battles at Bound Brook, N. J., Brandywine and Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge. He died Jan. 1, 1778. There is no further record of the seven sons and five daughters of this family (Josiah, John, William, Thomas, Isaac, and Kezia, Anne, Mary, Chloe and Anna--two pair of twins), except of Vincent.
>
> Vincent was born in Ridgefield 1754, and went with his parents to Malta, N. Y. He was a soldier in the Revolution in the New York Continental line and was pensioned at the age of 79. He married Jemima Vendover and lived in Malta, N. Y. One son Walton, had a son John R. Foster who lived at 90 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. The other was William Cummings, b. 1811 of Rochester, N. Y. He had three sons of whom there is no further record (Albert William, George Edgar and Albert Augustus); the other Charles Henry Foster b. 1835, had three sons--Harry Charles of Evanston, Ill, Eugene Van Inwagen, of 52 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank Larrabee, d.s.p.

Capt. Jonah Foster born 1721, was in Captain Hart's Company in 1776, and in July, 1779, was in Col. Beardsley's Regiment to repel Tryon's invasion. He was then a recruiting officer for the State of Connecticut. He lived in Ridgefield, Conn. and he and his brother Timothy bought 77 acres of land in 1743 for 300 pounds; in 1761 Jonah petitioned for his district to be made a separate church. Ridgefield is near Danbury, where many other Fosters lived. Capt. Jonah had eight sons and four daughters, but there is no record of any descent except through his son Timothy, who was born in 1749, and married Desire Sears; they had four sons, and two daughters (Sally b. 1781, who married John Kendall, and Abigail, b. 1785 who married Moses Budlong.) The sons were James Sears, Arnold Washington, and Nathaniel, as follows:

(1) James Sears Foster b. 1774 in Ridgefield, Conn. moved to New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y. and lived in a house (still standing in 1899) in Washington Mills, near Saquoit Creek. He was a Quaker, a farmer and later a foreman in the cotton mill. He died in 1858 and his residence is given as Litchfield, N. Y. He married Betsey Miles, and they had five sons and six daughters. The only descend recorded is that Dr. Gilbert Arnold Foster of Utica, N. Y., born 1803, had a son Charles B. Foster; and James Sears Foster Jr. born 1807, of New Hartford, N. Y. had a son William Allen b. 1837, of New Hartford.

(2) Arnold Washington Foster, b. 1776, died 1825, Town Clerk and Justice of Litchfield, N. Y., had four sons, three died s.p. and the last record is William, 1813, of Goodland, Indiana, who had a daughter Hortense M., last of this family, both of the father and mother.

(3) Nathaniel Foster b. 1778 at Ridgefield, Conn. died 1813. He married Theodocia Nelson and lived in Litchfield, N. Y. They had one daughter, Emily, who married Burns and had a son Dr. E. H. Burns of Durhamville, N. Y.; and three sons, Franklin, Orson and Julius C.

Franklin b. 1805, farmer and carpenter, of Durhamville, N. Y., had one son Nathaniel W. born 1832, of Oneida, N. Y., who had one son Frank C. Foster, born 1864, of Oneida, N. Y.

Orson b. 1809, who lived in Utica, N. Y. and was a farmer. He married Dulina Smith and had six sons, no daughters. There is no record of any descent except from Oscar Smith Foster, 1842, of 86 Lansing Street, Utica, N. Y., who had a son Albert Orson, b. 1875.

Julius C. Foster, a carpenter and farmer, of Litchfield, N. Y. and Winona, Minn. He had one daughter, Martha J. Hall of Racine, Wis. b. 1844, and four sons, Myron N. b. 1841, mar. in Syracuse, N. Y. to Mary DeGraff, died 1895; George W. b. 1842, address Yankton, South Dakota; William Henry d.s.p., Milo A. b. 1856, married Marion Taft. Milo A. Foster lived at Vernon, N. Y. and was a farmer. He had two sons, Harry Julius b. 1892 and George Arthur, b. 1894, address P. O. Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y.

Timothy Foster (fourth son of Josiah b. 1698), died before 1776, and his residence was Ridgefield, Connecticut. He married Sarah Smith and

Mrs. (Cornwall) Ketchum. They had two daughters, Hannah b. 1749 and Betsey, and two sons, Timothy and Jonah.

Timothy Foster was born in Ridgefield, Conn. and was a Revolutionary soldier in 1776; he moved to Danbury and then to Brookfield, Conn. He married Susan Adams and they had three daughters and four sons. There is no record of descent except through David A. Foster, who lived in Brooklyn, Conn. He had three daughters Mary E., Susan and Florinda, and five sons: John G. Foster of New Haven, Conn., S. Noble, Frederick H., Charles M. and Henry W.- No further record.

Jonah Foster (second son of Timothy who died before 1776), was born in Ridgefield, Conn. 1751, and lived in Reading, Conn. He married Hannah Benedict. They had five sons and four daughters. Of the daughters, Delight b. 1797 married Zalmon Burr, and lived at Reading, Conn.; Sarah 1783 d.s.p., Esther 1790 married Gilbert, and had a son John F. Gilbert of Ridgefield, Conn.: Hannah b. 1793, married James Crance, and lived at Southeast, N. Y. She had two daughters, Mary Jane b. 1810 and Elizabeth b. 1812, and by a second marriage had six children, one being Mrs. Samuel D. Newkirk of Wurtsboro, N. Y. The five sons were the following:

Daniel b. 1779 d.s.p.

Ebenezer b. 1787 lived at Southeast, N. Y.

(Deacon) Joel Foster, b. 1780, in Ridgefield, but always resided in Redding; was a mechanic and owner of woolen mill for many years, as well as justice of the peace. He was deacon of the Congregational Church 25 years. In 1803 he bought from Moses Fox a small place on which there was a fulling mill and other conveniences for cheapening cloth. The mill was below the present bridge and the old dam was still there in 1899. The firm of Comstock, Foster & Co. built a woolen mill and manufactured goods during the war of 1812 and were quite successful. Joel died 1854. He had married Esther Seymour, and they had, two daughters and two sons. Betsey b. 1811, d.s.p. Eliza b. 1816, mar. Warren W. Sellick, a teacher of Bridgeport, Conn., and her children were: Joel Foster Selleck b. 1841, of Redding, Conn., 4 died in infancy; Charles Warren Selleck b. 1844, res. s.p. Newtonville, Mass. Was assistant general manager of the American Express Company, 43 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Daniel b. 1804, married Lucy Chapman and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. He moved to Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. and lived there twelve years, then went to Penn Yan, same county where he was a purchaser of grain which he forwarded by freight and canal for eleven years; he then went to New York and engaged in commission business and sale of grain and other produce. He died 1873, leaving one daughter, Eliza M. Foster b. 1836, who married Edward P. Post and lived at 128 Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y. She had one son.

Charles T. Foster, b. 1818, lived in East Norwalk, Conn. He Married Cordelia Darling and had three daughters: Esther b. 1840 mar. Jesse N. Jennings and lived in East Norwalk, Conn.; Isabell b. 1842, mar. T. G. Underwood and lived at 520 Bedford

Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary F. b. 1844 married G. W. Eebard, and lived at 109 McDonaugh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Benedict Foster, son of Jonah b. 1751, was born in Ridgefield, Conn. 1785. He was brought up in the business of cloth dressing by his father, and later moved to Sullivan County N. Y. where he established a cloth dressing establishment of his own. He then went to South East, Putnam Co., N. Y., where he carried on a woolen factory until he died in 1833. He had eight sons (4 d.s.p.) and one daughter, the latter Mary E. Foster b. 1829 married John Keeler and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her children were: John Foster b. 1854, Charles b. 1856 d. 1874; Eugenia b. 1863 d. 1894.

b. THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY OF MADISON, CONNECTICUT.

NOTES FROM THE FAMILY RECORD OF HERBERT FOSTER KNOWLES OF EAST RIVER, CONNECTICUT(MADISON)

On the fly-leaf is a notice of the FOSTER GENEALOGY by F. C. Pierce, which is chiefly of the descendants of Reginald Foster of Ipswich, Mass., but contains also all other fosters who came to America before 1700, including the descendants of Christopher Foster of Long Island. The link between Christopher and the English Fosters has not been traced, but if he lived at Ewell, Surrey, which is only a few miles from Egham where Sir Robert Foster's family had their estate, it is likely he was one of this branch. He would then be a cousin of above Reginald Foster, as the Egham Fosters were descended from Sir Thomas Forster, High Sheriff of Northumberland County, too. The following items tell about a few American Fosters, but none of these are of the direct Christopher Foster line.

"John Foster was an early printer in Boston, and took an active part in province affairs. He designed the coat of arms of the State of Massachusetts, and there is a strong probability that the crest was copied from the Foster Coat of Arms. Governor Hutchison, Judge Hutchison, the former acting Colonial Governor of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War, and others who were very prominent were Hon. Jedediah Foster, Judge of Worcester County, and most estimable citizen. Hon. Theodore Foster, member of Congress from Rhode Island; Hon. Abial Foster, member of Congress from New Hampshire for two terms; Hon. Dwight Foster, Jr. Attorney General of Massachusetts; Hon. Lafayette Foster, of Connecticut, Vice President of the United States and President for one day after President Lincoln was assassinated and before Andy Johnson was inaugurated; Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, Governor of that State and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, well known politician; Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of Treasury in President Grant's Cabinet; Rufus Choate, one of the most eminent attorneys in America; Mother Goose whose 'Mother Goose Melody' was first printed in 1719; Hon. Eulis Foster, ex-minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada and many others. The family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, and its several branches participated largely in its early history."

Christopher Foster came to East Guilford from Southold or Southampton, Long Island, about 1740-45. His wife was Hannah_____who died Nov. 4, 1775, at the age of 52. There are two deeds in the town records relating to Christopher Foster, dated 1746 and 1765. There are also the following items:

Nov. 2, 1749, Christopher Foster sells to Asa Dowd a piece of land for 30 lbs. situated at a place called Muddy Swamp; containing 3 acres of land, bounded northerly on highway, westerly and eastwardly on my own land, southwardly by land owned by heirs of Ebenezer Everts.

Nov. 2, 1849, Christopher Foster sells to Experiance Dowd about six acres of land at Muddy Swamp for 90 lbs. Bounded on north by highway, on south by the land of the heirs of Ebenezer Everts, and east by the land of Christopher Foster.

From the History of Guilford and Madison by Steinert:

Frederick Foster represented Madison in the Legislature in 1844 . . . Christopher Foster came to East Guilford from Southold, L. I. about 1740, and settled in Woods District about 1745 . . . Sam'l Foster was a revolutionary pensioner in 1840, age 85 . . . April 5, 1841, by a vote of 92 to 69, the town voted to permit the following to build a meeting house where the old one was: Galen Dowd, Ebenezer Dudley, Russ'l Everts, Marvin Foster, Frederick Down, Noah Bradley, and others.

CHRISTOPHER FOSTER'S DEEDS

To all people to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that I Stephen Hoit, of Guilford in the county of New Haven and colony of Connecticut in New England (for & in consideration of the sum of Forty Pounds) received to my full satisfaction of Christopher Foster of said Guilford), have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and conformed unto him the said Christopher Foster a piece of land situated in Guilford at a place called Gallows Hill, bounded East by land belonging to the heirs of John H and, late of Guilford, deceased, north by highway, west by the said Stephen Hoit's land, south by land belonging to Mary Everts, measuring in width nineteen rods at the south end and sixteen rods and half at the north end, to have, to hold, said granted premifes with all the privileges to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to him the said Christopher Foster his heirs and afsigns forever to his and there sole and only use and benefit and behoof forever, and I the said Stephen Hoit for myself my heirs executors and adms. do covenant and agree to and with the said Christopher Foster, his heirs and afsigns that at and until the ensealing and delivery of these presents I am sole owner of the above granted premifes and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever: also I the said Stephen Hoit do by these presents bind myself my heirs, executors and adms. to warrant, serve and defend the above granted premifes to him the said Christopher Foster, his heirs, executors and adms. against the lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty seventh day of February A.D. 1746/7. and twentieth year of his majecties etc.

Signed and Delivered in the presence of STEPHEN HOIT (SEAL)

JANNA HAND
THOMAS HODGKEN

SAM'L HILL REG'TR

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, Know ye that I, Jedediah Everts of Guilford in the county of New Haven & colony of Connecticut in New England for the consideration of five pounds lawful money of this colony received to my full satisfaction of Christopher Foster of Guilford aforsd do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Christopher Foster, his heirs and afsigns forever a certain piece of land situated lying and being in Guilford aforesaid being part of the mefsuage or tenement where I now dwell containing by estimation four acres as it there lyeth butted and bounded west and south on my own land and north by Ebenezer Fowler's land and east by said Foster's land, to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premifes with the appurtenances thereof unto him the said Christopher Foster his heirs afsigns forever to his and their own proper use and behoof and also I the said Jedediah Everts for myself, my heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Christopher Foster his heirs and afsigns that at and until the ensealing of these presents I am well seised of the premifes as a good undefeasible estate in fee simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever and furthermore I the said Jedediah Everts do by these presents bind

myself and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premifses to him the said Christopher Foster his heirs and afsigns against all claims and demands whatsoever for Witnefs Whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal the 8 day of January, In the fifth year of the Reign of our Soverign Lord George the third of Great Britain & King, Annoque Domini 1765,

JEDEDIAH EVERTS

WITNESSES:

NATHAN MEIGS
ASENATH MEIGS

"Titus Foster lived in house now owned by Wm Johnson, East River, Ct. seventy-five years ago called the 'Foster place'. When he went west he sold it to Benjamin Scranton and he in turn sold it to Marvin Foster, he to Benj. Scranton. Occupied by Osmer Fowler and others. At Scranton's death to Marcus Baldwin, then to Wm. Johnson. Nearly all of Titus Foster's children were born here.

"Gallows Hill, where Ellsworth Scranton's place now is."

Titus Foster was the great-grandfather of Herbert Foster Knowles, and his grandfather Marvin Foster also owned the old "Scranton" place, now occupied by the Johnsons in East River. The descent of Herbert Foster Knowles, last of his family in Madison, is as follows:

1. Christopher Foster b. 1603 and Frances Stevens, who came to America in 1635, and lived in Southampton, Long Island. The heir to his old home-lot was--

2. Joseph Foster, youngest son, born about 1638, probably at Lynn, Mass. His wife was named Abigail, and his oldest son was:

3. Joseph Foster, born in Southampton in 1665, died 1704 in Southampton. One of his sons was:

4. Christopher Foster, born 1700 in Southampton, who moved to Southold, Long Island, and had only one child so far as the record shows, named--

5. Christopher Foster, born in 1723, who moved from Southold, L. I. to East Guilford about 1740, and married someone named Hannah. He died Nov. 4, 1775. In 1746 he bought the land at Gallows Hill from Stephen Hoit on which the old "Foster house", still standing, was built about 1746. This is near Horse Pond Road. He had 7 children, but so far as the record shows, only Saul left descendants bearing the name.

6. Saul Foster, born 1758, had sons George dsp, Orrin (of Meriden, Conn.), and Titus born 1778, of Madison, Conn. and Madison, Ohio.

7. Titus Foster, born 1778, married Sally Crampton, lived in the present Johnson house in East River, Conn. and had 10 children, Hiram, Sanford, Charles, Henry, Orpha, Alpha, Lucinda, Alanson, Nelson, and Marvin. Titus moved to Madison, Ohio, late in life.

8. Marvin Foster, born 1805, lived in East River, Conn. and married Eliza Ann Shelley. He had sons Henry Austin, Charles Francis, and daughters, Sarah Elizabeth, who married Ozias Leffingwell and Munroe Hall, and Emily Ann Foster, who married Knowles.

9. Emily Ann Foster, born 1834, married Henry De Koven Knowles, and had one daughter, Kate Estelle (Mrs. Alonzo Lorenzo Norton) who died in 1878 without children, and two sons, Elmer Leffingwell Knowles and Herbert Foster Knowles.

10. Herbert Foster Knowles, unmarried, of East River, Conn., born 1874, last of his family in this region after 200 years, since the arrival of Christopher Foster in 1740, in East Guilford.

Following are some items from obituary notices etc.

Lt. John Sanford Foster b. 1864, son of Charles Francis Foster, was born in Madison, Conn. but had lived in Springfield (Mass.?) 35 years before his death in Nov. 1932. He was a lieutenant of the Springfield Fire Department. He left a son, George Foster of Portland, Maine, and a brother, Charles M. Foster of Ludlow, and wife Georgiannia Johnston. He was a Mason, and was born Dec. 14, 1864, was once divorced. Charles Monroe Foster, the brother, had one child Eva Estelle, so far as the record shows, so there is only one left of this family--George Foster of Portland, Me. John Sanford Foster's residence was 9 Bloomfield Street, and he was in the Oakland Street station of the Fire Dept.

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Wilbur A. Foster, son of Henry Austin, died in New Haven, Conn. May 3, 1937, leaving a brother Edgar L. Foster, of Guilford, a niece, Mrs. Florence M. Sherry of Stevenson, and a nephew, Marvin E. Foster of New Haven.

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Mrs. Alanson Foster, the former Rhoda Shelley, was buried in West Cemetery, Madison, Jan. 16, 1903, "probably the oldest person in town and oldest member of the Congregational Church having joined in 1831." She was the last of a family of thirteen children and was born in the house now occupied by Capt. Samuel Shelley and had always lived within a mile of her old home. Mrs. N. M. Gladwin, of Madison, and Mrs. Gilbert Burns of Madison, Ohio, are the only remaining children out of a family of seven. (The Howell family of Mungertown Road in East River, near the railway pass, are related to the Shelleys--Lewis A. Howell was husband of Jane Shelley's niece.)

Some dates are listed but not clear as to what relation the following may be to this family:

Roxannia Foster d. May 31, 1849, age 59 born East Hartford, resided in Madison.
Frederick Foster d. March 6, 1872, age 79, Ann M. Foster d. May 9, 1872, age 74, 2d wife.

F. Jane Foster m. Chas W. Hill April 1850, born in Madison.

Children of Frederick and Roxanna Foster: Lydia Almira b. June 11, 1820
Clarinda Orrel b. Sept. 14, 1823
Jane Francis b. June 28, 1826
Mary Roxanna b. April 4, 1831

Portland Burying Ground Assn'n (crossed out Edward R. Foster d. May 20, 1872.) Whitney age 43, Oct. 14, 1853, Sarah S. 34, Oct. 8, 1853, Isaac, age 50, May 2, 1833, Prudence 73, Dec. 25, 1858, Nelson P. 39, Mch 16, 1853.

Mary Foster & Robt. Collins m. June 3, 1707
Patience Foster & Thomas Dowd m. Oct. 1, 1734
New page
Hannah Foster & David Cruttenden m. Feb. 5, 1781.
Rhoda Foster & Hubert Cruttenden m. Oct. 29, 1792.

Children of Aaron & Sarah Foster, Rhoda b. Oct. 29, 1769, Molly b. Oct. 12, 1772.

A clipping of 1874 says deaths reported of Mrs. Rebecca Field, age 77; of Eliza A. Foster, wife of Marvin Foster age 63; of Miss Lucy Scranton 92; Marion Foster, 69; in East River June 21, of Deborah, wife of Capt. Ichabod Lee Scranton.

"J. Luella Fickinger, late wife of Charles O. Leffingwell, was born at East Springfield, Erie, Co. Pa., May 27, 1862. She was married to C. O. Leffingwell, Dec. 29th, 1887; died in Kingsville, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1892, after a short illness. For a number of years she was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church of this place." Leaves mother, husband, sister and brothers.

Later: Charles Leffingwell, one of the efficient employes of the NY Chicago & St. Louis Ry Co. married at Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Mary Wakeley.

Clarence E. Foster fifteen, eldest son of Austin H. Foster, died Jan. 31, no date.

Abstracts from History of Meriden and Wallingford.

Signers to a petition 1724, Tim Foster, T. Foster, B. Foster; signers to a petition 1728 to obtain Belcher's Farm: Bartholomew F., Timothy F.; names of farmers 1806, Bartholomew F. Timothy F.; signers to petition of farmer for road 1766, Timothy F., Jonathan F.; member of Church founded Oct. 22, 1729, Bartholomew F.

Uri F. member of Center Cong. Church formed Sept. 29, 1846.
Isaac F. minister raised from Cong. Ch. in Meriden.
Rev. Frederick F. pastor Universalist Church Sept. 1, 1860, Mch. 3-1861, then went to Ware, N. H. where he suddenly died of heart disease. Graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1840. Excellent classical scholar, but too learned for Meriden.
Hiram F. Judge 1857-1860.
Matthew F. 1829, road to connect one west of his place with Cat Hill road.
Albert F. Secy and Treas. Foster, Merriam Co. Est. 1835.
Henry M. F. Spring balances and Steelyards
Lieut Comfort Butler, son of John & Sarah (Foster) b. Nov. 16, 1743.
Elizabeth F. mar. Nov. 25, 1841 d. June 1847, Henry C. Butler.

List of pensioners private:

Bennett F. Dragoons, artillery etc. 1777-1781, from the state of Conn. Artillery 1780.
Charlotte F. on list 1840, Ellington Age. 74.
Chauncy F. of R. I. Rev. pensioners.
Chauncy F. infantry 1777-1781, Winsor, Blackman's Co. Enl. 6, '77, spring of '80 disc.
Christopher F. Parson's Regt. sick in hospital, at Stamford, Disc. Nov. 1776.
Daniel F. ensign, Capt. Clark's Co. detached, Aug. 24, disc. Aug. 30.
Daniel F. minute men and volunteers 1776, Col. Well's Regt. ensign.
David F. list of pensioners, private.
Edward F. list of pensioners private militia reg. 1777 time of marching Mar. 29, disc. May.
Edward F. Wethersfield, Troops. Co. Enl. Jan. 1770, war term des. May 2, 1779.
Edward F. Col. Wylly's Regt. sick in hospital, Stamford, Nov. 1776.
Elijah F. Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth, Brigade 1776, 2d Lieut, Sharon.
Ephriam F. Conn. State Troops 1776, Capt. Holmes Co. East Haddam.
Ephriam F. drafted Aug. 24, disc. Oct. 30, militia regt. 1777, Capt. Jones Co.

Fosters from Census of Rev. pensioners 1840, Chaplin Age 78.

Adonijah F. Corps of artificers, 1777-1783, Capt. Sizers Co.
A. F. private enl. Apr. 11, 1778, term 3 yrs. Windham.
Alpheus F. from list of pens. 1832, res. in Middlesex Co.
Aman F. levies who served in the 4 Conn. Regt for 1780, Enl. July 11, 1780, dis. 1780.
Asa F. Lexington alarm list, serj. 2 days in service, Stafford.
-- Conn. line 1777-81, Co. Hoit, enl. Feb. 6, 77, term 3 yrs. disc. Feb. 16, 1780.
-- militia regiments 1777, Lieut. Smith's Co. joined Apr. 7, disc. May 19.
-- Conn. pensioners Oct. of 1818, residing in Ohio, private.
-- Benjamin F. continental regiments 1775, enl. May 10, disc. Dec. 15.
-- 8" Co. Wm. Hubbell Capt. Enl. July 12, disc. Dec. 23.
-- Regiments, Conn. line, 1777-1781, Sharon, Woodbridge Co. Enl. Apr. 4, '77, disc. Apr. 4, 1780, term 3 yrs.

Of the dozen children of Rena Meigs and Thomas Shelley, four married into the Foster family: Eliza Ann Shelley md. Marvin Foster, Charlotte md. Hiram Foster, Rhoda md. Alanson Foster, and Chauncey married Alpha Foster.

Revolutionary soldiers:

George Foster, Lexington Alarm list, town of Killingly, Conn. 20 days in service, casualties in Col. Huntington's Regt. Battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, missing, private. Two hundred prisoners from NY arrived at Milford Jan. 1, 1777, of whom 20 died on the passage and 20 within a week of arriving;

Hachaliah Foster, Continental regiments 1775, private, Enl. May 13, disc. Aug. 24, 10th Cr. which served at seige of Boston. Parsons Capn. Conn. State Troops 1776, Capn Wolcott casualities, Sept. 15, missing, name in muster roll of Capn Wolcott's Co. of East Windsow, enlisted July-Aug. 1776.

Jedediah Foster Conn. St. troops 1776, Capt. Heart's Co.

Thos. W. Foster, gunner on Man of War "Oliver Cromwell."

Warham Foster, Lexington alarm, 3 days service, Enl. May 20, disc. Dec. 10, 2d Co. Col Sherburne's Reg. 1777-1781, sgt. major. Winsor, aptd. serj. May 6, 1777, Conn. St. Troops 1776, Capn. Simm's Co. private.

Jonah Foster Ridgefield Conn. authorized to raise recruits for continental army in 1781. Militia service 1779, Tryon's invasion of Conn. New Haven alarm 1779, Col. Beardsley's Regt.

Joseph Foster, Conn. line 1777, enl. July 1, '80 disc. Dec. 12, '80. third regt. militia regts 1776, Capn Chandler's Cr. fifer.

Nathaniel Foster Conn. Line 1777-1781, Corporal Walbridge enl. Jan. 25, 3 yrs. prisoner June 30, 1777.

Jesse Foster, cont. regs. 1775, private, enl. May 16, disc. Nov. 4, corps of artificers 1777-1783, Cp. Pendleton's Co. private enl. Oct. 12, '77, term of war, resident of Danbury.

John Foster Wyoming Valley Pa. companies, Cap. Durkee's Co. age 27, 5 ft. 6 in. died Jan. 1, 1778, corps of sappers and miners.

Frank Foster, 27th Reg. Inf. Co. I. Madison Sept. 8, 62, mustered into reg. Oct. 22, 1862, captured May 3, 63, Chancellorsville, Va. Par. May 14, 63, Mo. July 27, 63.

Sanford Foster, 14th reg. cr. G. Madison, enl. Aug. 4, 62, mustered Aug. 20, 62, priv. wd. Sept. 17, 62 Antietam, Md. Pr. Sep. 1, 63, cap'd May 6, 64, Wilderness, Va. Par. Mch. 3, 65, died Mch. 12, 65.

Henry E. Foster, 14th C. V. Cr. G. Madison, enl. Aug. 5, 62, must. Aug. 20, 62, disc. dis. May 15, 1864.

KNOWLES: From Colonial Records for Chatham. Seth Knowles, property valued at L 58-10. About 1710 a family by the name of Goffe settled South of middle Haddam Landing who were the first English inhabitants in Middle Haddam, Capt. Cornelius Knowles, an early and respectable settler, built a house afterward at the landing, directly upon the bank of the river, from which that place was long called Knowles' Landing. These families sustained themselves by fishing, hunting and farming, till some 50 years later when ship building was taken up, probably began as early as 1763. In House of Rep. 1824, Ashford Dan'l Knowles, 1st Selectman. Amos Knowles.

b. THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY OF MADISON, CONNECTICUT.

(Note by H.F.S.)

Christopher Foster of Connecticut, was one of the Revolutionary refugees from Long Island. Mather's The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut, says: "Foster, Christopher 5 (Joseph 4,3,2, Christopher 1; brother of Prudence, below)--From Southampton to Conn. On Oct. 21, 1782, permission was given to have his son's apparel brought from L. I. by Jonathan Cruttenden. (f.74). He served in Conn. (G. 89). He returned to Southampton, and d. there. He was probably b. about 1740. (Howell, as above, p. 252.)

Mather then notes: "Foster Prudence 5 (Joseph 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1; sister of Christopher, above)--From Southampton to Chester. In Sept. 1776, she was brought from Sag Harbor to Chester, two persons and goods, by Capt. Elujah Mason, her name being written "Crudance." (c. 98.) In the Census of 1776, Southampton W., the only ones recorded in her family were two females over 16 years of age. (A. 53). Who the second one was, is a mystery. She was b. in 1736. (Howell's Southampton, p. 252. A Prudence Foster, d. Dec. 25, 1858, aged 73; and is buried at Portland, Conn.. She must, therefore, have been born in 1785; and could not have been in the Census. It is possible that she was related to Prudence, the Refugee."

Mather also lists aside from John Foster of Sag Harbor, and his son John, "Peter Foster--from Sag Harbor. He served in Conn. (G. 89). He m. in May, 1779, Hannah Vail. (East Haddam, Conn., Ch. Rec.) She was Hannah 5 (Obadiah 4, John 3, 2, Jeremiah 1), Vail Gen.

Was this above Christopher Foster the cousin of Christopher of East Guilford (Madison), Connecticut?

CHART OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY OF MADISON, CONN.

(Descendants of the Joseph Foster branch, of the family of Christopher Foster, who came to America in 1635 on the "Abigail", from Ewell, Surrey, England (near Epsom Downs). The four main branches of this family were founded by Christopher's sons, George, John, Benjamin and Joseph. He also had a son Nathaniel and two daughters, Hannah and Sarah Foster. Joseph, born 1638, had seven sons and two daughters (Damarius who married Jeremiah Culver and Penelope), but only two founded families so far as the record is known, Joseph b. 1665, and Daniel b. 1676, both of Southampton, Long Island, aside from descendants of the daughters of Christopher b. 1668, Abigail b. 1693 who married David Haines, and Hannah b. 1694, who married Samuel Johnes. Joseph's other sons were Nathan, of Elizabeth, N. J., Jeremiah, who died in 1732, Peter and Obadiah.)

CHART OF DESCENDANTS OF CHRISTOPHER FOSTER BORN 1700, OF SOUTHOLD, L. I., SECOND SON OF JOSEPH FOSTER BORN 1665. (JOSEPH'S FIRST SON WAS JOSIAH, SECOND, CHRISTOPHER, THIRD, JOSEPH. HE ALSO HAD A DAUGHTER DEBORAH BORN, 1701.)

1. Aaron, 1746, of East Guilford, Conn. Rhoda 1769
Molly 1772
2. Christopher 1753
3. Thomas 1762 Chloe Maria 1800, mar.
Simeon Dee, went to Utah
CHRIS- 4. Jonathan 1758 (twin) and joined the Mormons
TOPHER, David Store 1802
b. 1723, George dsp unm. Caroline 1804 mar. Harlow
of East Redfield, went to Utah and
Guilford, Orrin, 1776, of Meriden, Conn. joined the Mormons
Conn. married Rachel Crampton Leander 1806
5. Saul 1758 Eliza Ann 1808 mar. Luman
(twin), East Johnson, d. 1872
(Only son River, Conn. Sophia Minerva 1810
of Chris- 6. Beulah Clarissa Amelia 1812
topher, of Alpha Luranda 1816 mar.
Southold, 7. Hannah 1752 Harlow Redfield, went to
b. 1700.) Utah
Alfred 1816 d. 1817
Hiram 1819 Mariett 1818
Sanford 1817 Daniel Alfred 1821
Charles 1822, Susan Matilda 1823 mar.
Henry 1816, of Marvin Oliver died 1861 William Johnson; Webb. mar.
Titus, 1778, Madison, Conn. Henry Ed- Edward Russell dsp Res. New Haven, Melissa
of Madison, mar. Catherine ward 1840 Mary Elizabeth 1877 Conn. Shelley
Conn. and Benton Nancy Eliza- Susan
Madison, beth 1845 mar. William Seward Norton mar.
Ohio, mar. Mary Alice 1843, mar. Calvin Nelson Murray James Jar-
Sally Orpha 1803 mar. Joel Norton dine
Crampton Alpha 1808
Lucinda 1813 mar. Zenas Norton

Alanson 1810 Harriet Adelaide 1833
of Madison, Fannie Minerva 1836 m. Gilbert Burns, Res; North
Conn. mar. Madison, O. s.p.
Rhoda Shelley Sanford 1839 dsp Civil War prisoner
Rena Estelle 1842 dsp unm.

Frank 1844 dsp unm
Monissa Lucilla 1847-1882
Ann Eliza 1850, of Madison, Conn. has 3 childre,
mar. Nathan Gladwin

Marvin, 1805
of East River,
Conn. mar. Eliza
Ann Shelley

Henry Austin
- Clarence Eugene 1855 dsp
- Wilbur Austin 1863, 312 Lexington Av. New Haven, Conn.
- Edgar Louis, 1868 mar. Mary Ellen Johnson Res. 35 Perkins St. New Haven, Conn.
  - Florence May 1896

Descendants of Christopher Foster born 1700, of Southold, L. I.

(Marvin, 1805, son of Titus)

Charles Francis 1835 mar. Eliza Jane Knowles and Emily Jane Page Sherman; Res. 131 Orleans St., Springfield, Mass.
- Marvin Oliver 1859 dsp
- Charles Monroe 1861
- John Sanford 1864
- Mary Frances 1868
- Emerson dsp

Sarah Elizabeth 1839 mar. Ozias Leffingwell; 2d Munroe Hall
She died 1872
- Martha E. Hall 1867 mar. Frank W. Griswold, res. Madison, Conn.
  - Marion Marjorie 1888
  - Stanley Wolcott 1890
  - Marvin Hall 1893
- Charles Ozias 1861 mar. Luella Fickinger and Caroline Ann Wakeley
- Marvin Whitney mar. Hattie E. Shepherd

Emily Ann 1834, mar. Henry De Koven Knowles (who died 1893)
- Kate Estelle dsp born 1853, died 1878, mar. Alonzo Lorenzo Norton
- Elmer Leffingwell 1864, mar. Isabelle Holcolm Munger and mar. 2d Freida Brunhilda Marsch, Res: 399 Lenox St. Fair Haven, Conn.
- Herbert Foster 1874 unm. Res. East River, Conn.

Nelson, 1801, d. → 1865, mar. Parnel E. Field, d. 1841, res. Madison, Conn.
- Philander dsp unm 1863
- Russell
- Henry

(Note: recent information.)

Nancy Elizabeth (dau. of Henry) b. 1845
- Henry William Norton 1871 mar. Etta Cornelia Benton
  - Henry Edward 1894
  - Clarence Alden 1896

Mary Alice 1843 (dau. of Henry) She d. 1892
- Charles Nelson Murray 1866
- Katie Elizabeth 1869 d. 1872
- Frederick Pascal 1871, mar. Jennie M. Robson
  - Albert N. 1894
  - Flora Alice 1896

WILLIAM FOSTER OF MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

I received a letter from Esther E. Gundry (Mrs. E.P.), 1909 Ramsay Blvd., Flint, 3, Mich., who said: "I hope you have my William Foster b. about 1750 in Conn. d. Marcellus, N.Y. 1813; also his 6 sons, Wm., Jr., Allen, Edward, Thomas, Clark, Ebenezer and four daus." She later wrote: "I did not succeedin finding William's marriage this summer when I searched in N.Y. & Conn. I had hoped so much to do that and thus definitely establish him as being the same William b. in Ridgefield, Conn., or to have found the will of Josiah might have helped, but could not findthis either. I have been working on my William for several years to establish that Josiah positively was his father. I have traced every William I could find and all have failed to be mine for one reason or another, except Josiah's son Wm. He fits in every respect I can learn of, but I just can't find a record of proof yet. I have searched Saratoga and Washington Cos., N.Y. but those very early records are missing. I am still following leads. I have found much more about Vincent's descendants but could never find his first marriage, nor the marriage of his bro. Wm. The earliest picture of a Foster that I have, is my great-grandfather Ephraim Foster who was b. at Tully (near Marcellus), Onon. Co. N.Y. in 1805. His father Allen Foster was b. 1777 and d. 1855, but I have never been able to locate any picture of him." In 1954 she wrote again after buying the book and looking it over: "I had so hoped that your work would have carried on with Josiah Foster's children other than Fincent . . . I have been working on them for several years and still have not completed them. There are records in Ridgefield, Conn. which say that on 9 Dec. 1728, Joseph Foster, Jonah Foster and Timothy Foster took the oath and qualified for the privileges of freemen in the government. Josiah^{4}s son Jonah was b. 1721 and his bros. Joseph and Timothy weren't much older. How could Jonah be a freeman at age of 7 years? In 1739, Timothy was listed as having a taxable estate, and in 1744 Joseph and Jonah. Josiah is listed in 1735 as having a taxable estate, also Timothy and Josiah had 'Ear Marks' for their cattle recorded in 1735, Joseph in 1747. Did boys 14 yrs. old have earmarks recorded? It would seem as though there must have been an older Joseph, Timothy and Jonah living in Ridgefield rather than these records being of such young boys as Josiah's^4 sons were in 1728. Are you sure Josiah^4 (son of Joseph^3) was b. about 1698? Seems as though it would be earlier. Also Joseph b. 1704 son of Joseph^3 would be the right age to be a freeman in Ridgefield 1728. He may have gone there. I note you have Joseph's^2 family considerably different than Howell has it, also that you list Joseph^3 with only 4 children, where Howell lists 8 children. Pierce has a variation in these families also. Pierce has some errors I know and believe Howell does also. You suggested that I might have desc. from Benj. Foster, p. 73,75, but I didn't. That Wm. is not old enough for my Wm. That Wm. d. 1826, and I think may be the one buried at Auburn, N.Y. Mine d. 1813. That one m. Hannah. Mine married Patience. Mine was in Wash. Co., N.Y. before moving to Marcellus. I have done a lot of searching on the Fosters in Wash. Co., Saratoga Co., and Albany Co. as well as those all along the Mohawk R. and some along the Hudson, but I have much more to do before I have my lines complete ready to publish our history. It is a big job. Have worked in Alleg. Co., Genesee, Liv. & Ont., Monroe and Wayne Counties, N.Y. also. My family lived in N.Y. state. I was b. there and lived there until I was married. Vincent, Wm. (John may have been Conn.) entered the service from Dutchess Co., N.Y. (John d. 1778). Vincent & Wm. went to Saratoga Co., after the war. Wm. was in Saratoga (then Albany Co.) in 1784, perhaps 1783. But I have records there in 1784. Later the area where Wm. was, was set off and annexed to Wash. Co., N.Y. Vincent was m. twice. Had a son b. 1780 by his first wife, so he musthave m. during the war. He m. 2nd in Saratoga in 1793. Wm. must have m. before the war 1774 or 1775 as he had a son b. 1775 or 1776. There were 2 Hackaliahs that seem to get mixed up, according to the Saratoga Co. and Onon Co. records. But neither are in my direct branch. Both claim the Rev. War record. I wrote to Eugene Van Inwagen Foster at 52 W. Ave., Buffalo and it was returned. Reference Library in Buffalo could not find any such name. He was b. 1884... Evanston, Ill. Pub. Lib. couldn't find Harry Charles Foster (p.7) nor his sister Gertrude Bliven (p. 105.)in directories--went to 1929."

Dorothy I. Vandercook, 439 Taylor Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. descends from Chloe F.

CHLOE FOSTER AND JOEL PARKS

The following was sent to me by Dorothy Isabella Vandercook, a descendant of the above, 439 Taylor Avenue, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, who has written a study of "Joel Parks, His Ancestors and Descendants."

"Records of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Ballston (Ballston Center), N.Y. Saratoga County... Ballston, October the 31 day, 1784, in the evening, at the house of Mr. Stephen Balls. I married Mr. Joel Parks of Stillwater and Mrs.Chloe Foster of Ballston. 'Mrs.' undoubtedly an abbreviation for 'Mistress' as the majority of the marriages are here so noted. Chloe was the daughter of Josiah (5) Foster, of Ballston, N.Y. She was born May 30, 1764, a twin of Mary, the wife of Stephen Balls, as recorded, p. 487, 'History of Ridgefield, Conn.' by Geo. L. Rockwell. The Foster family had lived in Southampton, Long Island... until the removal of Josiah (5) and his family to upper New York state via Ridgefield, Conn., where the births of ten of their eleven children are recorded.

"Mr. Stephen Ball was the son of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, for whom Ballston was named, 3rd cousin of General George Washington. See 'History of the Ball Family,' by L.A. Bradley, 1916...

"Records from Joel Parks' Bible: "Joel Parks married the 23d year of his age to Chloe Foster in the 23d year of his age in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Four the last day of October, 1784. She died and was buried the first day of January, 1832. Joel Parks died 1850, 89 years of age. Children:

"Daniel, born Oct. 1, 1785
Juliana, born Feb. 14, 1787, died 1823
Leonora, born Oct. 14, 1788
Moses, born Dec. 16, 1790,died 1819
Nancy, born Dec. 1, 1792
(girl) Loreg (?), born Jan. 25, 1795.
William, born Jan. 24, 1798.
Elisha F. born Jan. 8, 1800, died 1888."

"Joel evidently left for Cayuga County, N.Y. not long after the 1790 census, though there is no record of his selling his land at Stillwater... The first white man was on the East Cauyga Indian Reservation, 1789 . . . The 1820 census records give Joel and his three sons as living near him. Daniel a few ahead, the other three together. Moses having died in 1819, possibly his widow and children are those living with Joel. Nothing is known about any of the children of Joel except Elisha, my great-grandfather.

"1820 Census Record, New York, Cayuga Co., Town Scipio, p. 236: Daniel Parks, males 3-1 1 1 -, females - - 0 1 1; William M. Parks, males 1 - - 1 - -; females - - 1 0 0; Joel Parks, males 1 - - 1 - 1; females 1 - - - 1; Elisha Parks, males, 1 - - 1 - -; females - - 1 - -.

"Joel was a Justice of the Peace in Scipio for many years...Joel's property transactions in Cayuga Co., N.Y. were many . . . (H) 262, 'December 9, 1822, Joel Parks and his wife Chloe of Scipio - for 1077.00 part of Lot #113 including his Fulling Mill and Grist Mill 80 acres - to James Wood of Scipio - -'

The Cayuga Patriot newspaper Nov. 4, 1829, carried a notice: "Notice of Attorney General's Sale--whereas the following lots have been mortgaged--in that tract commonly called Lake Cayuga Reservation on the East side of Cayuga Lake, Lot #113, mortgaged by Joel Parks, Arthur Phelps, Samuel Smith and Joshua Benson to be sold at Albany, May 6, 1835."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Note by H.F.S. This is apparently Samuel Smith who married Frances Chaffee and lived in Marcellus, N.Y. who had several brothers in the Revolution. Two of their daughters married two sons of Luther Foster of Danby, N.Y. and later Warsaw, N.Y. Calista Smith m. Luther Foster, Jr. and Fanny Smith m. Silas Howell Foster, both families residing in Warsaw, N.Y.)

Another transaction was in Cayuga Co. Mortgages, "Apr. 1, 1817, Arthur Smith, late of Washington, Dutchess Co. for 4765.81--2 certain parcels of land... 65 links to land of Joel Parks and the heirs of Ambrose Sperry, deceased..."

"The last printed record we have of Joel is from the Cayuga Republican Jan. 6, 1830... By that time Joel, his wife Chloe, his youngest son Elisha, with his wife Sarah (Sally) McDowell and their small children we know were together in Canada. It is probable that some of the daughters (married?) went also as my grandfather A.J. Parks refers to them as receiving Revolutionary records of Joel, in his letter of 1896. Probably Daniel and William M. Parks, the other two surviving sons of Joel went too, as their names are not in the Cayuga County 1830 census.

"It is possible that they only moved over the border, around Niagara Falls first. Elizabeth, born 1833-34 gives her birthplace as Canada in 1880 census, but Hiram's daughters claim Hiram was born in Tonowanda, N.Y. 1836, by his own statement, tho no tangible proof. In Crowland Township, Welland County, Ontario... Philip Bender Park, son of Halsey... was born Nov. 13, 1829. They were distant cousins... I have been in correspondence with descendants of Philip B.Park for fifteen years and have their Bible records.

"In 1836, there were on the Stage Road--Elisha Parks and Hiram McDowell, on Lot #14, in the seventh concession, where Dochstader's Hotel now stands . . .

"Elisha's family is later found in Pt. Dover, Norfolk County, Ontario . . . There have been found no deeds, will or other record of Joel and Chloe in Canada. As my grandfather (Andrew Jackson Park) was about 23 at the time Joel died, it would seem his statement that Joel lived with Elisha and his family in Canada until the time of his death is correct . . . The graves of Joel, Chloe or Sarah have not been located, tho all cemeteries for a large area have been searched. Vital records were not kept in Canada until after the Confederation, 1867.

"Cayuga County and Scipio boundary changes were manv, as noted in Storke's and Barber and Howe's histories of Cayuga County. 'Cayuga County formed from the part called Onondaga Military Tract' embracing the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga,etc. set apart as payment of land bounties to soldiers of the Revolutionary War, Act of Congress Sept. 16, 1776. July 3, 1790, 26 towns reported surveyed and ready. Townships of Cato,Marcellus, Scipio, etc. Cayuga was taken from Onondaga, 1799. Scipio was organized as part of Ontario County, 1789; Ledyard taken from Scipio, 1823. Thus Joel's residence was no doubt always the same... Some idea of mix-ups in securing deeds... is well described by Rose N. Yawger in her book 'The Indian and the Pioneer," 1893...

"In August, 1947, my friend Mrs. F.C. Finch, whose summer home is mear Ovid, N.Y., Cayuga County, and who has worked with me on Joel for nearly 20 years located his old home! It is now known as 'Indian Glen Farm," located at head of Great Gully Creek, 2 miles north of Scipioville, N.Y. 1/4 mile west off Route 34-B. It was owned for many years by Mr. Ernest J. Young... now owned and lived on by Mr. Young's grandson, Mr. Stanley Chase.... He has cooperated with Cornell University and archaeological societies in their research on the farm... Justice Joel Parks was referred to as the earliest known settler. His old house still stands in good repair, tho now used as farm storage."

This mss. clears up some confusion in Parke Families of Conn. by F.S. Parks.

[illegible] and lined in [illegible]

[illegible]

"The [illegible]

"It is interesting that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"There are two Jehiels in the'Parke Families," she notes, one bapt. at Sharon, Conn. 1769. Town of Queensbury, by A.W. Holden, p. 358 says he was b. Mar. 5, 1765, at Half-Moon, N.Y. now Waterford, N.Y. When he "was two years old my father moved his family to Sharon, Conn. where he lived until 1773, May 10, when father moved to Wing's Falls now Glen Falls and built the first grist mill... we suffered for liberty...and lost our lives and property...they had to flee from the Tories and Indians after the so-called 'Park Murders.' (See Sylvester's and Anderson's History of Saratoga Co., N.Y. Mrs. Vandercook then notes: "I feel that the Jehiel Parks, baptised 1769, was my great-great grandfather, later to be known as Joel. That the Jehial Parks at Malta, East Line, then part of Stillwater, was not the Jehiel born 1745, but a different family..."

"Copy of letter from Andrew J. Park,M.D. to niece Anna Park," sent from 3200 Vernon Aven., Chicago, Mch. 29, '96."Joel Park was my grandfather... He had four brothers in active service during the revolutionary war, three of whom were killed in battle. My grandfather Park enlisted also and continued a faithful soldier in the ranks until the war closed. He was fifteen years old when he entered the service--his father owned three flouring mills in Cayuga County, N.Y. and as he was killed while in Washington's army, at that time encamped on Jersey Heights opposite New York City, the entire property of his father's fell to my grandfather, who was the richest man...in all that section, but during the seven years struggle, frequent raids and predatory incursions by the 'British Copper-heads,' I mean those who were born and raised in New York State, and had joined the British forces, those mills were burned... his losses, amounting to about $200,000... the claim was never paid. . . . He was a man of great force of character... He met Gen. Washington frequently in New York and had many letters from the General, thanking him for information... those letters were in possession of his daughter, and what became of them I have no idea."

She includes the Bible record of Hiram E.Park b. 1836, Tonowanda, N.Y. son of Sarah Jane McDowell Park and Elisha Foster Park, sent by Winifred Sarah (Park) Schuckhardt of Chicago, Ill. The children of Elisha Park b. Jan.8, 1799, and Sarah Park b. Dec. 19, 1800, are:

Moses S. Park, b. Apr. 3, 1820, res. 1024 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo., w. Sarah; ch. Florence, Isabelle, Lafayette.

Edward D. Park b. May 16, 1822 "lived near his sister, 'Jennie' in Walla Walla, and died young leaving two daughters, names undetermined.

Gilbert L. Park, b. Aug. 31, 1824,"Judge of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, m. Mary Beach," ch. Byron B., Gilbert L., Jr. Anna. Only Byron married.

Andrew J. Park, b. Feb. 17, 1828, "graduated from Harvard...in medicine, in June, 1852... married Isabella Gibbs, daughter of Leonard and Charlotte Miller (Macomber) Gibbs at Utica, N.Y. Nov. 27, 1855. They lived in Norwich, Oxford County, Ontario, Canada; Memphis, Tennessee, during the war years... Chicago, Illinois, in 1867... There... Isabella Park (my mother) was born Sept. 11, 1869.

Sarah J. Park b. Dec. 1, 1830, m. Benjamin L. Sharpstein, in 1855, at Stevens Point, Wis. 5 ch, of whom Charles McDowell is now living; moved to Walla Walla, Wash.

Elizabeth C. Park, b. Jan. 26, 1833, m. 2nd Charles H. Houghton, res. Friendship Wisconsin, where Elisha Park died, living at her home.

Hiram E. Park, b. Apr. 16, 1836, m. Elizabeth Ratheram, 7 ch. He d. Racine, Wisconsin. He m. 2nd M. J. Morgan, 1881, 3 children, Katie, Florence, Laurence.

III. DANIEL FOSTER AND LYDIA WOOD, OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1676-1744.

Daniel Foster was the second generation born in America, and he lived during the dullest period of American history which was the hundred years preceding the American revolution, this period also extending over into the life of his son Christopher Foster. There is very little record remaining of him. The early problems of colonial administration were more or less going according to pattern so the town meetings are less interesting, and very little is recorded of individuals except vital statistics and buying and selling of land. He was the first of the real American generations however, for the English Christopher Foster, who was educated, had influenced his own children in the old English manners and customs, but by 1700 when Daniel was born, all the polish had worn off and this generation of Americans had very little education, not much wealth, and were in brief an in-between generation.

Daniel Foster was born in 1676 and died November 5, 1744, third son of Joseph and Abigail Foster. All his nine children were born in Southampton, and all lived there. He left three lines of descendants, those of Daniel Jr. of Quogue and Riverhead, Long Island; those of Jonas of Palmyra, N. Y. and of Quogue and Canoe Place; and those of his son Christopher, one line remaining in Southampton up to the end of the 19th century and the other, Luther Foster's, branching out from Warsaw, N. Y.

On May 23, 1710, Daniel Foster married Lydia Wood, and had the following children:

1. Jonas, born June 25, 1711, who had four sons and no daughters according to the record. He left two lines of descendants, those of Jedediah who founded Palmyra, N. Y., and those of Wakeman of Canoe Place, Long Island. One of Wakeman's descendants is Dr. Clarence D. Foster of Southampton, and another Alice F. Robertson, Associate Director, The Protestant Council, 252 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

2. Lydia, born April 30, 1713, no further record.

3. Mehitable, born January 24, 1715, married a Campfield.

4. Abigail, born October 8, 1719, no further record.

5. Phoebe, born September 27, 1724, married Abner Reeve and lived in Brattleboro, Vt. She died May 26, 1790.

6. Christopher, born February 23, 1727, who married Phebe Hildreth and was the father of Luther Foster. He left two lines of Descendants, that of Luther of Warsaw, N. Y. and that of Paul of Southampton, so far as is known. However, there may be living descendants of Obadiah and the other brothers.

7. Obadiah, who shared in his father's estate when it was divided June 25, 1753, but of whom there is no further record.

8. Daniel, born March 22, 1722, who lived in Southampton. He was a Deacon and a farmer, and married Temperance Halsey, having two sons; Daniel Hains and Rufus, but only Rufus of Quogue, L. I. left a line of descendants so far as is known.

9. Peter, is mentioned in the Will of above Deacon Daniel Foster as his brother. The Will leaves to Rufus "a silver-headed cane and the care of my brother, Peter Foster." V. 6, Southampton Town Records, p. 173, records that "Christopher Foster sells to Jonathan Tubb of South Carolina, mariner, "all the right of inheritance that fell to us by the death of our brother Peter Foster, who lived in South Carolina." Price L 43, June 26, 1732. Witness Jeddediah Howell. (Note: The above seems to have been one member of the family of Foster that is not otherwise mentioned.)"

The earliest item about Daniel in the Town Records is this:

"April ye 7 1712 commonage rights to Christopher Foster by father, 050, Daniel Foster by father 050, widow Lidia ffoster 150 by husband during her life, John Foster by father 050, signed CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, CLARK." (The widow "Lidia" was the wife of Daniel's cousin, I think.) (Page 149.)

He had been married two years before but neglected to register this fact for posterity until later. An item in the Town Records says: "May ye 23 1710 Daniel Foster was married to Lida Wood likewise he give in the birthday of his son Ionas ffoster who was born in Southampton ye 25 day of March 1711, ditto Lidia ffoster was born the last day of April, 1713."

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"At a Election Meeting held in Southampton To Chuse Town officers according to ye Tener of our pattan holden upon ye 6th day of Aprill 1714 present Capt Abraham Howell and Capt. Scott Iustices, Christopher ffoster chosen Town Clerk for this year. Daniel ffoster Epham White & Abram Howell Ir chosen constable William Iennings chosen collector for this year for four pence upon ye pound.

A true copy test CHRISTOPHER FOSTER Clerk." (Page 181.)

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"Earmark entered 1717 by Daniel ffoster for his son Iones ffoster also brand I. F. which was my fathers (Same mark entered by Ioseph ffoster 1698.)" (P. 227 & 182 pr.)

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"Southampton 1738. The Proprietors of said town being legally warned by the Constable to meet together in order to draw their lots or rights in the lower Division in Quaqanuntuck Purchase, and the Proprietors being generally convened together at the meeting house on the above said day unanimously agree to draw their lots in the following way viz

		Fifties
"No. 1	Christopher ffoster	1 0
	John Sayre	1 0 (150)
	Samuel Howell	1 0
No. 2	John Pierson	1 1/4
	Thomas Jessup	0 1/2 (150)
	Joseph Hildreth	1 1/4
No. 3	Thomas Foster	1 0
	Heirs of Maj. John Howell	1 0 (150)
	Benjamen ffoster	1 0

No. 16	Lieut Hezekiah Howell	2 0	(150)
	Daniel Foster	1 0	
No. 23	John Foster	1 1/2	
No. 24	Ephraim Hildreth	0 1/4	
	Capt. Daniel Sayre	0 5/8	
No. 29	Stephen ffoster	0 1/4"	

"Southampton, 1738. The Constable of said town having warned the propriators to meet in order to draw their lots in the Uper Division in Quago Purchase, they Accordingly being unanimously convened together at the meeting House, did draw their respective Lots or Rights in said division in the following way & manner. (P. 120)

		Fifties	
"No. 6	Stephen ffoster	1/4	
No. 9	Christopher ffoster	1	
No. 11	Thomas Lupton	1/2	
No. 12	John ffoster	1 and 1/2	
	the heirs of John Heldreth	1/4	
No. 20	Left Hezekiah Howell	2	(150)
	Daniel ffoster	1	
No. 21	Thomas foster	1	
	the heirs of major John Howell decsd	1	(150)
	Benjamin ffoster	1	
No. 27	Joseph Hildreth	1 1/4	
No. 33	Job Sayres	1	(150)

* * * * *

"Southampton April 2nd 1739: the propriatours of said town being legelly warned by the constable to meet together in order to draw their Lots in the conew place Division in quaqa purchase, and the said propriatours being convened together in the meeting house on sd day in presence of Abram Cooper and Hugh Gelston justices, did prosede to draw their lots in the following way & manner, (vis)

"No. 4	Ephraim Hildreth	1/4	
	Daniel Sayre	1/4	
No. 14	Christopher ffoster	1	
	John Sayre	1	
No. 18	Left Hezekiah Howell	2	(150)
	Daniel ffoster	1	
No. 21	Thomas Jessup	1/2	
	Joseph Hildreth	1 1/4	
No. 22	Thomas foster	1	(This right of Thos. ffoster, Saml. Hildreth bought of Saml. Sandford, Oct. 22, 1794.)
	the heirs of major John Howell	1	
	Benjamin ffoster	1	(This lot is sold to Samuel Hildreth.)

No. 24	Decn Samuel Johnes	2
No. 36	Stephen ffoster	1/4

This is a true copy witness my hand
JOHN HOWELL Clarke" (Page 132.)

"Southampton May 10, 1763. The Proprietors of said Town being Legally warned to draw their Lots in the Awcauboge Division in Quogue purchase, they having pretty generally met together at the meeting house did proceed and draw their lots as followeth viz.

		Fifties
"No. 1	John Jessup	1 1/2
No. 3	Josiah ffoster	1 1/2
No. 6	Ephraim Hildreth	3/4 and 1/8
No. 10	Timothy ffoster	1
	Wm ffoster	1
No. 18	Joseph ffoster	1/2
	Samuel Jones Jr.	1/2
No. 20	Stephen ffoster	3/4
No. 21	Joseph ffoster in right of Joseph Hildreth decd	1 3/4
No. 22	Daniel ffoster or heirs	1
No. 24	The heirs of Tho Lupton	1/2
No. 25	Nathan ffoster	1/2

This is a true copy of the original Draught examined by
STEPHEN ROGERS Clerk."

"Southampton May 16 1763 The proprietors said Town being legally warned to draw their lots in the Aucaubogue Division in Toppings purchase they having generally met together at the meeting house do proceed and draw their lots as followeth (viz)

"No. 1.	Daniel Hildreth		1/2
	John Sayre	1	1/2
	Ephraim Hildreth		1/4
No. 3	Christopher Lupton		1/2
No. 4	Daniel ffoster	1	
No. 5	Joseph ffoster	1	1/4
No. 7	Josiah ffoster		3/4
	Nathan ffoster		1/2
	Thomas Stephens	1	1/2

No. 8	Hackaliah ffoster	1
No. 10	Wm ffoster	1
No. 16	Stephen ffoster	3/4
No. 17	The heirs of Thomas Lupton	1/2

STEPHEN ROGERS Clerk.

On November 19, 1745, seventeen lots were drawn for land near Sagg Harbor, 50's to each lot, and No. 4 went to "Daniel ffoster, deceased 1, No. 7 to Christopher ffoster 1."

"Southampton September the 6 Anno Dom 1763. The Proprietors of the town being notified that the Lots in the Little South Division were to be drawn on this day, they pretty generally met together at the meeting house and proceeded to draw them as follows:

		Fifties
"No. 3	John Jessup	3/4
No. 5	Ephraim Hildreth	1/4
	Hackaliah ffoster	1/4
No. 6	Heirs Daniel ffoster	1
No. 16	Nathan ffoster	1/2
No. 27	The heirs or assigns of Chris Lupton 3-5	
No. 28	Heirs of Thomas Lupton 1-5	
No. 35	Wm ffoster Jr.	1 1/2
	Obadiah Johnes	1
	Joseph Sayre	1/2
No. 45	John ffoster	1
No. 47	Stephen ffoster	1/4
No. 48	Capt. Tho Stephens	1 1/2

STEPHEN ROGERS Clerk."

"(Note: No. 6 is now the homestead of the heirs of Malines Osborn.)"(P. 234.)

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Earmarks recorded:

"Obadiah Ffoster, half penny each side of right, cropt L under left.

Daniel Sayre, brand D.X.

Daniel ffoster hollow crop on left, half penny fore side of each, bought of Stephen Reeves. (These are on p. 310-11, abstracts, and are about 1792-3.)"

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Earlier earmarks are these, abstracts on p. 200:

"Ear Marks entered 1727 by David Howell, Ionah ffoster . . . 1720 Nathan Hildreth, Ephriam Hildreth, Isaac Hildreth, 1731 . . . Iohn ffoster, Thomas Lupton."

"Earmarks recorded for the following persons, (about 1739)" . . . Christopher ffoster."

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Finally we come to the end of Daniel in the "Burying Grounds". Daniel's tombstone is probably the only one surviving of our branch in this early period, though Esther Foster saw that of the Town Clerk Christopher, Daniel's brother, I think she told me, and I saw one of Hackaliah when I was there--one of the fanciest old fashioned ones I have ever seen. Perhaps Daniel's father and grandfather, the original Xto ffoster, are also buried in this plot with him. On Page 186 of Howell's History of Southampton, he says:

"Of these (burying grounds) the oldest is that known as the South end burying ground, in the village of Southampton, the earliest record concerning which is . . . January 5th, 1665...

"The earliest graves here have no stones to mark them, unless they have fallen and been covered by the soil and overgrowing vegetation--there is not a monument, indeed, to mark the spot where a single one of the first settlers was buried. The graves of their children, the men of the second generation, however, are marked with tombstones still standing.

" . . . The following are copies of the inscriptions of all the stones that are visible in the older portion of the yard. Those marked with a * have, in addition to the epitaph, the family arms engraved upon them. Some are surmounted with the conventional cherub of the old graveyards, and others by skull and cross-bones:

"Here lyeth buried the body of Capt. Thomas Stephens aged about 51 years. Departed this life November ye 26th 1710. (Note: this might be the relative of Christopher's wife, Frances Stevens of Ewell, England, who came over on the "Abigail."

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"In the memory of Lieut. Hezekiah Howell died Dec. ye 4th 1744 in the 68th year of his age.

"Daniel ffoster decd Nov ye 5th 1744 aged 58 years. Phil. 1st: 21st:

"Interred here lyes the blessed Remains
Of one who did with Freedom die,
To be relieved from all his pains,
And dwell with God Eternally."

(Note: These two occur together in the History and are probably buried side by side, just as they were neighbors in life--for in the land allotments we find Lieut. Hezekiah Howell and Daniel ffoster receiving land next to each other. Daniel has the only poem among the epitaphs listed except this one:

"In memory of Mrs. Abigail wife of Capt. Obadiah Rogers who died May 6th 1782 in the 80th year of her age.

"Beneath this stone Death's prisoner lies,
The stone shall move, the prisoner rise,
When Jesus with Almight word,
Calls his dead saint to meet his Lord."

In the Sagg Burying Ground is another poem:

"In memory of Mrs. Martha the wife of Mr. Lemuel Peirson who died Augst the 26th 1753 in the 72th year of her age.

"My sun is set,
My glass is run,
My Candle's out,
My work is done."

In the South end burying ground is also Thomas Sayre, the ancestor of Julius Foster's wife, Mary Ann Sayre;

"Here was layed the body of Mr. Thomas Sayre who dyed December the 10th Anno 1715 in the 49th year of his age."

Daniel wrote his Will in 1741, and it was proved Dec. 10, 1744, the same month as his "partner" Hezekiah Howell died. I have copied this from the records. In the New York Public Library is also a copy of the inscriptions in the Family Bible of Rufus Foster, Daniel's grandson, which says: "Joseph Foster named above, died 30 Jan., 1708. His sons Daniel, Christopher and Obadiah divided his real estate, 25 June, 1753, the lands and buildings at Quantuck Bay falling to the share of Daniel."

LAST WILL OF DANIEL FOSTER

"In the name of God, Amen, November 1, 1741, I, DANIEL FOSTER, of Southampton, in Suffolk County, yeoman, being weak in body. I leave to my son Jonas Foster, my fifty acres of land lying at the head of the creek in Southampton, which I purchased of Stephen Herrick, as by his bill of sale; Also my close at Captain's Neck, 6 acres which was formerly Thomas Toppings; Also all my lot of upland and meadow that fell to me in Poganquogue, on both sides of the path; Also a L 50 right of land and meadow in Catchaponack, lying in partnership with Hezekiah Howell, And all my right of meadow on the West beach, and all my right of upland and meadow in little Quiogue. 'And my will is that if it should please God to take me away before Jonas Foster's house is built, my sons should be helpful to him, in labor, to build him a house.' All the rest of my lands and Commonage I give to my 3 youngest sons, Daniel, Christopher, and Obadiah, but not to be divided till my youngest son Obadiah is of the age of 21 years and 1 month. I leave to my wife Lydia, my negro girl 'Leah,' and 1 cow. I leave to my daughter Abigail L 50. To my daughter Phebe L 50. I leave to my wife Lydia, the use of 1/3 of all my lands; and 1/3 of the movable estate and L 30 I leave to my 3 youngest sons, 40 shillings each. I make my wife and my sons Daniel and Jonas executors.

"Witnesses, Joseph Foster, James Pierson, Christopher Foster. Proved December 10, 1744.

"Note.--The homestead of Daniel Foster was at Wickapogue, in Southampton, and owned in recent years by the heirs of Paul Foster, his grandson, and now owned by the wife of Jesse Fowler. The 50 acres at head of the creek is on the north side of Hill street and next east of Shinnecock Hills. For the division of the estate among the three younger sons see 'Printed Records of Southampton,' Vol. III, page 162.--W.S.P.)

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The following is from the Town Records:

"June 25 1753. Whereas the lands buildings meadows and commonage given to us Daniel Christopher and Obadiah Foster by our honoured Father in his last will and Testament were not given Separately but in General and to be Divided Equally Between us, Now know all men that on the Day & year above said we the said Daniel Foster Christopher Foster & Obadiah Foster Did Divide the said lands buildings meadows etc in the following manner, 1. The Buildings the lands & meadows which is at Quiogue that we have within fence, and the half lot in the West side of Quiogue bought of Daniel Hedges to be for Daniels part. 2. The house barn and lot at Wickapog lying by Capt Rogers on the north and Samuel Howell on the east, with the lot of land formerly Hezekiah Howells, and the lot

that was Abial Cooks with the two acres in the lower close at the west end thereof joining to Hannah Smith on the north side, and a half fifty of wood land in the Great South and North Divisions, this for Christophers part, 3d the new house with the lot whereon it stands and the wood close lying on the east and South of Daniel Hildreth land, and the Wickapogue close lying between David Howell on the South and Jeremiah Howell on the North, and the loer close, when the two acres above said is taken out, also one half fifty in the Great South and North Division, this for Obadiahs part.

And we do all engage to stand by each other in the defence of the said lands against the claims of any person or persons whatsoever. In witnes whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

DANIEL FOSTER
CHRISTOPHER FOSTER
OBADIAH FOSTER

In presence of STEPHEN ROGERS.
This is a true copy of the division
recorded by STEPHEN ROGERS, Clerk.

Like most of the Fosters, Daniel was no doubt a pillar of the Presbyterian Church in Southampton--his son Daniel was a deacon. One indication of that is that Daniel and Christopher were witnesses to the Will of the Minister, Joseph Whiting, in 1717 (P. 368, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II, N. Y. Historical Society Collections.)

"In the name of God, Amen, April 27, 1717, I JOSEPH WHITING, Minister of the Gospel, of ye town of Southampton, in the County of Suffolk, being sick in body, "Considering the age God hath lengthened out my days into. I leave to my eldest son, John Whiting, all my library of books, excepting a few small books I shall hereafter give. I leave to my eldest daughter, Sarah Sparhawk, L 5. I leave to my second son, Samuel, L 6. To my third son, Joseph a certain tract or parcel of land in the town of Stamford, in the Colony of Connecticutt, being 12 acres . . . I leave to my fourth son, Benjamin, 20 shillings, and to my youngest son Ebenezer L 20 when of age. I leave to my daughters Rebecca Howell and Hannah Ball L 5 each, and to my youngest daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy, L 20 each when 18 years of age. Lastly, I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife, Rebecca, whom I make sole executor, my now dwelling house and buildings and land adjoining in the Town Plot of Southampton, and all the rest of my estate, both real and personal, for the term and time of 2,000 years after my decease, with power to sell as she pleaseth to pay all my just debts and legacies.

"Witnesses, DANIEL FOSTER, CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, THOMAS REED. Proved, June 8, 1726, and the executrix being also dead, and the eldest sons having relinquished their right Letters of Administration are granted to the son John Whiting." (Rebecca, a second wife, died April 21, 1726, at the same time.

As to Daniel's children: Jonas, the oldest, left a long line of descendants, so I will put them in a separate section.

Mehitable, born January 24, 1715, married a "Campfield". I do not find any mention of such a name in the records, but there was a John Campbell. Of her sister Abigail there is no record, nor of Obadiah and Peter except as previously mentioned. It is unlikely that either left descendants, as the name Obadiah was used for the descendants of his brother and Peter seems to have been an invalid.

Of Phebe, Daniel Jr. and Christopher, however, there is quite a bit of information available.

Of Phebe, F. C. Pierce, Foster Genealogy, records the following: (P. 880.)

"Phebe, b. Sept. 27, 1724; m. 1761, Rev. Abner Reeve. Abner Reeve, son of Thomas and Bethia Horton Reeve, was born in Southold, L. I., Feb. 12, 1707-08. He returned to Southold after graduation, and while studying for the ministry with his pastor the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey (Yale College, 1709), was married there Oct. 16, 1732. In 1735 he was licensed to preach, and took charge (without ordination) of the Presbyterian church, in the village of Nissequay, in Smithtown, Suffolk County, L. I. Here his wife, Mary, died May 6, 1741, at the age of thirty-three, and in December, 1743, he was married to Deborah Topping, or Tapping, of Brookhaven. While living at Fire Place, in Brookhave, in 1744, their son Tapping Reeve, a distinguished practicioner and teacher of law was born. Mr. Reeve continued to preach more or less regularly in Smithtown and the adjoining towns of Brookhaven and Huntington until about 1748, when he returned to Southold, having been obliged to withdraw from the ministry on account of intemperance. By the influence of the Rev. William Throop (Yale College, 1743), then pastor at Southold he was restored to sober life and began in 1754 to preach again at Moriches, in Brookhaven, on the south side of the island. The Suffolk Presbytery formally approved his new departure in October, 1754, and ordained and installed him over a newly gathered church in that place, on the 6th of November, 1755. His second wife dying in 1759, he was married in 1761, to Phebe Foster, of Southampton. In October, 1761, some of his congregation complained of him to the Presbytery for drunkenness, which he confessed; in consequence of dissatisfaction from this cause he was dismissed in 1763. He then removed, with a company of emigrants from that neighborhood, to Blooming Grove, in Orange County, N. Y., where he went about 1767-8, to Brattleboro, Vt., where he was settled as pastor of the First Congregational church, until 1794. These latter years of his life, were, it is said free from the indulgence which had blighted his earlier career. He died in Brattleboro, May 6, 1798, in his ninety-first year. His third wife died May 26, 1790, at the age of sixty-six. His son, Ezra (by his first wife) was graduated at college in 1757 and his son, Tapping, at the college of New Jersey, in 1763."

Phebe Foster was 37 when she married the drunken Minister but she seems to have reformed him in his old age.

1. THE JONAS FOSTER FAMILY

Jonas was the oldest son of Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood, and was born in Southampton, Long Island, June 25, 1711, where he lived the rest of his life. In his father's Will of November 1, 1741, he says: "I leave to my son Jonas Foster, my fifty acres of land lying at the head of the creek in Southampton, which I purchased of Stephen Herrick, as by his bill of sale; Also my close at Captain's Neck, 6 acres which was formerly Thomas Toppings; Also all my lot of upland and meadow that fell to me in Poganquogue, on both sides of the path; Also a L 50 right of land and meadow in Catchaponack, lying in partnership with Hezekiah Howell, And all my right of meadow on the West beach, and all my right of upland and meadow in Little Quiogue. 'And my will is that if it should please God to take me away before Jonas Foster's house is built, my sons should be helpful to him, in labor, to build him a house.' All the rest of my lands and Commonage I give to my 3 youngest sons, Daniel, Christopher, and Obadiah. ."

In the Town Records, Vol. III, Page 175, is a reference to Jonas:

"Elias Howell sells to Jonas Foster a piece of wood land at Paganguoges, being amendment to Lot 31 in said neck, also a piece off the east end of the amendment 30 adjoining the seme, and it is to run up as far westward as where the fence now stands. In exchange Jonas Foster gives two fifties and a half in Lot 29, lying at bottom of Pogon Quogue. Feb. 6, 1762. (Autograph of both parties attached in presence of Stephen Rogers.)

ELIAS HOWELL
JONAS FOSTER

"Abstract of Ear Marks, 1755.

"Jonas Foster, crop and slit on left ear, slope each side of Right. (Recorded to John S. Foster, March 10, 1813."

* * * * *

Suffolk County, Jonas Foster being sworn deposeth and saith that he is sixty nine years old, that the stream called the little river has been possessed peceably by John Parker and his heirs for sixty years, by virtue of an agreement made between the trustees of Southampton and the said Parker, That the said Parker and his heirs have always complied with said agreement according to the best of his knowledge. Sworn the 17th day of Nov. 1780, before

DANIEL WELLS, Justice.

Jonas Foster had four sons (no daughters are recorded), Jedediah, Abraham, Wakeman and Daniel, but there is no record of the descendants of Abraham and Daniel that I have found.

Jonas left two lines of descent, that of his oldest son Jedediah, whose sons founded Palmyra, New York, and that of Wakeman, of Canoe Place and Good Ground, Long Island. Jedediah's sons were Joel, Abraham, Cyrus, Zenas and Pliny, of whom Joel and Cyrus and Zenas went to Palmyra, but I have not seen any record of Pliny, and the Abraham who went with them might be their uncle or brother.

a. THE FOUNDING OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

Jedediah Foster, the oldest son of Jonas, married Elizabeth Howell, daughter of Jonah Howell, and about 1800 moved from Southampton to Palmyra, New York, after his sons had settled there.

On p. 299 of the Southampton Town Records is a reference concerning Jedediah:

"Southampton, July 4, 1782 The Proprietors in the last Division in Quoug purchase being legally warned met together and drew their lots as followeth in said Division,

No. 5	Prudence Foster		3/4	
	Jedediah Foster	1		
	Thomas Sandford Esq.		1-12	
	Edmund Howell	1	1/8	
No. 8	Elias Foster		3/4	1/8
No. 3	Stephen Foster		1/4	
No.18	Josiah Foster	1	1/2	
	Daniel Foster		1/2	
	Christopher Foster		1/2	
	Nathan Foster		1/2	
No.26	William Foster		5-6	

Jedediah seems to have been very unorthodox and classical in his choice of names for his children--Cyrus, Zenas, Pliny, and Joel and Abraham. Cyrus must have been a blacksmith for he made nails for the boat his brother Joel built that carried their little colony to Palmyra, and Joel was a good carpenter for his old boat became quite famous in local history and carried other Southampton families to the region, being finally used as a pleasure boat around Seneca Lake.

Joel, Abraham and Cyrus Foster were the founders of Palmyra, N. Y., along with William Hopkins, Elias Reeves and Luther Sanford, and later many Southampton families joined the colony. This little place has a population of about 2,709 now--but its founders considered the site far superior to that of Cincinnati on the Ohio where they originally intended to start their colony. However, Palmyra is famous among a million or so Mormons as the place where the Book of Mormon was supposed to have been found in a hill called Cumorah between Palmyra and Manchester nearby in 1827. It is too bad some of the Fosters around this vicinity, being in on the ground floor, could not have been more explorative and become prophets. Joseph Smith, who was born in Sharon, Vermont, left Vermont with his family and came to Palmyra in 1815, where they later took up a farm a few miles away near Manchester. He founded his church in 1830 at Fayette, Seneca County, New York, and baptized his followers in Seneca Lake. There were several Fosters who joined this church and some may have belonged to the Palmyra Foster family. A Robert D. Foster was regent of the university in Nauvoo, Illinois, and also General of the Nauvoo Legion. A Dr. Foster, who may have been the same person, was one of the persons chiefly responsible for the arrest of Joseph Smith resulting in his death by mob violence in 1844, as he turned against him. A James Foster

was president of a quorum of Seventies at that time, and also Solon Foster was President of the 13th Quorum in Nauvoo. A Foster woman who married someone named Brown wrote a book about pioneer life among the Mormons in the mid-West which was quite famous in her day. Three of the daughters of Orrin Foster of Meriden, Conn., of the same Joseph Foster branch from Long Island, joined the Mormons and went to Utah. One, Chloe Maria married Simeon Dee, another, Caroline, married Harlow Redfield and the other was Alpha Luranda. These Connecticut Fosters were among the first settlers of Madison, Ohio, which is very near Kirtland, Ohio. Titus Foster of Madison, Conn., was one of those who went to Madison Ohio.

The story of the founding of Palmyra is very interesting and is told on pages 80-83 of Howell's History of Southampton. The trip by boat across land and lake was a remarkable feat, and perhaps this was the first time this trip had been made by a boat, up the Mohawk and Oswego and Seneca Rivers, and up little creeks here and there.

At the same time the above Fosters were founding Palmyra, Luther Foster and his brother Julius were on the Delaware River, at Montague, N. J., arriving in 1791, and they may have been together part of the time.

The History of Southampton recounts: "From a sermon of Rev. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, N. Y., we give the following extract concerning another Southampton Colony.

"In 1788 a company was formed of eleven, in Southampton, Long Island. In the early spring of 1790, Elias Reeves and Joel Foster took their way to the far west, as their agents--first to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, where they found Luke Foster, an acquaintance. Together they penetrated to the vast wilderness of Virginia, to the Ohio, and passed down to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. There they purchased land on what was called Turkey Bottoms. They left Luke Foster to build and make preparations while they returned to conduct the colony to their forest home.

"But a singular circumstance turned the locality and the future history of the projected immigration. When Joel Foster and Elias Reeves, arrived at Long Island, they found William Hopkins, an uncle of Elias Reeves, and Abraham Foster on a visit from New Jersey. Hopkins was a son of the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, whose trembling hand stands so prominent among the signers of the Declaration. William Hopkins had been connected with the 'Leasee' Company', was acquainted with the Genesee country and saw its prospective importance. He urged upon his friends the value of a God-fearing community. He told them of the colonies from New England, that they were descendants from the Puritans, with principle and purpose congenial with their own. His arguments prevailed. The company relinquished the purpose of settling on the Ohio--and directed Elias Reeves and William Hopkins to pass by the northern route, beyond the military Tract, while Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, and Luther Sandford were to explore along the boundaries of Pennsylvania. The Fosters and Sandford started June, 1791, but found the country mountainous and forbidding. Being carpenters, on consideration of good wages, they stopped at a place called Lindley town, and engaged in the erection of mills, leaving the work of exploration to Reeves and Hopkins, who, on the 20th of August, 1791, left Long Island with their rifles and knapsacks, came by water to Albany--then on foot, following the Indian trails to Geneva--thence to town 'No. 12' (afterward called Swiftown--then Tolland--and finally, Palmyra.) These valleys were well watered. The height and strength of the trees were an exponent of the depth and richness of the soil. They resolved to try the effect of hard work

and honest principles upon a region more luxuriant than that from which they came. Upon the tall maples and the sturdy oaks, they placed their names as a pre-emption mark. This done, Hopkins and Reeves made their way across the State to the Pennsylvania line, where they found Joel Foster, Abraham Foster and Luther Sanford. There they drew and signed the following bond:

"This instrument of writing witnesseth, that Wm. Hopkins, of the State of New Jersey, Elias Reeves, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster and Luther Sanford, all of the State of New York, do agree and bind themselves severally each to the other under the penalty of fifty pounds, to abide by and make good any purchase of land which Elias Reeves and Abraham Foster shall make of Oliver Phelps, Esq., or any other person, within twenty days from the date hereof. The proportion of land which each of us shall have is to be concluded among ourselves hereafter. In witness of all which we have hereunto set our hands and seals in Ontario County, State of New York, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

WILLIAM HOPKINS
ELIAS REEVES
JOEL FOSTER
ABRAHAM FOSTER
LUTHER SANFORD

"After concluding this engagement, all, save Elias Reeves and Abraham Foster, returned to the Island. These made their way back to 'No. 12,' Stopping at the house of one Crittenden, residing in the 'Old Castle' at Geneva. From him they received a peck of apples, the fruit of the old Indian Orchard, as a present to John Swift. (Swift was the 'first pioneer' in Palmyra, and had bought the land of the town, though it was not then entirely paid for.) When they arrived they were offered some of the apples. They craved only the seeds, and proceeding to a beautiful bluff on the farm now owned by Gen. Lyman Reeves, they planted them, which proved the first bearing orchard west of Geneva. Having selected their lands, they contracted with Phelps at Canandaigua, for five thousand five hundred acres, for eleven hundred pounds, New York currency, one hundred of which they paid down. It will be noticed this was in September, 1791. The Durfee family had not yet arrived. As Swift could not meet his engagements, his title was doubtful. Hence, Reeves and Foster, to make the thing sure, treated with Phelps and Gorham directly. But when Gideon and Edward durfee arrived, his hard money met the hard times, and Swift was enabled to pay his notes, and received a genuine title to the town. Hence we find the Long Island Company the next year taking their deed from John Swift.

"Having viewed the land, the spies returned, bringing back, all of them, like Caleb and Joshua, a good report. This enterprise was not a failure. The coming winter, Joel Foster built a sail boat, Cyrus Foster making the nails, and launched it on Heddy Creek, near Southampton. After a well-spent Sabbath, on Monday morning the 4th of April, 1792, the first colony, from Long Island, embarked on their voyage of nearly five hundred miles. They sailed through the sound*to New York, then to Albany: from Albany they transported their boat by land 16 miles to Schnedtady--with 'setting poles' pushed the boat up the Mohawk to Rome. There the boat was taken from the Mohawk and conveyed by land something less than a mile, to Wood creek, thence floating down to Oneida Lake--through the lake and the outlet they came to Oswego River; thence into Seneca River--through that to Clyde River--from Clyde River through Mud Creek to Saw-mill Creek, landing near the present residence of Hiram Foster. The whole voyage occupied twenty-eight days. Mrs. Joel Foster brought in her arms her eldest son, Harry Foster, then an infant of eleven months.

"The way now being open, the same old hive sent out repeated swarms of working bees. The Clarks, Posts, Howell, Jaggers, Culvers, Jessups and many others followed. 'The wilderness and the solitary place were glad for them.' This old boat did good service in going and returning, with other companies, as they arrived from Long Island at Schnectady. It was finally conveyed around to Seneca Lake and used as a pleasure boat. Truly a noble craft! I would go as far to see that old boat as the ship in which Dr. Kane penetrated the frozen North."

It is to be noted that Palmyra, now in Wayne County, was in what was known as the "Genesee country" of upper New York state, a part of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. Phelps and Gorham had bought the whole of Western New York blithely from the State of Massachusetts, which claimed it, and later on failed to be able to meet their obligations.

The Luke Foster, whom his distant cousins left farming on Turkey Bottoms, became an important person and a Judge. He was of the John Foster branch (Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), born in Long Island in 1764, and married Esther Hubbell in 1792 who died 1799, so he married his second wife, Phebe Rugg, in 1800. The Foster Genealogy P. 889 says of Luke:

"He was one of the first settlers of Columbia, O., with his brother Gabriel. A company of volunteers was very soon raised in Columbia. Mr. Reily, among the number, armed with rifles and mounted. They formed under the command of Lieut. Luke Foster and marched to Cincinnati in the night, where they joined Capt. Alexander Fruman, with thirty-eight regular soldiers from the garrison at Fort Washington, and thirty-three volunteer citizens under Lieut. Scott Fraverse, all mounted.

"Luke Foster was one of the early settlers of Columbia. He had been appointed a lieutenant by Governor St. Clair. In 1789, General Harmar sent Captains Strong and Kersey from Fort Washington to Columbia to procure corn for the soldiers. They applied to James Flinn, but he refused to sell to the army, alleging that the previous year, while residing at Bellville, below Marietta, he had furnished corn for the supply of the troops at Fort Harmar, and had never been paid for it, in consequence of the removal to some other station of the officer who had made the purchase. Captain Strong said that if they could not get corn the garrison must retreat or starve, as they had been on half rations for nine days, and their supply was nearly exhausted. Mr. Foster, on hearing this statement, immediately offered to lend the garrison one hundred bushels, to be returned the next season. How poorly these frontier posts were provisioned may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Foster the next season had to ride to Cincinnati six times to get nineteen bushels of his corn. He gave the following account of his crop, which enabled him to relieve the garrison, at Fort Washington. He had run out of seed-corn, and the only person who could supply him happened to be out of corn-meal. Mr. Foster having a small quantity of that article, exchanged thirteen pints of corn-meal for the same quantity of corn, and with it planted two acres and a half in Turkey bottom. The crop was put in late, and the season was dry; yet, such was the fertility and condition of the soil, that turning up the earth on the hills kept it moist and gave him an excellent crop.

"Mr. Foster afterward settled on a farm in Springfield Township, Hamilton County, about two miles south of Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the first associate judges of the court of common pleas, which office he held many years. Enfeebled by age, he lost his hearing, and on the 28th of August, 1851, was killed by a gravel train, while walking

on the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, which passed through his farm. He was eighty-eight years of age at the time of this accident. During his residence at Columbia, a warm friendship commenced between him and Mr. Riley, which only terminated by the death of the judge. He died August 28, 1851. Res. Columbia, O."

Luke Foster's sons were John Cleavis Sims, Seneca, Algernon Sydney Fredonio, Thomas Jefferson, and Clinton. From the above we may assume he was on the right side of the political fence with the Jeffersonian Democrats against the Federalists. His daughters had equally fanciful names: Belinda, who married Isaac Sandford; Amanda, who married Edward Foster (son of Asa), Narcissa, Laura, Laura Jerusha and Phebe Fosdick.

Luke had eleven children in addition to all his other activities, and his brother Gabrial had seven, also of Columbia, Ohio.

As we can see from the two narratives, Luke was planting his thirteen pints of seed corn in 1790, in the early spring, when Joel Foster and Elias Reeves left him there on Turkey Bottoms to "make preparations." Presumably he intended to feed all the Fosters on the product of those thirteen pints, when they arrived.

The last of Luke's descendants noted in the genealogy are the three sons of Channing Foster of Cairo Illinois (son of Luke's son, Clinton), Algernon O., Walter C. Born 1871, and Leono born 1882. His brother Gabriel left a long line in Marling, Indiana, Seymour, Indiana, and Kansas.

At the same time that Luke pioneered at Cincinnati, his brother Asa went to Glendale, Ohio, and Zebulon to Fulton County, Illinois, and Gabriel went with Luke. None of this family have lived in Long Island since Timothy, Luke's father, whose father was Thomas, born 1691, and mother Hannah Hildreth. Hence this family is also descended from the Hildreths like that of Luther Foster.

b. WAKEMAN FOSTER OF CANOE PLACE, LONG ISLAND.

The youngest son of Jonas Foster was Wakeman, who lived at Canoe Place and Good Ground, Long Island, near Southampton. He founded a long line of descendants who continued to live at Quogue and nearby. There is a printed genealogy of the Wakeman Foster family, by Alonzo Foster, who lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. at 33 Clifton Place and was in the Civil War and later with the U. S. Treasury Department, born in 1842. His is the only photograph of any of the Long Island Foster descendants of the original Christopher that was included in the Foster Genealogy by F. C. Pierce. He called his genealogy "A Family Record of Long Island," and it was published in 1895. A copy is in the Library of Congress.

On Page 887 of the Foster Genealogy the following is told of Wakeman:

"Wakeman lived along with his family at Ponquogue during the Revolutionary War. One one occasion some British troops appeared at his house and commanded him to yoke up his oxen and draw a boat over from the Peconic to Shinnecock Bay. He did so; got the boat, and started with a British guard in the rear. On the journey across, evening came on and Wakeman took advantage of the darkness and played the guard a Yankee trick. All the time crying whoa! at the top of his voice, he began to brand up the oxen with his goad, until they ran at their utmost speed. The British thinking from his cries the oxen would stop, did not attempt to overtake him, and as soon as he was beyond their hearing he turned the cattle into the brush, and that was the last they ever saw of their boat."

Wakeman had three daughters and two sons, John Sawyer and Maltby. Phebe married Joseph Penny, Lydia married Abraham Edwards and Jemima married Roger Squires.

John Sawyer Foster married Phebe Penny and had seven daughters and seven sons. He was born at Canoe Place April 12, 1789, and the Genealogy says:

"John Sawyer Foster was born in the village of Pon Quogue, town of Southhampton, Suffolk County, N. Y. His father, Wakeman Foster, was one of the first settlers in that locality. John S. Foster married Phebe Penny. He began farming early in life by cutting off the timber and clearing the land for cultivation. He was an energetic and successful farmer, owning at the time of his death nearly one hundred acres of tillable land, all of which he had cleared and reduced to cultivation by his own untiring industry and perseverance. He d. Jan. 15, 1853. Res. Quogue, L. I."

This was a remarkable family considering that it opened up a new area in Long Island, for every one of the fourteen children grew up and married, and probably most of them left families though the record is not up to date. The seven daughters were Phebe. A. who married Joshua Corwin, Mary Jane, who married Theodore Conklin, Deborah A. who married William Stratton, Nancy M. who married Lorenzo D. Bellows, Emeline P. who married Henry P. Carter, Rosetta who married Allen P. Squires, Frances A. who married William Raynor.

John Sawyer Foster's sons were: Edward H. who married Mary Bellows, John H., who married Mary Smith, Joseph L., who married Deborah H. Davis; William S., who married Mary A. Penney, Nathan P., who married Electa M. Wells, James R., who married Sarah L. Philipps, and Alonzo, who married Mrs. Georgiana (Squires) Penney.

The other son of Wakeman, Maltby, died in 1861, and had four daughters, Abigail, who married David Carter; Mary, who married Uriah Raynor; Clarrisa, who married Lewis Wells, and Julia, who married Ransford Wells. He had only one son listed in the genealogy, Josiah, who married Susan Jacobs, no record of any descendants. Maltby lived in Long Island also.

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ssociate Director

December 12, 1952

Mrs. Helen Foster Snow
Mungertown Road
Madison, Connecticut

My dear Mrs. Snow:

Today I received from my brother - Dr. Clarence D. Foster of Southampton, a communication regarding the Foster Family Association.

I would like to say that my father - Alonzo Foster, has written a record of our branch of the Foster family, which is of course the Long Island branch, or one of them. Our revolutionary ancestor is Wakeman Foster, and it so happens that my sister-in-law - Fannie H. Foster, was the regent of the Old Colony chapter of the D. A. R., which I became a member several years ago. Her ancestor was Colonel Benjamin Hunter.

My membership in the D. A. R. began in Southampton, at the time my sister-in-law was the regent. I am now a member of the Fort Greene Chapter.

In the historical rooms here in Brooklyn, where I was born and brought up, is a record of my branch of the Foster family, bringing it down to the date of my brother who is ten years older than me, and tracing the genealogy back to the time of William the Conqueror, which is certainly too far back to be of any interest. An unbound copy of my father's book is being given to this library, so that it may be bound in accordance with the others.

Under these circumstances and because I am a very busy person, I do not believe I would be interested in becoming a member of the Association.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Alice F. Robertson
Alice F. Robertson (Mrs.)
Associate Director

AFR:mb

2. THE FAMILY OF DEACON DANIEL FOSTER OF QUOGUE AND RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Daniel Foster was the second son of Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood of Southampton, and the grandson of the original Christopher who came to America in 1635. As we see from the memorandum of June 25, 1753, he and his brothers divided their father's estate and for his share Daniel received "the buildings and lands and meadows which is at Quiogue that we have within fence, and the half lot in the West side of Quiogue bought of Daniel Hedges to be for Daniel's part." Since then descendants of Daniel have lived at Quogue and Riverhead, nearby. However, according to the genealogy of F. C. Pierce Daniel himself lived at Southampton. He had two sons, Daniel Hains Foster, and Rufus who married Ruth Halsey, and a daughter Pamela who married a Havens and who had "a satin cloak stolen from the Quiogue homestead by the British during the Revolutionary War." Daniel was a Deacon in the church and a farmer. His wife was Temperance Halsey, and his grand-daughter, Lydia, also married a Halsey. (This family is very fond of Halseys, as all the Fosters in Long Island seem to be.)

There is an excerpt from the Bible* of Daniel's son, Rufus Foster, in the New York Public Library, which says that Deacon Daniel Foster's Will was dated July 26, 1786, and proved 1791. He left to his son Daniel Hains Foster land east of "Cannow Place" and to Rufus land west of "Cannow Place, a silver-headed cane and the care of my brother, Peter Foster." Daniel's Will is recorded in the Town Records III, p. 162, and in Liber A, 227, Suffolk Co. Wills.

There is no further record of Daniel Hains Foster's* descendants, but Rufus Foster was born in Southampton in 1761 and died Nov. 26, 1850. He married Ruth Halsey who was born 1765 and died June 19, 1850, the same year, and his residence was in Quogue, L. I. Rufus daughter Maria died unmarried. His daughter Millicent married a Fanning. His son Jabez, born in 1795, married Cynthia Tuthill, and lived at Quogue where his descendants remained until recently. He had a son Henry R. born in 1830, a daughter Mary K. born 1834, who married a Dobson and lived at Quogue, and a daughter Lydia H. who married a Halsey and lived at Quogue.

Rufus Foster's other son was named Herman Daggett Foster, who was born at Quogue L. I. August 5, 1792, married at Wading River, N. Y. June 22, 1825, to Betsey Paine Woodhull, born August 13, 1804, died November 10, 1832. He married second July 26, 1834, Fanny (Woodhull) Hallock, b. June 8, 1808, died Aug. 8, 1876. He died Nov. 28, 1870, and his residence is given at Riverhead, L. I., where his

*Note: V. 6, Southampton Town Records, p. 213, says: "Daniel Foster was son of Daniel Foster, and brother of Jonas Foster of Quogue. He was father of David Haines Foster, who moved to Palmyra, N. Y. Wayne Co." He mentions also that "A Lot of Thomas Topping's left to Jonas Foster 1741 by Daniel.

*N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Rec. p. 282, V. 34, shows the Rufus Foster Bible and that the Foster homestead where Daniel stayed during the Revolution was between the West shore of Quantuck Bay and the W. Hampton Presbyterian Church at Quogue. Then owned by Mrs. Mary K. Foster-Dobson. (Dolson?)

descendants still remain. Of his son Warren born 1826, died 1846, there is no further record. His daughter, Maria Frances, born 1829, married Judge James H. Tuthill, and lived in Riverhead, L. I. He was born Jan. 19, 1826, and died Jan. 18, 1894, and was a lawyer and surrogate of Suffolk County, N. Y. Their child was Ruth Halsey Tuthill, born April 2, 1851, unmarried in 1899, who was then recording secretary of the Suffolk County Historical Society.

Nathaniel Woodhull Foster, son of Herman Daggett Foster, was born in Riverhead, L. I. Sept. 24, 1835, married at Wading River, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1858, Fanny Miller, and died Oct. 16, 1888, his residence being Riverhead. His son Warren W. b. July 26, 1859, unmarried in 1899, was an attorney at 31 Nassau Street, New York City, and secretary of Tammany Hall organization. His daughter Millicent Fanning Foster, born March 17, 1862, lived at Riverhead. His son Sylvester Miller Foster born Jan. 30, 1865, married June 8, 1889, Alice M. Swezey, daughter of Holmes W. of Armityville, L. I. His daughter Fannie Estelle was born November 1870.

Nathaniel Woodhull Foster was President of the Suffolk County Historical Society in 1903.

Deacon Daniel Foster was very active in church and civic affairs in Southampton, and also acquired quite a bit of property here and there. The name "Daniel" seems to have died out with his son Daniel Hains Foster. Just three years before the Deacon died he was still active as one can see from the following item on Page 312 of the Southampton Town Records:

"Southampton April 4, 1786. At a town meeting holden on said day by the Freeholders and Comonalty of said town to chuse town officers for ye year ensuing, the people being generally come together proceeded to their choice in presence of Daniel Howell John Hulburt Caleb Cooper & Elias Howell Justices . . . Hugh Gelston, Abraham Rose, Deacon Daniel Foster and Nathan Fordham Esq. chose overseers of the poor for ye year ensuing, David Halsey, Caleb Cooper Esq. David Howell, Jeremiah Post, Timothy Halsey, Abraham Sayre, Elias Howell Esq. Abraham Fordham Jr. Joshua Sayre, Silas Halsey, Thomas Jessup & Josiah Foster chosen Trustees for the year ensuing . . .

" . . . Josiah Foster chosen overseer of highways for ye first district, Isaac Post for ye second, David Haines for the 3d, Silvanus Pierson for ye 4th, John Fordham for ye 5th, David Rose for ye sixth.

"Voted that ye sum of eighty pounds be raised for ye support of ye poor ye year ensuing.

"Voted that ye overseers of ye poor or any two of them together with one Justice be impowered to bind out to apprentice all such children whose parents they shall judge unable to maintain them.

"Voted that ye overseers of ye poor or any two of them together with one Justice when they shall see any idle persons who has no means of gaining an honest livelyhood, be impowered to take up such person & put him to labor.

"Josiah Howell Christopher Foster & Timothy Peirson chosen fence viewers for ye year ensuing.

"Voted that the assessors lay before ye next annual election for town officers an accompt of ye voters and where the burthen of the tax lays.

DANIEL HOWELL
CALEB COOPER
JOHN HULBERT,
Justices.

A true copy per SILAS HALSEY, Clerk."

The next item following the above on p. 311 is this:

"David Haines Foster sells to Jackson Scott a piece of land lying with Christopher Luptons heirs in Jeffrys neck, 5 acres, bounded N by heirs of said Lupton, S by highway, E by highway that leads to Homses hill, W by Henry Hudson, S by highway. In exchange Jackson Scott gives 5 acres near the house of said David Haines Foster within the north sea line bounded W by Fish cove strait path, S by the strait path, E by heirs of Job Hains, N by path that goeth to the Fish cove. April 26, 1785.

Wit SILVANUS JESSINGS MEHETABLE HOWELL."

Abstract of Earmarks:

"Daniel Foster, Jr. brand D which he bought of John Howell of Canoe Place and was formerly his fathers, Josiah Howell. (No date on this but just above is an item dated 1777 "Wm Foster records stray beasts."

"Rufus Foster, brand R. F. " is the earmark recorded in 1782. (P. 287, Town Records.)

Daniel Foster was also Highway Commissioner: (Page 281, Town Records.)

"Southampton, Mary 10, 1776, At the request of Wm. Albertson and by the consent of the major part of the neighbors we Thomas Jessup and Daniel Foster Commissioners have altered the highway at Ketchaponack, at the N-E corner of William Raynors orchard the road is 6 rods wide to a stake stuck up to the eastward of the mill path and from thence to a stake standing 8 poles from the Neck fence to the northward and the old fence to the eastward to stand as it now is, and this is our return witness our hands the day and year above written.

THOMAS JESSUP
DANIEL FOSTER,
Commissioners.

A true copy STEPHEN ROGERS, Clerk."

Page 276 is another record of Daniel's activities:

"Ordered by the Commissioners to be recorded a highway beginning at the highway that leads to Sagg Harbor by Jesse Halsey's house to be four poles wide running southerly between Henry Sandfords & Stephen Squires house along by said Squires land, and so til it comes into the little South Division and to continue its width as the path runs until it comes into the country road by Stephen Roses house.

"February 26, 1774.

ISRAEL HALSEY
SILAS HOWELL
DANIEL FOSTER

"A true copy examined per
STEPHENS ROGERS, Clerk."

It is indicated that Daniel was also a "Captain" in 1782, as his son Daniel Haines would then be only twenty or so, and too young to be a Captain.

"Southampton July 4, 1782. The Proprietors of the Last Division in Toppings Purchase being Legally warned they appeared and proceeded to draw their lots in said Division as Followeth:

No. 1	John Jessup	1 1/2
	Christopher Lupton	3/4
No. 3	Wm. Foster	7-15
	Joshua Sayre	2-15 3
	Hackaliah Foster heirs	1
No. 16	Wm Foster	1
	Capt Daniel Foster	1/2
	Christopher Foster	1/2
	Nathan Foster	1/2
No. 22	Prudence Foster	
No. 45	Stephen Foster	3/4
	Josiah Foster	3/4
	Elias Foster	1/4
	David Haines Foster	1/2
	Hugh Gelston	1/2

* * * * *

"Southampton July 4, 1782. The Proprietors in the last Division in Quoug purchase being legally warned met together and drew their lots as followeth in said Division,

No. 8	Elias Foster	
No. 10	Stephen Foster	
No. 18	Josiah Foster	1 1/2
	Daniel Foster	1/2
	Christopher Foster	1/2
	Nathan Foster	1/2"

"The earmark of "Daniel Foster, hollow crop on left, half penny fore side of each, bought of Stephen Reeves," is recorded P. 311, around the year 1792. (Page 311.)

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER AND PHEBE HILDRETH OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, 1727-1788.

Christopher Foster, son of Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood, was born February 23, 1727, at Southampton and lived there, where his children also were born. He married Phebe, as it was spelled, Hildreth of Southampton on March 30, 1756, daughter of Ephraim Hildreth, a weaver, and Abigail Lupton (who was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Lupton). The date of her birth is not known, but she died December 9, 1787. Christopher died in 1788, Will dated Jan. 23, quoted p. 209, V. 6, in the Town Records:

"Will of Christopher Foster. In the name of God, Amen, I, Christopher Foster of Southampton, being well in health, my body to be buried in decent Christian burial, I leave to my sons Obadiah and Paul Foster all my lands and buildings. I leave to my son Jabez_____pounds. To my son Luther 50 L, to my son Julius L 15, to my daughter Mehitabel L'Hommedieu one cow. To my sons Obadiah and Paul all my moveables and make them executors." Dated Jan. 23, 1788, Witnesses: David Haines Foster, Hannah Foster, Samuel Foster. (Note: Paul Foster lived on the farm, now of Jesse Fowler, at Wickapogue.)"

I visited this old farm in 1950, at the end of Wickapogue. I note that p. 206 of the Town Records V. 6, shows Old Town Street and Wickapogue in the same place. Wickapogue Street is a little east of Old Town Street, near Narrow Lane. Stephen Foster lived there, too. P. 207 shows that in 1807, "Mathew Howell sells to Herrick Rogers 15 acres at Old Town, bordered north by Silas Woolley, east by Obadiah Foster, south and west by highways. (Later owned by Capt. Albert Rogers and Joseph King.)" The Town Records V. 5, Dec. 17, 1765, show that Daniel Foster x-1-05-0 lived in "western part and supports Mr. Thomas Pain as minister." The same volume, Nov. 30, 1795, March 15, 1796, says "Josiah Foster Jr. taught at 11 S. per scholar pr. Qr." P. 304 has autographs of Josiah Foster x-10-0 and Daniel Foster, both support Mr. Thomas Pain as minister.

P. 182, V. 6, notes that John Woodruff had a house which "House was the last on Long Island that retained the old rhomboid panes of glass, and was popularly known as the house with diamond windows.' It was torn down 1888 when it was sold by Wm. S. Pelletreau to Josiah Foster and the place is now owned by his heirs." I wonder who this Josiah was--he may be the last of the descendants in Long Island of our branch of the Fosters. P. 246 notes that Josiah of Atlanticville bought Deacon David Hedges old house, which burned 1875. In 1836 he owned a house there, son Josiah."

1. Mehetabel, born January, 1757, who married Ephraim L'Hommedieu in 1780.

2. Child, born December 28, 1758.

3. Obadiah Foster, born April 14, 1761, married Phebe Ludlow April 26, 1799, who died February 18, 1818. He died February 18, 1826. Their children were:

Jabez, born January 16, 1800, of Sag Harbor,

Phebe born January 11, 1803, married Jeremiah P. Havens.

Darius, born February 5, 1805, died February 5, 1806.

Darius 2d. born July 22, 1807, drowned "some years before 1850."

Fanny, born April 12, 1809, married Edward Loper, who died in 1849, leaving three girls.
William, born January 26, 1811, was married and lived ten miles from Southampton.
Nancy, born July 26, 1813.

David, born July 29, 1805.

Edward, born November 27, 1817.

4. Jabez, died in Baltimore, born May 27, 1763.

5. Julius, born February 5, 1765, in Southampton, died June 14, 1856, age 91, in Montague, N. J. He married Elizabeth Hedges, sister of Ruth Hedges, the wife of Julius' brother, Luther Foster, and daughter of Josiah and Mary Hedges of Easthampton, L. I. Elizabeth was born Oct. 16, 1764, in Easthampton and died June 29, 1828, in Montague, N. J. They had only one child:

    Mary Dayton Foster, born July 5, 1792, at Montague, N. J. and died February 13, 1873, age 80, at Montague. She married first Isaac Van Auken on Jan. 5, 1810, and had one child Ann Eliza, who died unmarried April 18, 1839. Her second husband was James Britton Armstrong, married Nov. 29, 1812, by whom she had thirteen children.

6. Paul Foster, born February 7, 1767, died about ____. He married Hannah Ludlow Nov. 18, 1802, and lived in Southampton, L. I. Their children were:

    Daughter, born August 8, 1803, died October 10, 1803.
    Mehetabel, born May 23, 1805.
    Paul, born September 29, 1808, died about 1846.
    Elizabeth, born April 21, 1811
    Josiah Hedges Foster, born October 27, 1817, died Feb. 13, 1850, leaving wife Cordelia and two or more boys, one Julius born 1845.

7. Luther Foster, born Sept. 10, 1770, married Ruth Hedges, our ancestor.

Apparently it was time to leave the old home town after so many generations as the Foster boys could find only Ludlows and Hedges to marry it seems.

Some of the above information was found by Esther Foster in an old book that had belonged to her grandfather, the Rev. Julius Foster, on two handwritten slips of paper. The book was "Exposition of the Old and New Testaments," by Matthew Henry, and on the fly leaf was "Julius Foster, Princeton, N. J., Aug. 1837." It seems to have been in his handwriting. Letters from the Southampton Fosters were also found, most of them written by Elizabeth, Paul's daughter, or her sister-in-law, Cordelia, wife of Josiah Hedges Foster. (It seems strange they would name a son Hedges when there is no known relation,

but perhaps they were close friends and felt sorry when Josiah Hedges died in his prime.) It seems that most of Paul's family died of tuberculosis.

A letter from Mehetable Foster, Paul's daughter, dated March 29, 1850, says her brother Josiah had died February 13, and "four years ago my dear brother Paul expired." Both had "consumption." On February 27, 1858, Cordelia wrote, "Elizabeth is very low now. I do not think that she can stand it much longer. She is going just the same way that the rest have gone before her."

The letter of 1850 also says that Josiah left children, his "oldest boy seven years next October. It also says "Jabez is with us," and "we have hired his brother David." Further about "Uncle Oby's family", "Fanny that lived with Aunt Jones at East Hampton married about fifteen years ago Edward Loper at Bridgehampton, last fall he died with a fever she is left with three girls," and has a farm. Nancy is unmarried and her son Edward has gone to California last fall. "William is married and lives ten or twelve miles from us...Darius was drowned some years ago....Mother lost a sister last fall. Father is 84, healthy and well (this refers to Paul Foster.) Sister Elizabeth is not married and lives at home. "Elizabeth and I don't enjoy good health...Cordelia's brother came home from Port Jervis...Mother is well. Signed "Cousin Mehetabel."

"Jabez is at his trade in Sag Harbor," wrote Mehetabel from Southampton in 1834.

On January 28, 1856, Elizabeth Foster wrote that "Cordelia and Julius live with us and Nancy is here this winter...We have a Dutchman to work for us this winter." Julius is evidently the name of Josiah's son.

The year before, 1854, "Cordelia and Julius are at Port Jervis", wrote Elizabeth. They were doubtless visiting Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, their cousin, as the Warsaw Fosters frequently did also. Port Jervis is the name of the station for Montague, N. J. where Julius Foster and his daughter lived.

The Rev. Julius Foster of Towanda, Pa. once visited Southampton, taking his son Julius Jr. along, who became tired of the long journey and stayed over en route, so that he never saw his relatives in Long Island.

The only further record known at present of the Long Island branch is that Josiah and Cordelia Foster had a son Julius born 1845, who married Susan Goodall, born 1843, daughter of Alanson Goodall. They lived in Southampton and had two sons, William Foster, born 1869 and Julius born 1871.

It is said that a woman descendant of Obadiah Foster lives in Arizona and is a librarian in Mesa or thereabouts. I believe her name was Havens.

The family of Christopher Foster's father had five sons, but there is no record of Obadiah and Peter. Peter was apparently an invalid and Obadiah probably died without descendants or his brothers would not have used the name Obadiah for their children. The descendants of Jonas, moved away from Southampton, some to Palmyra, N. Y., and Wakeman Foster to Canoe Place. Daniel's family lived at Quogue, L. I.

In the census of 1790, Christopher Foster's family is listed as a household of "4 males, 16 years up, 2 females, 1 other free person, 1 slave." The local census of 1776 showed "Christopher Foster, 6 males, 2 females." These would be the mother and Mehetabel, Christopher and five sons, Obadiah, Jabez, Julius, Paul and Luther. By 1790, there were apparently one slave, 1 other servant or relative, probably the sons Luther, Obadiah, Paul, and Jabez as

they had not married before 1791. Julius may have married before then, and Mehetable married L'Hommedieu in 1780, at the age of 23. The others married late, Paul age 35, Obadiah age 38, Luther age 21, and Julius was probably about 33 or so. The mother, Phebe Hildreth, died 1787.

Anitem in the Town Records p. 374 states that on June 25, 1805, Paul Foster and Obadiah Foster manumit their slave Keturah. How they happened to have joint ownership of a slave is a mystery as the father was still alive until 1823, so they did not inherit it from him--perhaps from the mother.

Christopher Foster may have lived in the "Old Foster House" of his ancestors, for it is indicated that a Christopher owned it in 1768. There is one other Christopher alive at this time, though Town Clerk Christopher died 1748 leaving only two daughters, no sons.

In 1771, Christopher Foster was made executor of Phebe Hildreth's father's will, and Phebe received from the estate one-fourth of the "movable estate."

The Ludlow family into which two of Luther's brothers married was descended from William who died in 1665 in Southampton, his wife being Clemence and children William, Henry, Mary, Frances, Grace, Joseph and Anthony. His will names as sons-in-law Caleb Carwithen (Corwithy or Corwith), Thomas Scudder and Samuel King. William moved to Huntington, Joseph lived in Cape May county, New Jersey where he left a long line of descendants, Howell says in his History of Southampton: "The name of this family was generally written Ludlam down to about the time of the revolutionary war. William Ludlam, the first of the name, is not on the list of townsmen in May, 1649, but his sons are on that of 1657. There is no trace of him in the New England records. He came from Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, England."

Fanny Foster married Edward Loper at Bridgehampton, L. I. This family were in the whaling business very early and seems to have come from Easthampton originally. This name is the first one mentioned in the History of Easthampton, in connection with whaling: "As early as 1668, Jas. Loper was here suing Renek Garrison for 'nonperformance of his agreement about going a-fishing,' p. 284. In 1672 he was attaching blubber of Nathaniel Williams, p. 344...The Records of Nantucket under date of June 5, 1672, contain the draft of a proposed agreement with James Loper of Easthampton, to engage there 'on a design of whale catching.'"

The L'Hommedieu family owned whaling ships, also, at Sag Harbor. Mehetable Foster married Ephraim L'Hommedieu in 1780.

Whaling was a very dangerous business, and in one case Samuel Ludlow, captain of the Governor Clinton, and his whole crew of twenty-nine were lost in a typhoon on the coast of Japan in September, 1834.

The Town Records of Southampton p. 167 have an item: "Christopher Foster Jr. ear mark, crop on left, slope under it, which mark was given him by his uncle Christopher Foster." This is on p. 252 of the original and is undated, but the item next to it is March 24, 1748. Town Clerk Christopher Foster, the uncle, died in 1748, leaving no sons, so he gave his earmark to a relative, Christopher. There was a Christopher Foster, son of Joseph born 1704, date of whose birth is unknown and also there is no record of him beyond the fact that he is listed as the only child of this Joseph b. 1704 of Southampton. This Joseph b. 1704 was the son of Joseph born 1665, brother of Town Clerk Christopher--so Joseph b. 1704 would be his nephew and that Christopher a great-nephew.

Our Christopher (son of Daniel the Town Clerk's brother) would be a direct nephew and the Town Clerk his uncle. The name Christopher is only used in the Joseph Foster branch--a younger son but he was heir of the original Christopher. Each branch was careful never to use the names of the other. There is no John or George or Benjamin in the Joseph branch that I noticed until the recent period, and vice versa for the other three.

At this time the name Christopher died out in the Foster family, except for one person William Christopher Foster b. 1871, son of Casson A. Foster, who lives now in Mutual, Oklahoma. However, there were quite a few of the Joseph Foster branch at the beginning of the 18th century. Besides the two mentioned above who lived in Southampton, and our Christopher Foster, born 1727 (the last of the name in Southampton), there were in Connecticut in Guilford, Christopher born 1723 and another born 1753 who left no descendants so far as the record shows.

I have found the Will of Town Clerk Christopher Foster, showing that Joseph's son Christopher was his heir. In this he calls Joseph a "cousin"--but Joseph was the son of his brother Joseph Sr., therefore a nephew. However, in the early times cousin was a name used for any relative often.

This Will is on page 169, Liber 16, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. IV, of the New York Historical Society Collections:

"In the name of God, Amen, Ye 4 of May, in ye year of Our Lord God, 1743,' I, CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, of Southampton, in Suffolk County, being weak of body. I leave to my daughter, Abigail Haines, 'the bed and furniture whereon I now lye, with the curtains thereto, and my Great Bible, and my trunk and silver cup, and four silver spoons; also my L 50 right of land at Little Noyack, meadows, mill pond and now in her possession. I leave to my grandson, Foster Johnes, all my lot of land in Southold and 1/5 right of commonage; but if he dies, then to his brother, Samuel Johnes, and if he dies, then to his sister. I leave to my granddaughter, Mary Johnes, one feather bed and the calico curtains in the new chamber. I leave to Christopher Foster, son of Joseph Foster, at his father's decease, my house and home lot, and my land at Wickapogue, and my meadow at Halsey's neck and Cooper's neck and on the West neck. I leave to my cousin, Joseph Foster, all my tools and oxen, and my old mare and 2 cows, and all the rest of my lands, meadows, and commonages, and make him executor. All the rest of my personal property I leave to my grandchildren and to my daughter Abigail Haines. My cousin, Christopher Foster, son of Joseph, is to have my gun, sword, and cane, and silver buttons.

"Witnesses, Obadiah Howell, Timothy Howell, James Pierson.

"Codicil. I leave to my cousin, Joseph Foster, all the lands and meadows that in my will is given to my daughter, Abigail Haines, and to my grandson, Foster Johnes, and also the land and meadow I have given to my cousin Joseph Foster, that I have not given to his son Christopher Foster. I leave to my daughter, Abigail Haines, my cupboard and looking-glass, warming pan, chest and great iron pot; and I leave to my cousin, Joseph Foster, all the dung in my yard, and all my wheat.

"Dated April 24, 1746. Witnesses, John Mackie, Obadiah Howell, John Howell Jr. Proved, April 13, 1748.

"(Note.--Christopher Foster was Town Clerk of Southampton for 25 years. The above will was superseded by a deed given on March 13, 1746-7, by which he conveyed to his cousin, Joseph Foster, all his dwelling house and home lot and

close at Wickapogue. The home lot now belongs to Edward H. Foster, Esq. The close at Wickapogue is probably the farm formerly of Paul Foster, now of Mrs. Jessie Fowler. The daughter Abigail married David Haines.--W.S.P.)

Paul Foster was the son of our Christopher born 1727, not of Joseph's son, and no other Paul is recorded. I don't know how he would get hold of this land. However, he and his brothers Obadiah and Jabez (Luther's brothers) were the last of this branch in Southampton--I mean of the whole Joseph Branch, of the four Original sons of the original Christopher. Being next of kin, Paul may have inherited the "gun, sword, and cane, and silver buttons," too.

However, Paul also had the Wickapogue estate of his grandfather, Daniel Foster, father of our Christopher, according to page 37 of the same book of Wills. The above comment by W. S. Pelletreau may be a mistake. Our Christopher inherited Daniel's Wickapogue estate--house, barn and lands, and Paul and his heirs lived there.

The deed above referred to is very quaint and proper, "one turf and twig," being delivered. It is abstracted on page 114 of the Town Records, Third Book:

"Christopher ffoster gives and grants to his cousin Joseph ffoster all my now dwelling house and barn and home lot,* also my close at Wickapogue, also my two lots of meadow on the beach, also my Coopers neck meadow, and my meadow at Halsey's neck, and also give him all my lands not given away in my will to others, also my carpenters and farming tools. March 13, 1746.

"I the within named Christopher Foster do deliver to the within named Joseph Foster possession and seizen of ye within mentioned premises by the delivery unto him at the ensealing hereof one turf and twigg a part of ye premises in Lue of the whole.

In presence of JOHN MACKIE
JOSEPH HOWELL.

"*This is now the home lot of Isaac P. Foster. In 1708 Joseph Foster gives to his son Daniel one-half of his home lot, bounded W. by Main street, N. by land of John Howell, S. by his son Christopher Foster, E. by land of Joseph Fordham (yellow book of deeds p. 67). In 1703 Joseph Foster gives to his son Christopher one-half of his home lot, about 6 acres on the south side of said lot, bounded S. by Richard Howell's home lot, W. by Main street, E. by land of Joseph Fordham, p. 359."

This refers to the "Old Foster Place" on Towne Street, this old home lot being at that time half owned by our ancestor Daniel and half by his brother, Town Clerk Christopher Foster. The half belonging to the Town Clerk was given to his cousin Joseph by the above deed. Howell's list says that it is owned by a "Christopher Foster" in 1768.

In 1875, however, W. S. Pelletreau said the "home lot of Isaac P. Foster" was the one next to this, owned by Elias Howell formerly. In any case, he owned the Old Foster House, in fact he owned the four adjoining lots south, in 1863. (Town Records Page 288: "Deeded by Elias Howell, May 28th, 1789, to Josiah Foster ...Inherited by James Foster, son of Josiah, about 1825; came in possession of present owner, by inheritance, Nov. 6, 1863.) These Fosters belong to the branch of John Foster, and are the only branch still remaining in Southampton today. The last one of the name John died without descendants, and gave his brother Josiah all the old family property in Southampton--he was the grandson of the original John. Feb. 4, 1765: "John Foster merchant sells to Josiah

Foster all the lands and buildings (now in his possession) which belonged to John Foster deceased, father of me the said John Foster and Josiah Foster, provided he leave lawful heirs otherwise only to said Josiah for his natural life." (Page 317, Town Records, Vol. III.

On April 4, 1786, a town meeting chose "Josiah Howell, Christopher Foster & Timothy Peirson fence viewers for ye year ensuing,"

"Southampton July 4, 1782. The Proprietors of the last Division in Toppings Purchase being Legally warned they appeared and proceeded to draw their lots in said Division as followeth:

No. 1	John Jessup	1 1/2
	Christopher Lupton	3/4
No. 3	Wm Foster	7-15
	Hackaliah Fosters heirs	1
No. 16	Wm foster	1
	Capt Daniel Foster	1/2
	Christopher Foster	1/2
	Nathan Foster	1/2
	Zebulon Halsey	1/2
No. 22	Prudence Foster	3/4
No. 26	Joseph Hildreth	1/4
No. 45	Stephen Foster	3/4
	Josiah Foster	3/4
	Elias Foster	1/4

1. THE HILDRETHS, LUPTONS AND JESSUPS OF LONG ISLAND

THE HILDRETHS

Phebe Hildreth, wife of Christopher Foster and mother of Luther Foster, was a descendant of Thomas Hildreth, and lived in Southampton, Long Island. Howell's History of Southampton gives her ancestry as follows:

"Thomas Hildreth was the progenitor of the Long Island family and must have been born in England, as no connection can be discovered with any of the name in New England. He is first mentioned in the Southampton records in 1643, and might have come a little earlier. One of his descendants, Dr. Shadrach, was a surgeon in the American army of the revolution and died in the service."

I. THOMAS HILDRETH, died 1657, had a wife Hannah (who after the death of Thomas married Jonas Bower), and the following children:

1. Joseph, our ancestor.
2. Hannah
3. James
4. Peter.

II. JOSEPH HILDRETH, the ancestor of the Southampton village families of this name, married Hannah, daughter of John Jessup, September 11, 1678, and had the following children:

1. Joseph born July 27, 1679.
2. Nathan, born March 17, 1684-5.
3. Benjamin born September 22, 1681.
4. Ephraim, born 1689, our ancestor.
5. Daniel
6. Jonathan
7. Joseph
8. John probably born 1702 d.s.p. Oct. 1, 1722.
9. Isaac

III. EPHRAIM HILDRETH, born 1689, died January 16, 1771, had a wife Abigail Lupton (daughter of Thomas and Mary Lupton) born 1695 who died March 21, 1737, age 43, and three daughters: (His will mentions a wife Martha, a second wife).

1. Abigail, was the wife of Joseph L'Hommedieu.
2. Sibyl, who died May 13, 1793, in her 63d year, wife of Elias Foster.
3. Phebe, wife of Christopher Foster, and our ancestor.

IV. PHEBE HILDRETH, our ancestor, who married Christopher Foster, son of Daniel and Lydia Wood Foster, on March 30, 1756, and was the mother of Luther Foster Sr., of Obadiah, Jabez, Julius and Paul Foster.

In the Abstract of Wills, Liber 17, Vol. 4, of the New York Historical Society Collections is the following item on page 22: Page 240, printed record.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, MARY LUPTON, widow of Thomas Lupton, of the town of Southampton. I leave to my grand daughters, Abigail, Phebe and Sybil Hildreth, 1 cow, 1 brass kettle, and my feather bed. To my son, Thomas Lupton, L 10, out of a bond he gave me. I leave to my grandson, Joshua Budd Jr. L 6

when of age. To my daughter, Hannah Lupton, L 40. I make Obadiah Rogers and Nehemiah Sayre, Executors.

"Witnesses, James Foster, Stephen Rogers, Abigail Rogers. Proved, before Brinley Silvester, Esq., November 2, 1749."

THE LUPTONS AND JESSUPS

This Will would seem to indicate that Phebe's grandmother on her mother's side was Mary Lupton, and her grandfather Thomas Lupton. This is a very small family, and the History of Southampton gives the following information: "This family has for some time disappeared from Southampton, though until recently, and perhaps still, there have been some of the name in Bridgehampton. Christopher Lupton came here in 1654. In 1681 he (or his son Christopher) bought mill privileges of Samuel Clark in North Sea. The inventory of his estate at his death was L 69 14s 0d. . . . Many of this family removed to New Jersey, where the name is yet common."

I. CHRISTOPHER LUPTON, who willed in 1686 to wife Abigail, daughter of Thurston Raynor, and seven children. She was the grand-daughter of Thurston Raynor b. 1594 and died about 1667, and daughter of his oldest son Thurston Jr. "Thurston Raynor is recorded with the prefix Mr., which in early times meant more than it does now. He was a magistrate and a leading man in the early settlement. He came to this country in the Elizabeth from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634. He settled first in Watertown, Mass., then was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., thence went to Stamford as one of its first settlers in 1640-41 and thence to Southampton, where he was made freeman in 1649. In 1639 he was one of the deputies in the government of Connecticut. The children of Christopher and Abigail Lupton were:

1. John, died 1716, mar. Hannah, daughter of Peregrine Stanbrough, and had children, John, Christopher, Josiah, David, Sarah, Hannah and Mary, wife of _____Culver. His son John was of Bridgehampton and had ch. John, David, Rachel, Abigail and Mary, one of these sons had children John b. 1780 and Mary b. 1784, who lived in Bridgehampton.
2. Thomas.
3. Christopher, of Bridgehampton, married Abigail Dimon of Easthampton.
4. Joseph, ancestor of Phebe Hildreth.

II. JOSEPH LUPTON, above, had children:

1. Thomas of Southampton, ancestor of Phebe Hildreth.
2. Hannah.

III. THOMAS LUPTON of Southampton, above, had wife Mary (Mappem or Mapham, daughter of John Mapham) and children:

1. Hannah born 1744.
2. Christopher, of Sebonac died 1782, ch. Sarah, Mary and Phebe.
3. Thomas.

The above Mary Lupton would be the one whose will is quoted above. No more information is given in the history on the Lupton family.

Phebe Hildreth's other connections are with the Jessup family. Her great-grandmother was Hannah, daughter of John Jessup, the original settler, whose other children were John, Thomas and Mary. "This family is thought by a writer in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 10, p. 358, to be of the family of Jessops of Bromehall in Yorkshire. The name is variously spelled on the records in this country. If this is really the home of the Long Island family, their arms, granted July 13, 1575, would be: Barry of six argent and azure, on the first nine mullets gules, three, three and three.

"John Jessup, the ancestor of the Southampton family, is said by a descendant Mr. John Jessup Howell, to have come to Massachusetts in 1620, but I find no earlier trace of him than 1637, when he was in Hartford; then, before 1640, of Wethersfield, from which he was one of the first settlers of Stamford in 1640, and thence, as early as 1649, of Southampton." (See History of Southampton.)

Phebe Hildreth now has her grandmother's "brass kettle", given to her probably at the age of ten or twelve. Apparently she had no brothers, so her father's estate was divided between the three sisters, and the widow, though for some reason Phebe did not get as much as the rest.

Phebe Hildreth's brass kettle may have belonged to the Mapham family of Guilford, Connecticut, which is near the town I live in--formerly East Guilford, as it was apparently considered a treasured possession and brass was brought over from England in this early day. John Mapham (spelled Maphem also), Phebe's great-great grandfather, was one of the twenty-five founders of Guilford, Conn., who signed the original covenant on shipboard, most of them coming from Kent and Surrey near London. The History of Guilford by Smith quotes this:

COVENANT

"We, whose names are hereunder written, intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and, if it may be, in the southerly part, about Quinnipiack: We do faithfully promise each to each, for ourselves and families, and those that belong to us; that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one intire plantation; and to be helpful each to the other in every common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require; and we promise not to desert or leave each other or the plantation, but with the consent of the rest, or the greater part of the company who have entered into this engagement.

"As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves until such time as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation.

"In witness whereof we subscribe our hands, the first day of June, 1639.

ROBERT KITCHELL
JOHN BISHOP
FRANCIS BUSHNELL
WILLIAM CHITTENDEN
WILLIAM LEETE
THOMAS JOANES
JOHN JURDON
WILLIAM STONE
JOHN HOADLEY
JOHN STONE
WILLIAM PLANE
RICHARD GUTRIDGE
JOHN HUGHES
WM. DUDLEY
JOHN PARMELIN
JOHN MEPHAM
HENRY WHITFIELD
THOMAS NORTON
ABRAHAM CRUTTENDEN
FRANCIS CHATFIELD
WILLIAM HALLE
THOMAS NAISH
HENRY KINGSNORTH
HENRY DOUDE
THOMAS COOKE

These settlers built the Old Stone House, in 1639, for Rev. Henry Whitfield and for a fort as defense, which is still standing and the oldest stone house in America.

Page 15 says: "There were many of the original planters who died or removed prior to 1650, whose named are not on the lists. John Caffinge . . . John Mepham (died 1649)(and eight others.)".

Page 13 says: "John Evarts. . . purchased John Mepham's allotment of Timothy Baldwin of Milford, by deed dated July 29, 1651."

The History of Southampton by Howell says, page 431: "Mapham (or Mappem), John, according to Savage, was son of John of Guilford, Ct., in 1639, who d. 1649. John, the younger, m. Mary, only d. of James Hampton, and succeeded to his estate, and had two ds., one of whom, Mary, m. Thomas Lupton. The other, Abigail, m. Charles Booth, of Southold. 1671 James Hampton gives him land. He died between 1683 and 1686, in which year (1686) his wid. m. Benj. Horton, of Southold."

Page 428 says: "Hampton, James, called an old man 1673, first of Salem; lived at Northend on residence late of John Rogers, which residence he bought of Richard Barnes 1652. Had w. Jane, and only ch. Mary, 1st the w. of James Mappem or Mapham, and m. second Benj. Horton, of Southold. Appears to have occupied Pope's lot--the one to the south of this, at one time."

John Mapham, the great-great grandfather of Phebe Hildreth who married Christopher Foster b. 1727, was the first surveyor of Guilford, Connecticut, and laid out the town, which is still considered one of the most beautiful towns in New England. After his death in 1648, his widow married Timothy Baldwin of Milford, Connecticut, in 1649, and in 1666 she married Capt. Thomas Topping, who may be the one who was in Hempstead and later followed Rev. Robt. Fordham to Southampton, when Christopher Foster went there.

Steiner's History of Guilford and Madison, Connecticut, says, p. 43: "John Mepham, the sixth of the pillars of the Guilford Church, is supposed to have originated in the County of Kent. The date of his birth is unknown, but he was one of the youngest members of the plantation. His name appears the 16th on the plantation covenant. He married Mary _____ after his arrival at Guilford. In the letter of Mr. George Fenwick to Mr. Leete making a gift of the land at Athanmonassuck, he says: 'If you consider John Mepham for his wife's sake and mine, I shall take it kindly,' which was received with a gift of forty acres of land. He was one of the deputies of the Particular Court in 1645 and a deputy of the Jurisdiction Court at New Haven with Mr. Leete in 1645 and 1646. He was the surveyor of the plantation. He was evidently a person of education and ability and might have become a person of distinction had it not been for his early death. He died in the fall of 1648 aged about 30 to 32 years. His widow married Mr. Timothy Baldwin of Milford, March 5th, 1649-50. He died in 1665 when she married Oct. 20th, 1666, Captain Thomas Topping." On p. 53, Steiner adds:

"John Mepham, the surveyor, had two and half acres of land in his home lot, which was situated next south of that of Henry Dowde and was on the west side of State Street, near where the dwelling house of Mrs. Monroe now stands."

The will of Luther Foster's grandfather, Ephraim Hildreth, a weaver, is found on page 417 (page 586 of original) of the Abstracts of Wills, Liber 27, Vol. VII, of the New York Historical Society Collections.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I, EPHRAIM HILDRETH, of Southampton, in Suffolk County, weaver. I direct all debts to be paid. 'I leave to my wife Martha the feather bed she now lies upon, with three coverlids, four pair of sheets, two pillows, bolster, and four pillow covers, and a pair of homespun common curtains, and a cow, and the use of my dwelling house, and such part of my lands as the Law allows.' I leave to my daughter, Abigail L'Hommedieu, L 15; To my daughter Sybil Foster, my loom and all my weaving tackling and reeds and geers. The rest of my movable estate I leave to my wife and three daughters, Abigail, Phebe, and Sybil. I make my two sons-in-law, Christopher Foster and Elias Foster, executors."

"Dated May 15, 1770, Witnesses, Timothy Pierson, Elias Cooper, blacksmith, Stephen Rogers. Proved, January 22, 1771.

"(Note.--Ephraim Hildreth was son of Joseph Hildreth. His gravestone in the North end burying ground in Southampton tells us that he died January 16, 1771, in the 83d year of his age. His first wife, Abigail, died March 21, 1737, in the 43d year of her age. His daughter Sybil, wife of Elias Foster, died May 13, 1793, in her 63d year. Her husband, Elias Foster, died March 21, 1784, aged 50. The homestead of Ephraim Hildreth was probably on the west side of First Neck Lane, about fifteen rods south of Hill street, and was owned for many years by the Pierson family, and now of late by Edward C. Reeves. Ephraim Hildreth owned much land, but sold most of it before his death. Among other tracts he owned was a lot of 12 acres, now the east part of the farm of Joshua Elliston. This he bought of Zebulon Howell in 1727, and sold it to John Bishop about 1760. He also owned the lot on the east corner of Cooper's Neck and Halsey's Neck lanes. Of the daughters, Phebe married Christopher Foster, Abigail married Joseph L'Hommedieu, and Sybil married Elias Foster. W.S.P.)

On Page 103 of Adams' History of the Town of Southampton is a picture of "The Old Hildreth House, Bridgehampton. (Now Torn Down." This is a very attractive old three story saltbox, with a well-sweep and cellar in front. It was James descendants who settled in Bridgehampton, which is very near Southampton and Sag Harbor. He also tells on page 182 of the British Major Cochrane in command when the British occupied this region during the Revolution, and whom everybody hated particularly:

Among local incidents, it is recalled that Maj. Cochrane once had a peaceable and inoffensive man, William Russell by name, tied up and whipped till the blood ran down to his feet, and this with no adequate provocation. (Howell His. p. 75. Pierson & Hildreth had a spider legged mill on the corner of Chas. S. Rogers lot by the Sagg schoolhouse. It was to the wheel of this mill that Russell was tied and 'Henry Squires grandmother was a girl and lived near the schoolhouse and saw the whipping. She said the blood was running down to Russell's heels.' C. H. Hildreth, News, Aug. 20, 1909.

"Again, speaking of the British, Howell says, "Cattle were wantonly carried off, forage seized without payment, loose property appropriated and even furniture in their dwellings demolished. They came to the house of Mr. Lemuel Pierson and turned him out. Against their orders, he was determined to carry off some of his furniture, and although they stood over him with drawn sword, he persisted and gained his point. At another time, they came to his house to secure any plunder that might offer itself. Mrs. Pierson was alone in the house with young children, but nothing daunted, met them at the door with a kettle of hot water and threatened to scald the first man who attempted to enter her doors; valor, quietly retreated.' A similar story is told of a woman of the Hildreth family on Mecox Road. (News, Jan. 21, 1910.)."

"Howell's History of Southampton says, p. 78: "This town also furnished four surgeons for the war of the Revolution, Henry White, Shadrack Hildreth, William Burnett, and Silas Halsey." On the muster rolls for the Suffolk Regiment 1715 were Joseph Lupton, Phebe Hildreth's great-grandfather, and his brother Thomas Lupton. And in Southampton Company 2, were her father Ephraim Hildreth, and his brother Jonathan (also Christopher and Daniell Foster.) Thomas Lupton Jr. is on the roll in 1758.

One of the Hildreths named C. H. Hildreth was an antiquarian and wrote a good deal on the early history of eastern Long Island. There is also a History of the United States by a Hildreth.

Hildreth sounds like a very ancient Anglo-Saxon name, and makes a good name for a girl. Samuel Foster's son, James Hedges Foster, named his daughter Hildreth Jane Foster. There is a book called "The Early Hildreths of New England," by Arthur Hildreth (Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., dated 1894.) According to this the Thomas Hildreth of Southampton was considered probably to be the brother of Richard Hildreth, b. 1605, whose grave inscription still exists in Chelmsford, Mass. Page 6 mentions that "we know, however, that the town of Southampton, on Long Island, was founded in 1640, by some forty families from Lynn," in this connection. Richard's sons were James, Ephraim, Joseph, Thomas and Isaac, and a daughter Persis. These are the same as the Long Island Hildreths, so it appears they are related. Richard was in Concord, Mass. in 1650. The name "Luther" also occurs in the Long Island Hildreth family around 1700, a son of John.

Of the Lupton family there is a Will which refers to Phebe Hildreth's great-grandfather Joseph, who is having some trouble with his nephew John. It is on page 178, Abstracts of Wills Vol. II, N. Y. Historical Society Collections.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, JOHN LUPTON, of the town of Southampton, in Suffolk County. I leave to my son John Lupton what I have given him by deed of gift, and is to stand fast forever. But what is here given him is on condition that he trouble not his uncle Joseph Lupton, contrary to his father's mind, and deeds of sale already made to my brother Joseph Lupton. I leave to my son John my land at Kelly's Pond, bounded west by the Haines land, and south by John Cook, east by the Hollow, and north by Kelly's Pond. I leave to my son Christopher my now dwelling house and home lot, as it is bounded west by John Cook, east by Highway, south by Commons, north by highway. I leave to my sons, Josiah and David, all that my land at Long Pong, bounded south by Jonathan Jagger, north by the Haineses, west by highway and east by the pond. And all my meadow at North Sea, on the south side bounded by the highway that goes on to the Island, bounded north by Joseph Lupton, east by the woods, west by water. To my two youngest daughters Sarah and Hannah Lupton, all movables, except cattle. To my oldest daughter Mary Culver, one cow. I leave to my wife the use of lands during her widowhood and the best room in the house and the leanto. I leave to my son Christopher, all lands laid out and now being laid out, and make him executor.

"Witnesses, Joseph Halsey, Matthew Lum, Christopher Foster. Proved, March 30, 1716."

This is very amusing about John Lupton's making trouble for his relatives. It seems that a strong litigious vein runs through the Lupton-Stanborough family. The wife of the John above was Hannah Stanborough, daughter of Peregrine. In the Town Records there are many cases where Alce Stanbrough is having lawsuits, the wife of Peregrine, even against her own son. Sometimes they are for slander and sometimes for little offenses of similar nature. She was a widow and ran her own affairs with a high hand.

Another of Phebe's great-grandmothers, Hannah Jessup, had a brother Thomas whose inventory in 1685 shows: "2 mares and 1 horse, L 7, 3 young horses L 3, Whale craft warps, irons, etc. L 2. 6 gallons of Rum, 18 shillings, negro man, L 24, total, L 182,17s.

The Jonas Bower family are also related to Phebe Hildreth, as the original Thomas Hildreth left his wife Hannah a widow so she married Jonas Bower. His Will dated Nov. 13, 1671 (page 22, Vol. I), says: "I leave it to my wife's liberty to pay to my son Jonathan his portion as she shall see meet. Leaves to wife Hannah use of house and land till son Johan comes of age. If he die under age, then to go to my son Isaac, etc. This refers to the Will of Jonas Bower. (Just below this in the book is listed "Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, heretofore Governor of these parts," who declared "Mrs. Judith Bayard, his widow and Relict to be his whole and sole executrix.")

THE HILDRETH FAMILY ASSOCIATION

There is a Hildreth Family Association, which puts out publications in the form of books. In 1935, Mrs. Arthur Anderson Prichard of Worcester, Mass., was secretary, and Charles E. Hildreth of Worcester was president. Reunions have been held about Sept. 12 since the 19th century, the first being in Boston 1893. The historian, Richard Hildreth, started collecting the family history and dues are collected to continue the work. Members include descendants of Thomas Hildreth of Long Island, though the relationship between him and Richard Hildreth, of Cambridge, Mass. 1643, has not been certainly determined, but they may have been brothers. The First Publication of the Association, p. 42, had a section on Thomas Hildreth of Long Island, d. 1657, by John Lyman Porter of Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas Hildreth is first mentioned Oct. 26, 1643, on the Southampton Town Records in Long Island and is "believed to have been born in or near the Parish of Gainford, county of Durham, England." Jonas Bower m. his widow, Hannah, and Thomas Hildreth had these children: Joseph m. Sept. 11, 1678, Hannah, Jessup, Hannah, no further record, James, whose son James m. Deborah ____ and had a family; Peter, whose son Peter had a family. "The names of seven of his grandsons and one great-grandson appear on the muster rolls of 1715... One grandson went in a party with Peter Stuyvesant... in an expedition in 1704 against a French privateer." Thomas had a famous controversy with Richard Smith, patentee of Smithtown later, and the Town records Oct. 26, 1643, show that he had to pay "unto Mr. Smith to the value of 3 pounds 12 shillings 4 pence to be payd unto him in English Wheate... Lynn was settled mostly by people from Salem and Charlestown...but we have found no Passenger List of that period (1630-40) giving the name of Hildreth or anything like it... In the parish of Gainford, county of Durham....are found the names of 52 Hildreths, beginning August 7, 1575, and ending June 2, 1782. Among them is a Thomas Hildreth, son of John, bapt. 5 May, 1611." However, the records show baptisms of Thomas' children from the year 1633 to 1650. There is an older Thomas bapt. 1585-6, but as Joseph of Southampton was said to be b. about 1657, he appears rather too old. And "two leaves from that Register are lost making a gap from the 20th of August to the 12th of January, 1605-6." He notes "from data we now have it seems reasonable to conclude that he and Richard came to New England together." P. 35 notes the seal or coat-of-arms of Richard on his will 1686: "an arequebuse or matchlock or flintlock, a crescent, dexter side, base; an urn on dexter side. On sinister side, a heart crossed by a line." This could be a merchant's seal, however." The names in the Gainford register are:Florence, Agnes, John, Margret, several Thomases, William, Nicholas, Marie, Ann, Mary, Raphe, Mark, George,Jenet, Richard, 1663, etc.

Our ancestry is given on p. 252, Third Publication, 1925, by Elizabeth F. Hildreth of Southampton, N.Y. as follows:

I. Thomas Hildreth d. 1657.

II. Joseph d. 1735, ch. Joseph b. 1679, July 27, d. young; Benjamin b. Sept. 22, 1681; Nathan b. Mar. 17, 1684-5; Ephraim b. 1689, Daniel, Jonathan, Joseph, John b. 1702 probably, d. Oct. 1, 1722. One record says he was b. 1700, d. Oct. 1, 1729, m. Phebe ____ and removed to Orange Co., N.Y. His wid. m. Jeremiah Culver, Jr.; Isaac.

III. EPHRAIM HILDRETH (Joseph^2 Thomas^1) b. 1689 at Southampton, d. Jan. 16, 1771, m. first Abigail Lupton, d. of Thos. and Mary. She wasb. 1695, d. Mar. 21, 1737. He must have m. a second time as probate records speak of his widow as "Martha." His house was still standing till recent years, and in the Fourth Publication are some beautiful old houses shown of Joseph and James Hildreth on Long Island. Ephraim's house had been "on the west side of First Neck Lane, a short distance from Hill Street." It later belonged to Timothy Pierson and to Edward Reeves son of Henry. Ephraim's ch. were Abigail m. Joseph L'Hommedieu; Sybil m. Elias Foster, she d. 1793, May 13, 63d yr; he d. Mr. 21, 1784, 50th yr.; and Phebe m. Christopher Foster.

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The Third Publication has an article on the origin of the Hildreths from letters from Jane Hildreth of London, a member of the Society of Genealogists, who lived at Golder's Green, London. Jane Hildreth wrote: "In my mind there is no doubt that our name is pure English or Saxon, arising from Hild (614-680), the Abbess of Whitby, and there is no need to search beyond this country. She was, as you know, called after the Saxon goddess of War, and the name is both masculine and feminine. I believe our name is a personal name and not a place name... Although there were no surnames in England before the eleventh century, this does not occur to me as an impediment to my theory." She believes "the family originated in County Durham where St. Hild lived for ten years before going to Whitby. Hild was b. AD 614, daughter of Hereric (nephew of Aedwin, King of Northumbria) and Bregusind. The Venerable Bede tells us that Hild with her father and mother were banished by Aedwin and found shelter at the court of Cerdic, British king of Elmete. At the age of thirty-three, Hild withdrew to the province of East Angles, desiring to become a nun. She intended to proceed later to a monastery in France, but at the end of a year she was recalled to Northumbria by Bishop Aidan (648 A.D.) and received from him land of one family on the north side of River Wear, where for one year she led a monastic life with few companions. Possibly the ancient church of St. Hild at S. Shields was a monument to Hild's earliest settlement." Quoting the Lives of British Saints, Miss Hildreth goes on: "From the banks of the Wear, the next migration in 649 was to Hartlepool. Hild was called to succeed Hein or Begu ....Under Hild's gentle rule of nine years, the house at Hartlepool became a centre of great fame and activity, to which Aidan and other religious constantly resorted. These men were so taken with her wisdom...that they visited her often... It seems evident that here Hild had under her rule men as well as women. Bede speaks of male students in the monastery of St. Hild... she was called to build or order a monastery in the place now called Whitby (Yorkshire) founded in 658." In 1833, Murray's Durham says the cemetery was discovered at Hartlepool. "Skeletons of females were found at a depth of 3 1/2 feet, lying in two rows, their heads upon flat stones as pillows, with larger stones above. Most of the stones bore crosses of different forms, inscribed in Runic and Saxon letters. One bearing an Alpha and Omega has the name 'Hildithryth,' another 'Hildigyth.'" Seven complete stones were preserved and one is in the British Museum. In the 9th century the Danes destroyed monasteries and Hartlepool is heard of no more. It was exposed on the coast.

Smith's Old Yorkshire has a portrait of St. Hild and says: "Such was her wisdom that not only all common people in their necessities, but even sometimes kings and princes sought council of her. The monastery at Whitby was, in fact, the great theological college of all England. Among Hild's pupils were five bishops... In this double community of men and women...she, by her instructions established justice, piety, charity, and all other virtues, but more particularly she taught them to maintain a perfect peace and charity, so that, after the example of the primitive church, no one was rich, and no one wanted, but all things were in common, and no one had any property. Hild's monastery was the cradle of English poetry in the person of Caedmon, one of the monks. At the great council of Whitby in 664, Hild held her own for Protestantism most strongly, and although the Roman Catholics prevailed, it is significant that she retained her position as Abbess of Whitby. The monastery was also a great school of medicine and place of healing.". Miss Hildreth wonders"whether it is possible that the influence of Hild's teaching...may be reckoned with in the departure of the Pilgrims...for New England.

G. Andrew Moriarty, a genealogist of Boston, told Miss Hildreth that Rev. Thomas Shepard was hounded out of E. Anglia by Laud and lived two years in Durham and "it was his influence which caused about thirty families from that county and Yorkshire to emigrate to New England, where they eventually settled at Cambridge." He found that Richard Hildreth was among those who came 1635 with Mr. Shepard to Boston, substantiating the belief he was from Darlington or Gainford.

THE FOUNDERS OF GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT

Of all the original settlements in the country, it is possible that Guilford retains more of its original tradition than any other, but also it has real vitality as a town with its roots in its own economic growth. It is possible there are more pre-Revolutionary houses here than in any other town and that more of the original families live in them than elsewhere. It is also possible that you can still find a few individuals of pure Guilford descent.

The founders of Guilford had in mind establishing their own Utopian commonwealth in their own way, and it was successful. It is possible that it was more successful than any other town, judging from the continuity and vitality of the community. There can be no doubt that the forefathers of Guilford loved their town and enjoyed every minute of their new experiment. Enough of the momentum of their endeavor remains to make Guilford still one of the most charming and delightful places to live of any in New England. Guilford has resisted becoming a suburb of New York or New Haven, while the other shore towns have lost much of their identity.

Guilford was the most exclusive Puritan settlement of any in New England, according to C. M. Andrews, in The Colonial Period of American History, p. 161: "Adopting a plantation covenant during the passage, just as the Pilgrims had done in Plymouth harbor, this noteworthy company, consisting very largely of young men, some unmarried, others with wives, children, and servants, soon left New Haven, as Prudden and Samuel Eaton were thinking of doing, to found an independent plantation of their own. They bought land of the Indians at Menuncatuck, which they found 'low, flat and moist, agreeable to their wishes,' and there they remained a self-sustaining community and an independent republic for four years. Unlike both New Haven and Milford, they confined political privileges not only to church members but to the members of their own particular church, thus creating the narrowest political franchise to be found anywhere in New England. This limitation was somewhat eased by a willingness to allow the nonfreemen or 'planters', as was done in both Massachusetts and New Haven, to take part in town meetings but not to vote for town officials. Their teacher under Whitfield was the same John Higginson who had been Lady Fenwick's chaplain at Saybrook. In their organization of government and in their management of town affairs, they followed very closely the New Haven model."

Andrews also says: "Stimulated by the example of Hooker, Cotton, and especially Davenport, the Rev. Henry Whitfield, who was a friend of Hooker and had given him shelter at his rectory at Ockley in Surrey, finding it impossible, with his growing nonconforming views, to remain longer in England, gathered about him a group of his own family, friends and parishioners, sold his property in Surrey, and prepared to migrate to America...He was intimate with Fenwick, who had gone home the year before and, wishing to return, joined the Whitfield group for the voyage. In this way Whitfield learned much about the country and was able to obtain from Fenwick permission to locate within the bounds of the territory given the Puritan lords and gentlemen by the Warwick deed, receiving later a grant from Fenwick of a piece of land to the west of Hammonasset... Fenwick and his wife aided the expedition, sharing the cost of both vessel and supplies. Embarking on a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, the name of which is not known, about May 20, 1639, this company set out for New Haven, on the first transatlantic voyage directly to a harbor on the northern shore of Long Island Sound."

A note says: "Besides Whitfield and others from Kent, Surrey, and Suffolk, there were on board Fenwick and his wife, Lady Alice Boteler, William Leete, who afterward became governor of Connecticut, Samuel Desborough, who laterreturned to England and rose to high office under Cromwell, and Davenport's youngson, who had been left behind with Lady Vere. A brief account of the voyage is given by Davenport in a letter to Lady Vere, Sept. 28, 1639, printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, IX, 149."

Thus we see that the founders of Guilford were the most Purist of the Puritans, and yet they formed first their civil Covenant on shipboard in 1639 and only later did they gather their church, in 1643, though they had their minister with them, the Rev. Henry Whitfield. The town records in the handwriting of Mr. Desborow for June, 1643, say: "A church was gathered at Guilford consisting of these 7 persons:--Mr. Henry Whitfield, Mr. John Higginson, Mr. Samuel Desborow,Mr. William Leete, Mr. Jacob Sheaffe, John Mepham and John Hoadley.

"The nineteenth day of the fourth moneth (June 29), 1643, the ffeoffees in trust for purchasing the plantation resigned up their right into the hands of the church, and theee foure of them, also w^{ch} were chosen to the exercise of civil power, did also expresse that their right and power for that worke was now terminated and ended, whereof notice being taken at the public meeting, it was further prpounded, agreed and concluded, that whereas, for the time past (while as yet there was no church gathered amongst us) we did choose out foure men to wit Robert Kitchel, William Chittenden, John Bishop and William Leete, into whose hands we did put full power and authority to act, order and dispatch all matters, respecting the publicke weale and civill government of this plantation, until a church was gathered amongst us... and the said foure men at this publicke meeting, having resigned up their trust, and power to the intent that all power and authority might be rightly settled within the church, as most safe and suitable for securing of those mayne ends w^{ch} wee p^{r}pounded to o^{r}selves in o^{r} coming hither and sitting downe together, namely that wee might settle and uphold all the ordinances of God in an explicit Congregational church way, wth most purity, peace and liberty, for the benefit both of o^{r}selves and our posterities after us. We do now therefore, all and every of us agree, order and conclude that only such planters, as are also members of the church here, shall bee, and bee called freemen, and that such freemen only shall have power to elect magistrates, Deputies and all other officers of public trust or authority in matters of importance, concerning either the civill officers or government here, from amongst themselves and not elsewhere... p^{r}vided that they bee yearly chosen...and p^{r}vided also that no lawes nor orders bee by them made, but before all the planters, then and there inhabiting and residing have had due warning and notice of their meeting."

The Guilford founders were true Covenanters in every respect and here the Congregational way found its pristine purity. The most interesting thing about the founding of the settlement was its covenant, which shows that they had the idea of a Christian socialist commonwealth as they used the expression which is the definition of this form of society: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor," while the definition of communism is, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." Guilford used the term "need." This is the earliest use of this phrase that can be traced, but of course it is found in Acts II of the Bible in content, if not in phraseology, where the early Christians founded their church on the same idea. The Puritan idea was to get back to the purity of the primitive church, and they were strong for the social group and against any individualist deviations. Their social and church unit was founded upon voluntary covenant of one man with another. Only in New England was this idea of the church and social group covenant carried out in the congregational way. It is also interesting to note that the nucleus of the group was the number seven, which is the number used by cooperative groups and other semi-socialist attempts. P. 35, of Steiner's History of Guilford says"Davenport, four years earlier" invented the 7.

COVENANT

"We whose names are here underwritten, intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and if it may be, in the southerly part about Quinnipiack, do faithfully promise each, for ourselves and our families and those that belong to us, that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one entire plantation and be helpful each to the other in any common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require, and we promise not to desert or leave each other or the plantation, but with the consent of the rest, or the greater part of the company who have gathered into this engagement. As to our gathering together in a church way and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves, until such time, as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation. In witness whereof we subscribe our names, this first of June, 1639.

Robert Kitchel
John Bishop
Francis Bushnell
William Chittenden
Wm. Leete
Thomas Jones
John Jordan
Wm. Stone
John Hoadley
John Stone
William Plane
Richard Guttridge
John Housegoe
Wm. Dudley
John Permely
John Mepham
Thomas Norton
Abraham Cruttenden
Francis Chatfield
Wm. Halle
Thomas Naish
Henry Kingsnoth
Henry Doude
Thomas Cooke
Henry Whitfield"

Samuel Disborough, the first magistrate, was not quite twenty, so he did not sign. They were all very young men, coming to a new world to build a new society in their own pattern. Winthrop says "they intended their own peculiar government." They did not propose to be under New Haven or any other jurisdiction, and remained independent until measures of public safety required joining.

You will still find descendants of the above living in Guilford and Madison, such as the Chittendens, Leetes, Stones, Dudleys, Parmelees, Nortons, Dowds. Other early settlers who have descendants here still are the Evarts, Fields, Rossiters, Scrantons, Cramptons, Hubbards, Meigs, Mungers, etc.

There are instances in the town records where the inhabitants demanded help from the community according to "their need," and objected if it were not forthcoming as promised.

In England Whitfield's home was a refuge for such men as Cotton, Hooker, Goodwin, Nye, Davenport and others in time of need to escape the authorities. He lived at Ockley in Surrey.

We find the early Guilford tradition still alive in the time of the regicides and the Leete cellar in Guilford still exists called the "Regicides cellar." "Prest. Stiles says the Judges were twice in Guilford... The Governor's house was situated on the eastern bank of the rivulet (West River) that passes through Guilford. He had a store on the bank a few rods from his house and under it a cellar, remaining to this day... It is...still in the general and concurrent tradition at Guilford, that the Judges were concealed and lodged in this cellar several nights... Dr. Stiles thinks they may also have been concealed at Dr. Rossiter's, because, on May 7, 1662, at General Court, mention is made of charges due him "about the Colonels."

Guilford had 2846 inhabitants in 1774, and "The greater part of the population entered heartily into the great struggle for independence and the Tories were a small though troublesome minority." (Steiner's History of Guilford and Madison,Conn.p425.)

In his book The Colonial Period of American History, C. M. Andrews says: "There seems to have been neither great wealth nor extreme poverty among the people at large, though there were men in Hartford who possessed goodly estates in England or who brought a measure of wealth, either in money or goods, with them into the colony. Pynchon of Springfield owned many houses and lands in the parishes of Writtle and Widford in Essex; Edward Hopkins was a wealthy man; the Eatons of New Haven were men of property before they left England; and Hopkins bequeathed money for educational purposes in the colony... Both Haynes and Wyllys were rich and spent money subduing the wilderness and building houses, Wylly's mansion being one of the finest, if not the finest at that time in New England." (p. 126.)

"Wild animals were dangerous and continued to be so thoughout the century. The gray wolf was a...constant threat to the lives of the planters and the peace of the plantations. Less common were bears, panthers and lynxes... Beaver were everywhere and 'beaver brooke' and 'beaver meadows' are still so called in local nomenclature. The red fox....otters, fishers, martens, mink, wolverines, and skunks (Indian 'sequanku'), muskrats (Indian 'musquash'), Norway or wharf rats--all abounded. Moose, too, raccoon (from which coon caps were made), squirrele, woodchucks were everywhere." (p. 127.)

John Winthrop, Jr. is described on p. 130. It says he remained in Saybrook but a year then returned to England "but soon came back to America, sailing for Boston in 1643, with the idea of promoting an iron-work in Massachusetts in conjunction with Dr. Robert Child, the remonstrant."(He was connected with Wm. Vassall &c.) This was unsuccessful to he was granted Fisher's Island. He was elected governor of Connecticut1657, and accepted joining this territory. In 1651 he became a freeman of Connecticut.

After the Restoration in 1660, "many of those in England friendly to the Puritan cause in New England were either, dead, in poor, health, in retirement or condealment, or in prison, there were a few upon whom the colony believed it might call in this emergency. Among them were the Earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain, who had married as his second wife the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, was connected with the Essex group, and felt strongly inclined toward the Puritan party... Lord Saye and Sele, lord privy seal... Lord Brooke, the son of the grantee." (p. 131.) Winthrop was sent to England to take care of affairs. While there he found Saye and Sele too ill to help, but "he renewed his friendship with William Jessop, former secretary of the grantees and for many years identified with Puritan enterprises... Jessup had been the secretary of the Providence Comapny, of the lords and gentlemen, of the Warwick commission, and later clerk of the Council of State under the Commonwealth, in daily contact with Milton. He died in 1675." "Winthrop realized that his path to success was not to be without obstacles. In England the Puritan cause was not in favor and the Puritan colonies also had many enemies in America. The spokesman of these was Samuel Maverick, who had the ear of Clarendon..."

Page 141 says, "WilliamHooke in his letter of February, 1663, to John Davenport, his former coadjutor in the New Haven Church, speaks of spending a forenoon 'with Mr. Winthrop, Major Tomson (who hath bought Mr. Whitfield's house and land at Gilford), also Captaine (John) Scott of Long Island, and Mr. Nath. Whitfield, in debating the business of your colony... (Hooke was in hiding.)" The Major Thompson was brother of Maurice, a merchant widely engaged in colonial trade. Apparently in Connecticut they paid little attention to Winthrop though he was honored in England and this "is characteristic of the Connecticut Puritan's political philosophy, which subordinated the individual to the greater welfare of the community... at home, among his fellow Puritans at Hartford, he was merely one man among the others. The magistrates ignored hisopinions..."

3. A TRIP TO LONG ISLAND--1950

During the New Year holidays of 1950-51, I drove to Easthampton and Southampton and Montauk on the end of Long Island and took some photographs of the old Foster and Hedges houses, though they did not turn out very well as it was rainy and my brother took my Leica and has not returned it, so I used a poor camera.

Southampton is about 100 miles from New York and it is now a big summer resort, with scarcely anything left of the ancient times. I took a photograph of the house built in 1690 or so by Joseph Foster, our ancestor, on the original homelot of Christopher Foster. It is now the D.A.R. House and is just opposite the "Hollyhocks". It has white trim and many buildings added to the back with a portice on the front, and dormers. During the summers, the D.A.R. sometimes rents it to make money for the chapter. It is quite large and must have at least 20 rooms.

I also took a photograph of the house where Julius Foster lived in Southampton, which is at the end of Wickapogue Lane about a mile out of town. Julius sold it to Jesse Fowler's family, I was told by L. H. Fowler, who lives there now, and he said it has been remodelled several times. The house is very pleasant, colonial type with shutters, with a porch built across the front and side with columns. Next to it is a small farmhouse which looks as if it had been slaves' quarters--we know that Julius and his brother Paul kept slaves, from the letters which Julius and Paul and their families wrote to Julius Foster in New Jersey, which the Bayhead Fosters still have. They manumitted their slave, as is shown in the town records. This is the place owned by Daniel Foster after he moved from the original house now the D.A.R. House. It is undoubtedly the house where his son Christopher lived and his son, Luther, as the records by Pelleatreau state that Julius and Paul lived in the old "Daniel Foster" house. Hence Luther Foster probably lived there at the time he left Southampton in 1790. The farm is a very prosperous potato farm, in a level, fertile plain. Fowler's son lives next door, which was also owned by the Fosters, Mr. Fowler told me, and is part of the farm. L. H. Fowler told me that there had been an old house near his son's present house which burned down a long time ago, and that his grandfather bought the place from the Fosters and Jeter White. He said that he is 65 and there had been no Fosters of this family in Southampton that he knew of while he was alive, though he remembered Julius Foster's name. He said that he now has 240 acres, which is very large for Long Island. He said there was a Benjamin

Foster on the Bridgehampton Road, whose son was Road Commissioner awhile. Mrs. Fowler said Mrs. Frank Corwith, is still alive, the daughter of Edward Foster and lives on Elm Street. Her sister, Mrs. Ellsworth owns the Corwith Pharmacy and is still alive. I did not have time to see anyone, however. Richard Foster's antique shop "The Old Barn was closed for the winter, I noticed.

Just beyond the Joseph Foster house (the D.A.R. house now) is the ocean, which has wonderful rolling surf. There is a Yacht Club there (or some kind of beach club), and magnificent white sand. At times the surf here is very high as it is on the Atlantic. Nearby are many duck farms, for this region is famous for is "Long Island duckling," though most of the area is summer resort. The farms look prosperous, with big houses and green fields. The weather there is much warmer than on the other shore of Long Island where I live now.

We also drove almost to the end of Montauk, the extreme point of Long Island, which is a flat, sandy region, with some rises here and there, very like Nantucket in some ways. It has been made into a state park most of the way. Here the Easthampton people had their "pasture common" for sheep for many years.

Easthampton is one of the most charming villages I have ever seen--at least the original part of the town around the old pond is. On one side is John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet, Home," a beautiful saltbox, which is opposite the original William Hedges homelot. The "Old Hedges House" is now the "Hedges Inn," open only in summer, and it is at the top of the town pond--this is William Hedges original homelot, Mr. Pennypacker told me, though they said nothing remains of the original house but perhaps an old building in the back. It was owned by John Hedges until fifteen years ago, but he died, and remained in the family until then. He might have been Ruth Hedges' close relative as this name is in her family--and the names were kept very straight in these places. I noticed that the old tombstone of "John Hedges", Ruth's grandfather, had been recently replaced and re-chiseled, so that some-one alive recently must have taken an interest in it.

The "Hedges Inn," is four stories with a porch across the front and two dormers at the edge of the room. It is white with shutters and a picket fence. It is situated right at the turn of the main highway to the town, so that you would run into its gate if you did not turn sharply--something which a car had just done as the gate had been crashed into by accident.

The town pond is in the middle of main street, which is a mile long, though the pond is only a little one. The ancient cemetery is built on the side of the pond on a little rise and it is very easy to find Ruth Hedges' grandfather and brother and others there. There are three headstones in a row--a new white one reads "In memory of Mr. John Hedges who died March 12th 1786 in the 86th year of his age." The footstone next is marked D. H. Beside the white stone with square top are two others with oval tops. One is "In memory of Elizabeth the wife of John Hedges who died April the 18th A.D. 1772 in the 69th year of her age." Another is "In memory of Josiah Hedges who died July 26th A.D. 1767 in the 41st year of his age"--this is the father of Ruth Hedges who married Luther Foster. Another is for her brother: "In memory of

John son of Mr. Josiah and Mrs. Mary Hedges; who died August 28th 1778 aged 12 years." This cemetery lot is almost to the picket fence and not far from "Home, Sweet, Home." Just beyond it a little is the little old house situated on the lot where it is said the first meeting house was built. Hence this cemetery must originally have been part of the first meeting house lot. Mr. Hedges told me he thought Stephen Hedges, an earlier ancestor, must have been buried out of the town in another cemetery at Sagaponack. The cemetery by the pond is called the "South End Cemetery" where Ruth's relatives are buried, Their headstones are in the middle of the cemetery near the head of the pond, Section C. Another Josiah Hedges is listed in the Epitaphs in the Easthampton Library as dying 1769, but is buried in another place. A Stephen is listed as buried in Bridgehampton.

The oldest tomb is that of Lyon Gardiner who lived in Easthampton but owned Gardiner's Island. He had a Gothic square sarcophagus above ground, but the body is said to have been moved to his island at some time. The Hedges tombstones are like most of the others "greystone brown and slate" as the list calls them.

Also on the main street is the Clinton Academy built in 1784. It is possible Ruth Hedges went to school there. There are several old windmills there also, used for power in old times.

The new library is run by Mrs. Morton Pennypacker, whose husband owns the "Pennypacker Collection" of historical books and manuscripts. Their house is a few doors from the library on the main street near the pond. This is the Pennypacker family from Pennsylvania. The wife is a Hedges and her brother lives with them. He has a strong, handsome face and is in his eighties--very tall and well-built. They told me he was a "typical Hedges". He is quiet, reserved and stern-looking, a "Yankee" type. They told me no one was doing the Hedges genealogy and that they wanted manuscripts for the Easthampton Library from anyone of the family. Mr. Pennypacker said the Hedges were known as special types and were chiefly "only interested in the Hedges," and very close to each other, not liking any other kind of people very well. Their closest relatives seem to be the Fosters who are very propperous farmers in a nearby place, Bridgehampton--Charles Foster and Everett Foster, whose grandfather was Clifford Foster. (I think these are not of the Luther branch, but of the ones now living in Southampton--the John Foster branch originally.) They are now about 45 years old they said. They showed me their family albums and said the Hedges have blue eyes and are tall healthy and live a long time. They are Republicans, they said, and not interested in politics much. They told me they did not know of any Hedges of the Ruth Hedges branch now living there or nearby; there might be some, however. Mrs. Pennypacker looked up Josiah Hedges and found that one of this name had been constable in 1757, and town trustee and surveyor of the highways in 1761 and 1764, and also "sheep pounder". Some references in the town records were pages 46, 192, 197, 200, 206, 207, 265, 276, 284, 287. Mrs. Pennypacker was quiet and mild, with ginger hair and blue eyes and said she was not like the "Hedges" but like her mother's family. Her family had formerly lived at Sagaponach or some such place outside Easthampton and moved into town. I think these are almost the last Hedges there so far as I could tell--as I remember it. There were

28 Hedges listed in the Suffolk County telephone book, however, but only two listed in Easthampton--Kenneth Hedges, on Toylesome Lane, and S. C. Hedges on Main Street. Most of them are in Bridgehampton, which is nearby, a farming area.

One photograph they showed me of their grandfather Hedges on the farm nearby was very handsome and looked so much like Lincoln that they put a picture of Lincoln in the album beside him to show the resemblance.

There are 79 Fosters listed in the Suffolk County telephone book. There is an inn "Foster House" in Sayville not near Easthampton. A Ruth Stratton lives in Easthampton on Pantigo Lane, and there are 9 Strattons in the phone book.

Mr. Pennypacker told me that they had discovered the reason why Southampton had been given this name: it was because the founder, Howell, had a grandmother named Hampton and wanted the two towns named for her. He was the chief proprietor. Originally, Easthampton had been named "Maidstone" for the town in Kent where many of them came from, but this was changed. Easthampton, Southampton and Southold were the three towns originally banded together in the 17th century, and are still quite close.

They told me Mrs. Christian Finne at Amagansett was writing a history of Easthampton and of the Gardiners there, and knew about the earliest history.

They said the Hedges had no coat of arms but used that of the Gardiners as they were intermarried in the early time. They found that William Hedges' wife was named Rose but did not know of which family she came--this refers to the founder of the town.

They said the Hedges were related to John Howard Payne who wrote "Home, Sweet, Home" and lived in Easthampton with his family. His mother was an Isaacs named Sarah Isaacs born 1758, who married William Payne. The grandfather was Aaron Isaacs born 1723, who married MARY HEDGES about 1750, daughter of John Hedges and Elizabeth Talmadge Hedges. The great-grandfather was John Hedges born 1702 who married Elizabeth Talmage in 1723; her great grandfather was John Hedges born 1670 who married Ruth Stratton.

John Howard Payne was, therefore, related to Ruth Hedges as follows:

1. William Hedges and wife Rose.
2. Stephen Hedges.
3. John Hedges and wife Ruth Stratton.
4. John Hedges born 1701-2, and wife Elizabeth Talmage (married 1723)
5. Josiah Hedges bapt. 1723 (father of Ruth Hedges who married Luther Foster), and brother of Mary Hedges, baptized October 11, 1730, who married Aaron Isaacs, he born 1723.
6. Sarah Isaacs, daughter of the above, born 1758, who married William Payne (I think he taught at the Clinton Academy); their son being John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet, Home."

Therefore, John Howard Payne was Ruth Hedges Foster's second cousin, the son of her first cousin, Sarah Isaacs. They had common great-grandparents.

The old house "Home, Sweet, Home," may have been a Hedges house, but I don't know who owned it--it is a very old house. John Howard Payne's mother was the niece of Josiah Hedges, Ruth Hedges Foster's father.

I received a letter in 1948 from Nellie M. Hedges of Bridgehampton, who sent me her genealogy as follows:

"HEDGES GENEALOGY (1649-1942) compiled by Stephen Hedges (8)

William Hedges (1) settled in Easthampton about 1649, died about 1674.

Stephen Hedges (2) died July 7, 1732, 99 yrs. 6 mos. of age.

Daniel Hedges (3) died Mar. 15, 1732, 89 yrs. of age.

Daniel Hedges (4) died April 12, 1766, aged 58 years.

Stephen Hedges (5) married a sister of Aaron Burr. After her death, he married Phoebe Dayton of Easthampton and had sons Stephen (6) and Jared (6).

Jared Hedges (6) died Nov. 2, 1862, aged 92 years. Married Ruth Norris. Had children Robert, Dayton, John, Charity and Charles (7).

Robert Hedges (7) died May 23, 1892, aged 83 yrs. Married Phoebe Parker who died 1883 aged 66 yrs.; children James M., Robert L., and Sam'l P., and Stephen, the writer hereof.

James M. Hedges (8) died 1910 aged 74 yrs. married Emily Edwards who died in 1928; had daughter, Nellie M., now living.

Robert L. Hedges (8) died 1922 aged 81 years. Married Mary F. Fordham, died 1928, had son William F. now deceased.

Samuel P. Hedges (8) died 1927, aged 81 yrs. married Mary B. Smith who died age 62. Married Katharine Chester (died 1947). Children Addie P., S. Frank, and Edna by 1st wife.

Stephen Hedges now living aged 94. Married Mary E. Lister who died 1915, aged 66 yrs. (Stephen Hedges died May 24, 1942).

S. Frank Hedges (9) married Emma Goosey and has Daughter Marion (10)

Addie P. Hedges (9) married I. C. Wells and have children Harold, Edythe.

Harold Wells (10) married Marie Bronson.

Edythe Wells (10) married Merrill Price; have children Ann and Joan (11)

(NOTE: (by Stephen Hedges)--Aaron Burr was Vice-Pres't of the United States, 1801-1805. Afterwards he fought a duel with the illustrious statesman, Alexander Hamilton, which resulted in the death of Hamilton)

Page 24.

[illegible] [illegible] Isaacs. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (8)

Williams, Nathan (7) [illegible] 1862, [illegible] 1864,

[illegible] 27, 1862, [illegible] of age.

[illegible] (7) [illegible]

[illegible] (7) [illegible] 1864, [illegible]

[illegible] (7) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In Easthampton I stayed at the "1770 House", a quaint hotel, which was the Jonathan Dayton house originally and also owned by the Fithians. The house may be one owned by some Daytons related to Ruth Hedges as she named her children "Phoebe Dayton Foster," and her sister of Montague, N.J., named her only child, Mary Dayton Foster.

Nellie M. Hedges sent me a copy of the Easthampton Star Feb. 20, 1941, with the following:

"Poems by Stephen Hedges

"Stephen Hedges of Sagaponack is 93 and began to write poems two years ago. The Star has just been privileged to read a typed collection of Mr. Hedges verse, for which he wrote, April 11, 1939, the following preface:

"PREFACE. Throughout my life I have always had a fondness for poetry. My early life, however, was so engrossed with the cares and duties of my everyday work that I had little time for anything else. Now, at the age of 91, I am not good for much else but writing, and not very good at that. I am sure, however, that the reader will not expect as much from a graduate of the little red school house as from William Shakespeare or Robert Burns."

Many are purely personal, written for members of his family or close friends on special occasions. Others are of general interest; some of them hymns. We will publish some of Mr. Hedges' poems from time to time. Today we publish:

"PAST AND PRESENT.

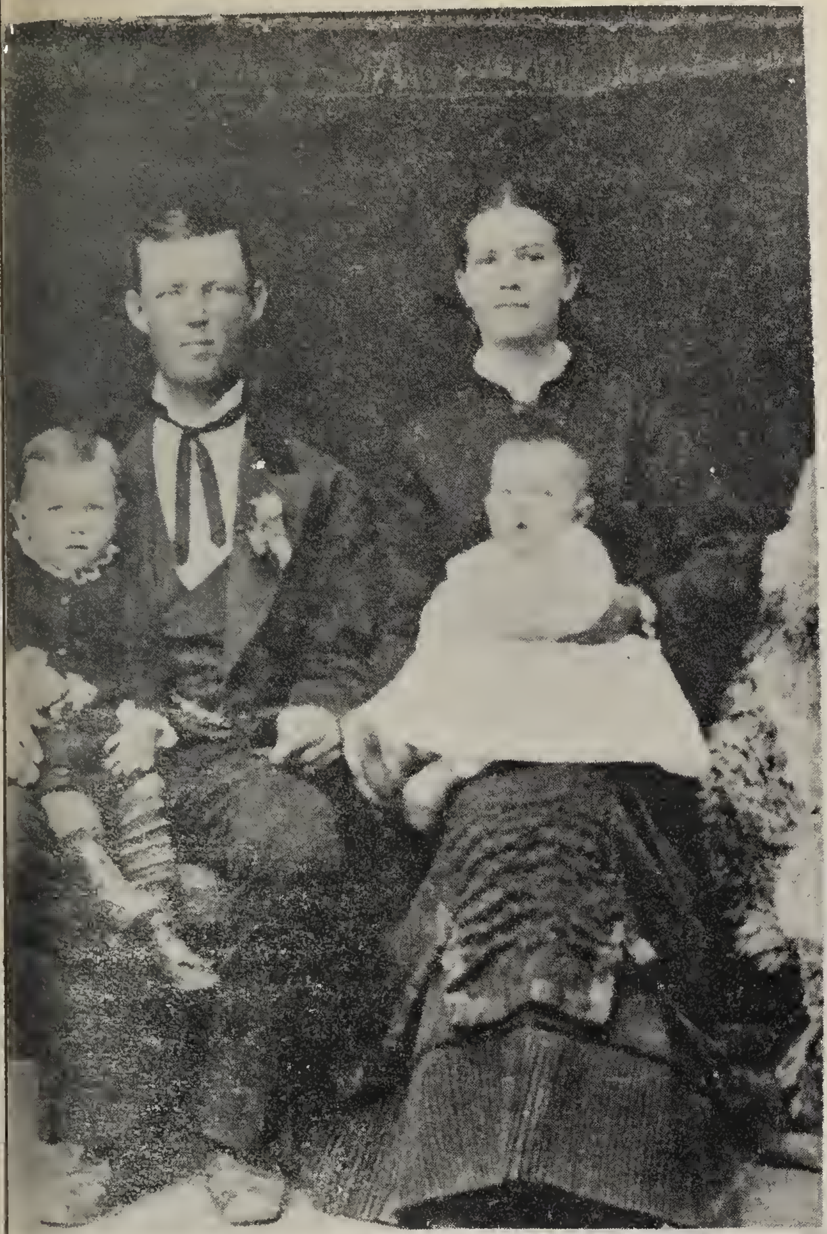
"The history of my early home
To me is keenly felt,
To know within its humble walls
My great-grandfather dwelt.

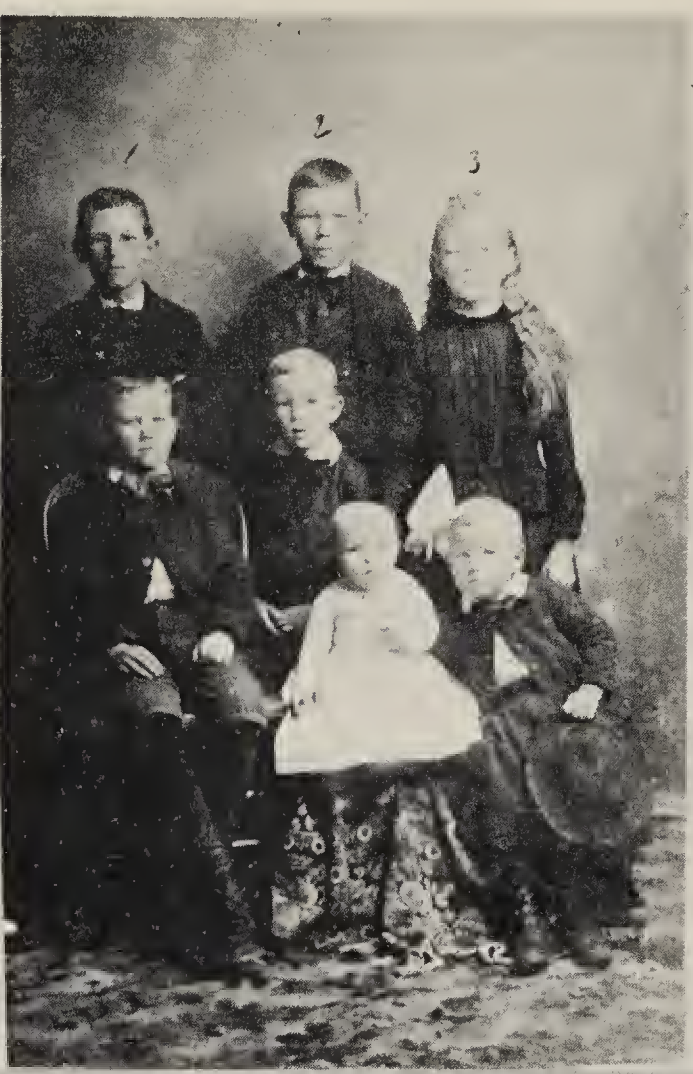
His sons are scattered far and wide
O'er many lands and seas,
Some till the soil from morn 'til night
While others live at ease.

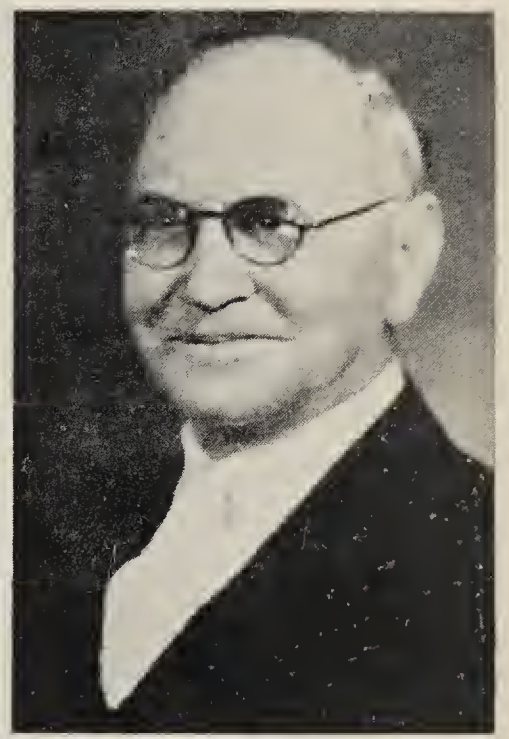
Some sail upon the briny deep
In search of fame and gold,
Their lives are filled with incidents
That frequently are told.

Wherever their lot is cast,
Either on sea or land,
They trim their sails to every breeze
And do the best they can.

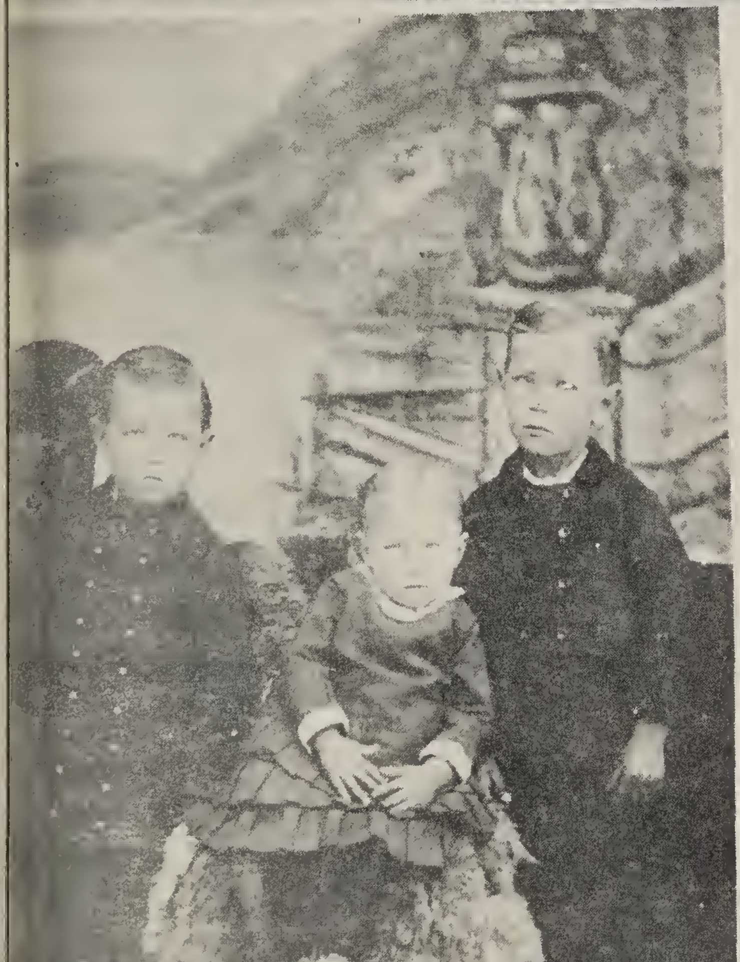
April 20, 1935."

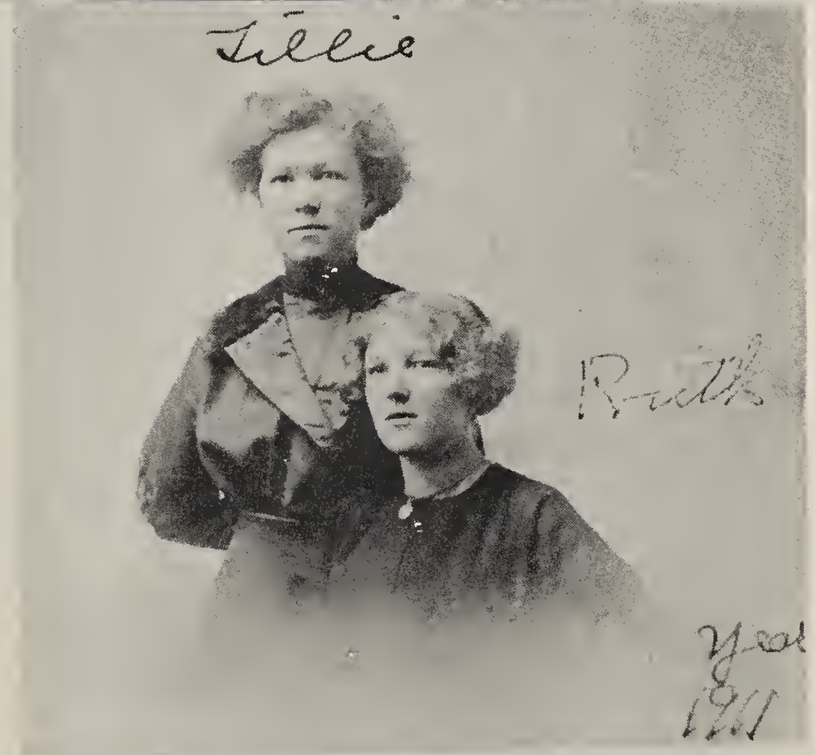






William A. Moody





1. Top Left to Right, Solon Foster Jr. with Junius and Sarah Margaret Moody Foster with John.
2. Children of Sarah Margaret Moody & Solon Foster Jr. 1. John 2. Junius 3. Matilda 4. Edgar 5. Joseph 6. George 7. Ruth (baby).
3. William A. Moody, son of William Moody & Betty Damron.
4. Bottom Left to Right, John, Matilda, Junius, children of Sarah Margaret Moody & Solon Foster Jr.
5. Matilda & Ruth daughters of Sarah Margaret Moody & Solon Foster Jr.

By Helen Foster Snow
Mungertown Road
Madison, Connecticut

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY

PART THREE: THE LUTHER FOSTER BRANCH, 1770-1846, OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY

Page

LUTHER FOSTER AND RUTH HEDGES, 1770-1846 1

1. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. 12
2. THE HEDGES OF EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. 17
3. MIGRATION TO THE BANKS OF THE DELAWARE. 37
    (1) The Julius Foster Family of Montague, New Jersey--The Armstrongs.
4. ON THE SUSQUEHANNA: OWEGO AND DANBY, NEW YORK. 55
5. THE OLD FARM ON THE HILL, WARSAW, NEW YORK. 57
    (1) Old Foster Family Letters.
6. THE WARSAW FOSTERS. 80
    (1) A Trip to Warsaw, New York, 1947.
    (2) Eighty-Nine Years, by Floyd J. Bartlett.

Copies of this may be obtained from the Foster Family Association, Mrs. David Monroe Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, 2513 Monogram Avenue, Long Beach 15, California. Price $4.15

THE LUTHER FOSTER BRANCH 1770-1846
OF
THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY

On June 17, 1635, Christopher Foster, his wife, Frances Stevens Foster, and three children, Rebecca, age five, Nathaniel, age two, and John, age one, embarked from England on the ship "Abigail." On the ship's list, Christopher's age is given as thirty-two, Frances' as twenty-five; their residence being at Ewell, Surrey County, England. This is a village near Spsom Dwons and only a few miles from London. Christopher's name is on the list of freemen in Boston dated April 17, 1637, and that same year he was living in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was alloted sixty acres of land and later had a house on Nahant Street. (See Lewis' History of Lynn.) He then went to Southampton, Long Island, where in October 1650, he was elected "townesman," and was one of the forty-one proprietors. He was also "towne constable" and there are several entries about him and his sons in the Southampton Town Records, where his signature is shown on page 108. (See also Howell's History of Southampton.) The "Foster Genealogy", by F. C. Pierce, has a record of this family up to 1899 (pp. 877-919), in one chapter called "The Long Island Foster Family."

The following is the line of descent from Christopher to Luther, who died in 1846:

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, born in England about 1603, died in Southampton, Long Island, 1687, age 84. He married FRANCES STEVENS, born in England July, 1610. The children of Christopher Foster were:

(?) George,* who lived in Plymouth and Lynn, Massachusetts. F. C. Pierce says, "Christopher was the father of George, who came to America the year before his parents." George left descendants but no record of them is known since about 1780, when several were in Warwick and East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Rebecca, born in Ewell, England, 1630, baptized March 5. There is no record after her arrival on the ship in 1635.

Nathaniel, born in Ewell, England, 1632 and baptised May 4, went to Southampton with his father and later to Huntington, Long Island. He had a son Nathaniel and one Samuel, but no further record of this branch has been traced.

* Note: If George were the son of Christopher, it must have been by a first wife, as we have the record of the marriage with Frances Stevens 26 Dec. 1628, too late for George to be her son.

John, born in Ewell, England 1634, baptised May 8, lived in Southampton and left a long line of descendants there, in Connecticut, and elsewhere. Walter N. Foster of Wapping, Conn. is one.

Benjamin, who died in 1704 or 1705, lived in Southampton and left only a few descendants; one line lived in Southampton until recently, while another was in Montrose, Pennsylvania, from which place one son (William Cooper b. 1834) went to Owego, New York, and another (Henry Cooke Foster b. 1839) to Chicago.

Hannah, sixth child of Christopher Foster, married Daniel Sayre, but no further record of her descendants has been traced. Howell's History of Southampton p. 377, says: "Daniel (Sayre) of North End and afterward of Bridgehampton, d. 1707, m. 1st, Hannah, d. of Christopher Foster, and 2d Sarah ________, and had ch. Daniel b. 1666 (this was Capt. Daniel Sayre of Sag Harbor), Samuel, d. before 1707, and left ch. Joseph, Ephraim, Nathan, Hannah, w. of Josiah Topping and David." Daniel was the son of Thomas Sayre born about 1590, who came from Bedfordshire.

Joseph, born in 1638 probably at Lynn, Massachusetts, died January 30, 1708. He lived in Southampton, Long Island, and was the heir of Christopher. About 1690 he built the "old Foster house" still standing on South Main Street.

Sarah, married Samuel Johnes, son of Edward Johnes (who came from England in 1629, and died between 1653 and 1657), who had one other son Edward, born about 1650. The Johnes of Southampton are chiefly descended from Sarah Foster, as her husband's brother, Edward, went to Easthampton. Sarah Foster died Oct. 3, 1692, and left a son Samuel, born 1673, who became a Deacon, died 1760, and left a long line of descendants. (Deacon Samuel Sayre's oldest son, Samuel Sayre, married a distant cousin of his grandmother's, Sarah Foster Johnes, named Hannah Foster, on October 20, 1715, and this pair left another large Johnes family. F. C. Pierce has this combination mixed up in his account.)

II. JOSEPH FOSTER, born in 1638, died January 30, 1708, was the great-grandfather of Luther Foster. He lived in Southampton, Long Island, and was the heir of his father. About 1690, on the old home lot given to Christopher in 1651, Joseph built the "old Foster house" still standing on South Main Street, where our branch of the family lived. Joseph's wife was named ABIGAIL, but her surname is not known. They had seven sons and two daughters, but only Joseph and Daniel founded families, aside from the daughters.

Joseph, born 1665, died 1704, lived in Southampton, where his son Josiah also lived. Josiah's four sons went to Ridgefield, Conn., leaving descendants in Danbury, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Redding, East Norwalk, and New Haven, Connecticut. Others lived in New York--in Malta, Rochester, Buffalo, New Hartford, Litchfield, Oneida, Utica, Vernon and Southeast, N. Y. Joseph's other son,

Christopher, born about 1700, went to Southold, L. I. and his descendants went to Madison, Conn. where one still remains, Herbert Foster Knowles, who is President of the Madison Historical Society and a music teacher.

Christopher, born 1668, died 1748, was Town Clerk in Southampton for many years, from about 1712 to the time of his death. He left only two daughters; one, Abigail married David Haines and the other Hannah married Samuel Johnes.

DANIEL, born 1676, died Nov. 5, 1744, was the ancestor of Luther Foster.

Nathan, lived in Elizabeth, N. J.; no further record.

Jeremiah, died 1732; no further record.

Peter. No further record.

Damaris, married Jeremiah Culver on Dec. 9, 1714. His ancestor was Edward Culver of Dedham, Mass. and Southampton, L.I.

Penelope. No further record.

Obadiah. No further record, aside from the fact that he shared in his father's estate.

III. DANIEL FOSTER, born in 1676, Died November 5, 1744. He lived in Southampton and all nine of his children were born there. On May 23, 1710, he married LYDIA WOOD of Southampton, and had the following children:

Jonas, born June 25, 1711, had four sons and no daughters. Jediah's family founded Palmyra, New York. Wakeman lived near Southampton, at Canoe Place, and his descendants continued to live in that region. A genealogy of this family exists, called "A Family Record of Long Island, by Alonzo Foster, 1895.

Lydia, born April 30, 1713. No further record.

Mehitabel, born January 24, 1715, married a Campfield.

Abigail, born October 8, 1719. No further record.

Phoebe, born September 27, 1724, married Abner Reeve of Brattleboro, Vermont.

CHRISTOPHER, born February 23, 1727. This was the ancestor of Luther.

Obadiah. No further record.

Daniel, born March 22, 1722, lived in Southampton. He was a Deacon and a farmer. He married Temperance Halsey, and had two sons. Rufus, born 1761, lived at Quogue, Long Island, and his son Herman Daggett Foster lived at Riverhead nearby where descendants remained until recently.

Peter. (Peter is mentioned in Deacon Daniel's Will as a brother, but there is no further record.)

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, born February 23, 1727, no certain record of his death. He lived in Southampton, Long Island, where all his children were born, possibly in the "old Foster house" as he owned this in 1768. He married Phoebe Hildreth of Southampton on March 30, 1756, and had the following children:

Obadiah, born April 14, 1761, married Phoebe Ludlow on April 26, 1799.

Jabez, born April 27, 1763. No further record.

Julius, born Feb. 5, 1765, married Elizabeth Hedges (who was born Oct. 15, 1764, and died June 29, 1828) and went to Montague, N. J. where descendants of his only child, Mary Dayton Foster (Mrs. James Britton Armstrong), still live on his old homestead. She had 14 children.

Paul, born February 17, 1768, married Hannah Ludlow, Nov. 18, 1802, and lived in Southampton as did his great-grandsons, William b. 1869 and Julius b. 1871.

LUTHER, born Sept. 10, 1770, died November 16, 1846. He married Ruth Hedges and had thirteen children.

Perhaps others.

V. LUTHER FOSTER was born September 10, 1770, in Southampton, Long Island, and on March 9, 1791, married Ruth Hedges of Easthampton, Long Island, who was born March 29, 1767, and died in Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, March 7, 1860, age 93. Luther died in Warsaw November 16, 1846, age 76. Luther and his brother Julius went to the banks of the Delaware River in 1791, where Julius stayed until his death, but Luther left seven years later and went to Owego, Tioga County, N. Y. and to Danby, N. Y. In 1823 he took his family to Warsaw, where he bought a large farm three and a half miles from the town on the Wethersfield Road. Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges had thirteen children:

1. Ruth Hedges Foster, born June 18, 1792, died June 27, 1792, at Montague, N. J.

2. Silas Howell Foster, born July 28, 1793, died December 1, 1846, at Warsaw, N. Y., age 54. On April 30, 1818, he married Fanny Smith, who was born August 16, 1802, and died July 24, 1880. They had eight daughters and one son. Silas was a cabinet-maker and lived in Warsaw, N. Y. (For information address Hetty Grace Wheeler (Mrs. A. Nelson Burton), Cherry Valley, Illinois.)

3. Josiah Hedges Foster, born July 8, 1795, in Montague, N. J., died 1851, exact date unknown; in Milford, Pa. He lived in Montague, N. J. and Milford, Pa. On May 26, 1821, he married Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner at Montague, N. J., who was born in 1803 and died July 26, 1828, leaving two children, Eliza Jane and Julius Mulford Foster. Josiah's second marriage was

to Sarah Skeer on February 22, 1832. Four children of this marriage died without children. No descendants of this family survive except the Julius Mulford Foster descendants in Chile, S.A; where his last surviving son was Manuel Foster R., Huerfanos 1642, Santiago, Chile. Antonio Besa Foster lives at Vergara 249, Santiago, Chile.

4. Elizabeth Mary Foster, born September 25, 1795, died March 1, 1834, On December 29, 1816, she married Ira Gilmore, who died in May, 1834, leaving three sons and one daughter. Of the Cyrus Augustus Gilmore family, only three descendants survive: Newton E. D. Gilmore (of 7 Delaware Street, Cooperstown, N.Y.), his sister, unmarried, of Orlando, Florida, and his son, George Dudley Gilmore, b. 1922. Others live in Oregon and Washington chiefly. Mrs. Wilbur J. La Due, 7410 Milwaukee Avenue, Portland, Oregon, collected the Gilmore genealogy.

5. Hetty Foster, born February 10, 1800, died March 20, 1875 at Warsaw, N. Y. On October 9, 1837, she married Robert Barnett, born November 8, 1798, died May 3, 1870. Her only child, Robert Barnett Jr., died unmarried.

6. Jabez Foster, born May 11, 1802, died September, 1849, in Rochester, N. Y., s. p.

7. Son, born April 11, 1803, died in infancy.

8. Son, born September 3, 1804, died in infancy.

9. Julius Foster, born December 26, 1805, died ______ 1865. He was Presbyterian minister in Towanda, Pa. There were no children of his first marriage to Priscilla Brunette Fox, on Oct. 19, 1840. On October 10, 1844, he married Mary Ann Sayre, born March 10, 1814, who died February 24, 1856. They had one son, Julius Jr. and one daughter, Mary Brunette Foster. The latter has one living descendant, Mary Brunette Foster Nassau, born in Africa, 1884, now unmarried, who lives at 446 East 46th Street, New York City. There are living descendants of Julius Foster Jr., including nine sons and grandsons bearing the name Foster. (For information write Ruth or Esther Foster, Bayhead, N.J.) Mary, Ruth and Esther Foster live in the old home at Bayhead, N. J.

10. Luther Foster Jr. was born February 1, 1808, and died by accident February 10, 1874, age 66. He lived on his father's homestead in Warsaw, N. Y. and was a farmer. On January 20, 1830, he married Lemira Maria Lyon, born February 6, 1811, died March 22, 1835, leaving two children, Casson Aaron and Roxia Adelia. Luther then married Calista Smith on February 2, 1836. She was born December 16, 1816, and died February 7, 1895. They had nine children. Seven of the eleven children died without descendants. Casson Aaron Foster has living descendants, but his two sons Judge L. A. Foster of Woodward, Oklahoma, and William Christopher Foster, of Mutual, Oklahoma, are the last to carry the name "Foster" and they have no children. Of the Sidney Foster family, Adelbert Sidney Foster has living de-

scendants, but only his son, Sidney Martin Foster, who has no children, carries the name Foster. (Mrs. Adelbert Sidney Foster lives at Castile, N. Y., who supplied this information.) Sidney left other descendants, so also did Samuel and Roxia. (For information write Lulu Calista Foster (Mrs.John Taylor), 21905 Sunnyside, St. Clair Shores, Michigan.)

11. Solon Foster, was born January 8, 1811, at Danby, N. Y., and died March 17, 1896, at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was one of the early pioneers in Illinois and Utah. In 1841 he married Sarah Downing. They had three daughters who died in infancy, and four sons. Solon Foster Jr. has many living descendants, including three sons and fifteen grandsons. Other descendants of Solon Foster Sr. also exist. (For information write Sarah Matilda Foster (Mrs. Harold Anderson), 264 J Street, Salt Lake, City, Utah.)

12. Ruth Emeline Foster, born May 23, 1813, at Danby, N. Y., died July 23, 1906, in Warsaw, N. Y. age 93. She married Zera Tanner on July 23, 1834, who was born August 8, 1810, and died November 27, 1836. They had one child, Captain Zera Luther Tanner, who left one descendant, Ruth Frances Tanner (Mrs. Victor Vellis), living in Carmel, California in 1952, Box 2731.

13. Phoebe Dayton Foster was born in Danby, N. Y., March 25, 1816, and died May 7, 1887, in Warsaw, N. Y. On May 27, 1847, she married Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett, born December 17, 1804, died July 25, 1873. They had eight children but only one left descendants, Floyd Julius Bartlett (who lives at 14 Liberty Street, Warsaw, N. Y. and is now 95 years of age.) He has several living descendants, including two sons, two granddaughters and four grandsons.

LUTHER FOSTER AND RUTH HEDGES

1767 - 1860

The most authentic written family record we have of Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges, who had thirteen children and pioneered in the wilderness of three different places just after the American Revolution, is a little poem. Their grand-daughter, Eliza Jane Foster, wrote this and the Fosters in Warsaw had it printed in 1913. "Liza" lived with her grandmother, Ruth Hedges, on the old farm on the hill in Warsaw until the grandmother died in 1860, at 93. Liza was then twelve years old. With the other ten brothers and sisters, she never forgot "the days when Grandmother recited oft, to the group of listening children at her knee, the tales of her youth." The old rocking chair Ruth sat in until she died is still in existence. She gave it to her daughter, Ruth Emeline Foster, who used it constantly in her old age and died also at ninety-three. Whoever sits in the old slat-back rocker from this point on has a long life ahead, according to tradition. Floyd J. Bartlett told me that his "Aunt Ruth" always said this was the most comfortable chair she had ever seen. He and Zera Tanner and Robert Barnett Jr. were three of the other children who gathered round Ruth Emeline's knee. And he is the only person living who saw Ruth Hedges, being three years old when his grandmother died. If that rocking chair could talk, we would know a great deal more of the family history. It is a pity that some of the Fosters in Warsaw did not write down a full account of the interesting lives of Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges. Liza was the one who knew more than anyone else of the Foster history.

From the poem by Eliza Jane Foster we learn little about Luther, but it gives a wonderful picture of little Ruth. We discover that Ruth Hedges lived in Easthampton, Long Island; that she was of "gentle birth" with "eyes of heavenly blue"; that her mother was awidow; that Ruth had "patroit's blood" and made bullets out of the family pewter during the Revolution and that she never forgave George Washington for giving up Long Island to the British. We learn also that her teacher was Prudence Punderson and two of her schoolmates were Betty Osborne and Jenny Baker, and finally that Luther and Ruth were married by Pastor Buell in 1791 and had thirteen children who branched out North, South, East and West.

The only item about Luther that Liza thought fit to record is that he wore "snowy gloves" to "meetin", which had been knit by his mother, Phebe Hildreth, from flax she had spun and bleached in the sun. We also know that he wore silver shoe buckles. This pair of

buckles was one of the family treasures that everybody wanted when Luther died, Ruth Emeline in particular but she did not receive them. I do not know where they are now though perhaps some family has them in safekeeping. Luther also had a big family Bible which he used to read from to his family regularly--but nobody knows where this is either. The only thing remaining to remember Luther by that I know of is his handsome old desk, which was made by his oldest son, Silas Howell Foster, a cabinet-maker of Warsaw, New York. It is in the Govenor Winthrop style with two turned columns at the sides for trim and three full-length drawers across the front. Behind the drop-leaf top are little drawers and pigeon holes. Phoebe Dayton Foster inherited this from her father and gave it to her son, Floyd Bartlett, who in turn gave it to his oldest son, Loyd Hayward Bartlett, as a wedding present. It is now in his house in Rochester, New York, and he uses a picture of it as a book-plate.

The "sampler wrought with care" mentioned in Liza's poem is now hanging beside the fireplace of Floyd J. Bartlett's home in Warsaw. It was embroidered when Ruth was fifteen and has her name on it: "Ruth Hedges, 1782." He sent me a color photograph of it. He also has a piece of her wedding dress, a pretty chintz pattern, and a long-handled brass warming pan with etched surface that belonged to Ruth Hedges. One of the chests in his house, which belonged to Ruth Emeline Foster, might also have been originally Ruth Hedges', as it is very plain and of an early type.

We also know that Ruth Hedges had a little red cloak made from the captured Redcoat of a British soldier during the Revolution. This has always been in possession of someone named "Ruth". Ruth Emiline Foster of Warsaw inherited it from Ruth Hedges, and now Ruth Cleveland Foster of Bayhead, N.J., has the cloak. She was named for Ruth Emeline Foster Cleveland.

The Julius Foster Jr. family in Bayhead, N.J. also have sixteen silver teaspoons which are supposed to be the old Foster silver but nobody knows their origin. They are made of old coin silver, which is almost pure silver without alloy and very pliable. The maker was "Burdick." Some of the spoons have the initials FHE and others FHR, or these could be read the other way round--EHF AND RHF. By deduction we could guess they might have belonged to RUTH HEDGES FOSTER and ELIZABETH HEDGES FOSTER. (Elizabeth married Luther's brother, Julius Foster, and they went to montague, N. J. together in 1791. She may have been a sister or cousin of Ruth Hedges.) Ruth and Esther Foster each have a pin belonging to Phoebe Dayton Foster, one cameo and one old square gold pin. And Ruth Cleveland Foster has an interesting old white wool blanket with the words in cross-stitch on it: "Ruth Emeline Foster, her blanket, 1831." This was made of wool spun and woven on the old farm on the hill by Ruth Emeline.

Ruth Hedges also brought from Long Island with her a silver porringer with the "Pelletreau" mark on it. Floyd Bartlett told me it is exactly like the illustration of a Pelletreau piece that he saw in an antique magazine. This was given to little Ruth Bartlett Van Duyn when she was born (she would probably have preferred a silver spoon in her mouth.) This piece might have been used by Ruth Hedges' for her porridge as a baby. Pelletreau was one of the finest silversmiths in America and lived in Southampton. One of the Fosters there

was also a silversmith, and I believe worked with Pelletreau. I saw some of his things along with the Pelletreau pieces in the Southampton Museum.

Another interesting thing which Ruth Hedges brought from Long Island is a little book about four by five inches in a brown leather jacket. At one time she dropped this in a pail of water, to her great dismay, and it is now yellowed and brittle and in bad condition. I have this little book and recently took it to an expert on rare books in New York. He said it was printed about 1760 in England and had no value because of the unfortunate condition of the paper and the fact that the title page is lost. It is called "The Twelfth Day Gift," and is an anthology of stories and verse somewhat in the manner of Canterbury Tales--that is each member of a group in turn told a story or quoted his favorite piece of verse. The sub-title is "The Grand Exhibition." Exhibition in old English meant "recitation". On Page 88 is a line drawing showing what was probably contemporary dress--the man is wearing a frockcoat, buckles and a "Scrooge" cap. It illustrates a story on "Unanimity and Friendship." It quotes Shakespeare and translations by Dryden and Pope (Achilles). A drawing on page 13 shows Aeneas carrying his father, "Escape from the Flames of Troy." It also quotes original stories by Pope and Addison as if they were contemporary. One story tells of how Conde commanded the seige in Flanders of the Spanish Army, and mentions that men wore "topknots". Dryden's Ode on the Power of Music is quoted, and several items from "The Spectator". There is no other way of judging the age of the book, as the title page is gone. It uses the old "ff" and "s", and quaint expressions.

There is also said to have been a fine set of books on birds, perhaps an Audubon original, that belonged to Luther Foster but nobody knows where this is at present.

These items are all that I know of as tangible evidence of Ruth Hedges and Luther Foster and what kind of people they were, except the most important thing of all: an original daguerrotype taken between 1840 and 1846 when Luther died. This is one of the earliest photographs made in the United States. Daguerre invented the method a little earlier in France, but the first daguerrotypes made in America were in 1840, and originally it took an hour's pose for the picture. Later it took from twenty to three minutes. The likeness is photographed on a mirror and it is in excellent preservation. A fine copy was made by Walter Scott Shinn, the daguerrotype expert on Fifth Avenue in New York, and many of the Fosters now have copies. The picture was taken within five years of the time Luther died at the age of 76; both were in their seventies. Ruth is wearing a little white fluted bonnet tied under the chin and a shawl. She had a long thin sensitive face, showing strong character and alert intelligence, a long English nose, blue eyes with indefinite eyebrows. Her hands look strong and capable, with very long fingers which some of her descendants have inherited. Luther's hands also look as if he had done a good deal of hard work, and his hands and fingers are square. He has blue eyes and fine white hair, and is proudly clutching his famous cane, which had a flute in the top of it. The story is that he used to walk around his fields on the hill in Warsaw, playing the flute. Several of his descendants play the flute

too; for example, two of Julius Foster's grand-daughters. Dr. James Scott Foster played the flute and had a good time with his instrument when he went to the Yukon in 1898. He was a big success with the Eskimos and Indians, especially. He still has his old instrument but nobody knows where Luther Foster's famous flute-cane is now. I also have a copy of a daguerrotype of Ruth Hedges Foster taken later on.

THE FOSTER FAMILY TREE

By Eliza Jane Foster

(To my brother, whose love of ancestral lore keeps ever fresh in his memory the days when Grandmother recited oft to the group of listening children at her knee the tales of her youth, this simple rehearsal of them is inscribed.) E.J.F. Warsaw, New York, 1913.

O hearken, friends, and I will tell
about a wonderous tree,
whose roots were "fostered" in the soil
a-near the "sounding sea."

And while its root-hold here was strong,
its branches grew apace,
and reached far out o'er land and sea,
the distant climes to grace.

South Hampton, on Long Island's shore,
her soil this tree did bear;
and we begin with Christopher,
progenitor so fair.

He sought and won the worthy hand
of Phebe Hildreth sweet,
whose thrift and skill in all her ways
assured the true helpmeet.

With fingers deft she spun the flax
and bleached it in the sun;
then, for her boys, knit snowy gloves,
for "meetin' wear," when done.

Five branches from this union grew,
their names in turn repeat;
there's Obadiah, Jabez true,
Julius, Paul, Luther, greet.

The first two branches of this group
we know not what befell;
but judging by the rest -- they served
their generation well.

The Julius branch one daughter bore,
the Paul, one son they say
and daughters two. For them no more
the record we'll delay.

But Luther interests us much,
and to his branch we cling,
right glad that we his offspring are,
and proud his name to sing.

To make our story all complete,
digression here we make;
and on to Hampton East we go,
and observations take.

The year was Seventeen Sixty-seven
and early Srpingtime, too;
when back was rolled a threatening cloud,
to let "life's angel through."

And lo, with eyes of heavenly blue,
a baby is folded there;
a child of gentle birth was she,
a widowed mother's care.

Ruth Hedges was the name she bore,
this child so sweet and fair;
and in her veins the patriot's blood
right soon, was surging there.

And now, ten years have rolled around;
fierce war despoils the land,
but loyal Ruth would stand her ground
against the invading band.

The pewter plates and cups so bright,
all kept with treasured care,
her little hands, so eager brought,
to mold, in bullets there.

When Washington, the Isle gave up,
such depths her soul did move,
that ne'er in all her ninety years,
could she his act approve.

In school with "Prudence Punderson"
as teacher, blest was she.
In manners here, she merit won,
and learned the "rule of three."

Her sampler, too, she wrought with care,
and all with air sedate,
until one fateful day, poor Ruth
her record broke, oh Fate!

One Betty Osborne, curtseying low,
her well-filled pocket bumped her knee,
which caused Ruth's mirth to overflow
in one wild burst of glee.

The teacher looked reproof at her;
in turn, came Jenny Baker next,
her courtsey made with lips tight closed,
as if she, too were vexed.

The impress on Ruth's gentle mind --
although her years were many --
she kept with teacher's censure kind,
"That's right!. That's right! Miss Jenny."

God's plans through all the ages past --
as we are truly told --
are like the lilies pure and white;
and like them, too, unfold.

Her school days o'er, kind Providence
did on her pathway smile,
and then "Two hearts by love made one --
God's crowning miracle."

Together grown within the fold
of Pastor Buell fond,
'Twas meet that he should join the pair
in matrimony's bond.

The year was Seventeen Ninety-one,
when Ruth and Luther wed,
and hand in hand, life's westering sun
they faced, with even tread.

And as the years sped on apace
there grew upon our tree,
ten branches more to add their grace,
and meet the Lord's decree.

Silas was first to manhood grown;
nine branches then claimed he.
Josiah Hedges followed on,
with six he graced the tree.

Mary Elizabeth came next
and furnished branches four;
followed by good Mehitabel,
who gave just one branch more.

To Julius, Jr., there is given
to add two branches there,
For Luther, Jr., next in line
eleven record with care.

Poor Jabez found an early grave
and we with pity see
the genial soul hear --sweet and brave --
his sad infirmity.

Solon comes next with branches four,
Ruth Emeline with one,
Then Phebe Dayton four records,
and now this list is done.

What! does the tree cease growing now?
Ah no! 'tis branching still.
Go North, go South, go East, go West,
and trace it, ye who will.

Then let our daily prayers arise,
be this the fervent plea,
that no "unseemly bough" shall mar
this noble family tree.

1. The Revolutionary War.

Although we have little direct information, it is easy to reconstruct the life of the times. Ruth Hedges was nine years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed and Luther was six; when the Revolutionary War ended Ruth was eighteen and Luther fifteen. Luther had four older brothers who might have fought in the Revolution, the oldest, Obadiah, being born in 1761, Jabez in 1763, Paul in 1768 and Julius in 1765. Their father, Christopher, born in 1727, was 49. Both Christopher and Obadiah were in the New York Provincial Troops. In 1776 the local census showed that Christopher's family consisted of six males, and two females; in 1790 it was "4 males, 16 years up, 2 females, 1 other free person, 1 slave." The slave was apparently named Kenturah, for in 1805 she was given her freedom by Paul and Obadiah, who jointly owned her. We have no record of any of Luther's brothers except of Julius and Paul. Paul lived in Southampton, and so did his grandsons, William and Julius. Julius and Luther travelled together in search of a new home.

Luther was probably born in the "old Foster house" still standing in Southampton. About all we know of his personal life is that his mother, Phebe Hildreth, "for her boys, knit snowy gloves, for 'Meetin' wear' when done." At some point, however, Luther travelled a few miles to East Hampton, where he met Ruth Hedges and married her--Pastor Buell officiating.

Pastor Buell was a noted character during the Revolution, being very active against the British. The "History of Long Island," by B. F. Thompson, says, on page 319, that he was the Rev. Samuel Buell of Coventry, Connecticut, a Yale graduate, and student of Jonathan Edwards. He became pastor in Easthampton in 1746. Long Island fell into the hands of the British in 1776, and he carried on subversive activities against the enemy from that time on. His second wife was Mary Mulford, daughter of one of the founding families of Easthampton which was probably related to the Hedges, for Julius Mulford Foster was named for the Mulfords. John Mulford was the first magistrate of the town, and a Colonel Mulford was a notable character mentioned in all the Long Island histories.

The most active Foster in the Revolution was John Foster, great-great grandson of the original Christopher, and third cousin of Luther. His father John b. 1695, had four sons but only Josiah left descendants. John apparently left none; there is no record of any. John Foster was a founder of the whaling industry in Long Island and also active in the Revolution. The "History of the Town of Southampton", by James Truslow Adams gives the following information:

About the founding of Sag Harbor, "Mrs. Ruth Sayre, an old resident, told . . . Mr. Luther D. Cook in 1858, that she could remember when there were only three (houses), occupied by John Foster, Daniel Fordham, and James Howell, and it has been said that these were still the only houses in 1740." (John Foster's mother was a Howell, Sibyl.)

"Apparently in 1756 a store house and tan yard were built, John Foster, Jr., leasing land from Nathan Fordham, Jr. for that purpose, the rental being 'one pepper corn if it be lawfully demanded' and

Foster having sufficient faith in the permanency of the undertaking or the lowness of the rental to make the lease for 999 years. (P.151)

"The first landing is traditionally believed to have been at Zachery's Point, but in spite of much local antiquarian research the date of the building of the first wharf remains unknown. In April 1761 Nathan Fordham, Jr. and James Foster obtained the privilege of building one, as well as a try house, from the Town of Southampton. The first whale ships had been out cruising the preceding year and it is probable that Fordham and Foster were anticipating the development of the industry. The ships were the Good Luck, Success and Dolphin, owned by Joseph Conkling, John Foster and others."(Note: James Foster was John's brother.)

"Among the oldest of the latter (earliest houses), still remaining may be mentioned that on Main St. owned by H. M. Lindstedt, which is said to have been built in 1797 for Capt. John Hildreth, a sea captain in the West India trade; . . . the 'Umbrella House' on Division St., said to be pre-Revolutionary; the Ebenezer Sage house on Sage St., now used as a factory store; the Whiten Foster house on Main St. and the Thaddeus Coles house on Hampton St." (P.152)

"In 1770 the Town of East Hampton made a grant to 40 men, 30 from Southampton and nine from East Hampton, together with Edward Nicoll, to build a wharf and form a company, the capital to be divided into forty shares of 20 (pounds) each, and we know this to have been built, because in 1783, it was voted that any person helping to repair it would be exempt from working on the highways. Private documentation seen by Judge Hedges indicate that it was built immediately and completed by at least April 1771. This was 'Long Wharf', which at the height of the whaling industry is said to have been 300 yards in length and to have paid from 25 to 30 per cent dividends. Deeds for sale of shares by Thomas Foster, Apl 25, 1771, and Jeremiah Hedges, Dec. 1, 1773. Both are named in the grant." (P.152) (Note by H.F.S.: There was a Thomas Foster b. 1691, uncle of John, who married Hannah Hildreth; his oldest son was named Thomas and died fishing at Sag Harbor in 1769 when his skiff turned over in a storm; no record of any other Thomas.)

"Not only was it (Sag Harbor, 1804) alive commercially but, it seems to me (Dr. Dwight of Yale) that there was more keenness and vigor in its intellectual life than there was in that of the other villages around about. (Footnote: Of the men active in its life from 1790 to 1810, Mr. L. D. Cook (Mss. Hist. Address 1858) names John Foster, Hubbard Latham .. . David and Silas Sayre, Luther Hildreth . . . Capt. John Hildreth . . ."

Roderick Halsey Foster, of the last Foster family in Southampton, drove me to Sag Harbor a few years ago. It is one of the quaint and charming places of Long Island, but entirely dead at present. It is not like Nantucket, the other famous whaling island, but some of the houses are interesting and it is also built on hills and valleys. I saw the old Foster house, or at least one where one of the Foster descendants lived, and was told that she had received a letter from England from some Foster who was said to have been related to the Long Island Fosters. This should be checked up on by someone, I did not pursue it further.

Now came the Revolution:

". . . on June 17, (1774) the inhabitants of East Hampton voted that they would, to the utmost of their abilities, assert and in a lawful manner defend the liberties of America. On Nov. 15, the Suffolk County Committees of Correspondence met at Riverhead and recommended to the several Towns that they should send subscriptions for the distressed in Boston and procure a vessel for that purpose. Southampton did its share in this patriotic duty of relief, and Capt. John Foster, of Sag Harbor, volunteered the use of his ship. (p. 165-66.)

"On the 29th of April of the next year, following the battle of Lexington, Congress suggested the signing of all citizens who were loyal to the cause of the Colonies what were known as the Articles of Association, and these were promptly subscribed to by every male citizen capable of bearing arms in the Town of East Hampton and all but two in the Town of Southampton, and these afterward signed according to Judge Hedges."

"John Foster was a delegate to the first provincial Congress in New York, May 22d, 1775." (P. 150, footnote.)

John had to pay a heavy penalty for his patriotism. When he sent his ship to Boston to carry supplies during the blockade as a result of the Boston Tea Party, the British burned his warehouse and wharf in Sag Harbor and confiscated all his property. He then had to escape to Connecticut, after the British captured Long Island, and was not heard from for several years when he was in a debtor's prison asking the Congress of the United States for redress of grievances and reimbursement of heavy losses during the Revolution. This story is told in a book called Emigrants to Connecticut During the American Revolution, I believe, or some similar title.

Adams says, p. 174: "Besides the personal indignities and insults that the inhabitants were liable to suffer at any moment from the enemy, their property of all kinds, particularly, of course, their crops and other food, was constantly requisitioned, promises to pay being given in exchange, which the British Government later repudiated . . . If the families fled . . . then their entire property was liable to be confiscated, as is shown by the following sample list:

"Estimate of real estate in the County of Suffolk belonging to persons in actual Rebellion.

Nathl. Furdon (Fordham)	A farm 40 acres	Value	2,000 (pounds)
John Foster	" 100 acres	"	800 (pounds)
Elias Pelletreau	" 125 acres	"	1,200 (pounds)

(seven others are listed)

Here is an interesting picture of Southampton: (P. 168)

"Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
July 23, 1776

"Last Monday afternoon was exhibited to view in this town a very agreeable prospect: the old gentlemen, grandfathers, to the age of seventy and upwards, met agreeably to appointment, and formed themselves

into an Independent Company. Each man was well equipped with a good musket, powder, ball, cartridges, etc. and unanimously made choice of Elias Pelletreau, Esp. for their leader (with other suitable officers), who made a very animating speech to them on the necessity of holding themselves in readiness to go into the field in time of invasion . . ." (Force, American Archives, Ser. V, Vol. 1. P.543.)

"Meanwhile, Maltby Geltson had reported to Congress the formation of two companies from Southampton for Col. Smith's regiment with the following officers:

1st Company	2nd Company
Capt. Zephaniah Rogers	Capt. David Pierson
1st. Lt. Nath'l Howell, Jr.	1st Lt. John Foster, Jr.
2nd. Lt. Mathew Sayre	2nd Lt. Abram Rose
Ens.	Ens. Edward Topping

One last item about John Foster (P. 202, footnote.):

"Adv. of Southampton runaway dated 1773 (N. Y. Gazette). $10 Reward. Ran away from John Foster, Southampton, in February, a negro man, Cush, this country born, a very plausible fellow and probably has forged a pass. He wore a red blaize shirt, blue milled cap and blue outside jacket. He stole several articles of European goods and money from his master."

We may as well finish up here with the Southampton story. Of Luther's family nothing is known about Obadiah and Jabez. Paul, born 1768, had a son Josiah and daughter Elizabeth. Josiah had a son Julius b. 1845, who lived in Southampton, and he had two sons William, born 1869 and Julius born 1871. These two are the last known of the Joseph Foster Branch, to which our family belongs, in Southampton. The Benjamin Foster Branch lived in Southampton, last remaining names being James R. b. 1833 (sons were James F., Eugene W., Francis E., and A.G.); Samuel P. b. 1840 (son James R. b. 1867 of Southampton); William Sayre b. 1831 (sons William C. 1859, Thomas H. b. 1863).

The main branch that stayed in Southampton was that of John I. Some of his descendants there were Albert (son James Henry d.s.p.), James Harvey d.s.p., Isaac Post b. 1815 (son Edward Herrick who left two daughters), and Cornelius b. 1819 d.s.p. The only Fosters of the name now living there are descendants of Justus b. 1770, whose descendants were Josiah b. 1827 (sons Clifford and Martin), William Henry (sons Wickham, Everett, Horace), Horace (son William George), Josiah (son Josiah b. 1839). Those living in Southampton now are Horace Foster and his only son Roderick Halsey Foster.

Of these Fosters, Adams' History says: (P. 205)

"During the War of 1812, one of the British ships actively employed in the Sound was the sloop-of-war Sylph . . . A fortnight after peace was declared, while cruising off the south shore, she lost her bearings in a snow storm on the night of Jan. 16-17, 1815, and went ashore off Shinnecock Point . . .

"A. M. Cook in Express, Feb. 29, 1912. Mr. Edward H. Foster tells

me that his grandfather, James Foster, was a witness of the tragedy and related that about 2? bodies floated ashore about opposite Sugar Loaf, and were buried in the cliffs in the vicinity of that hil . . . Mr. William Barclay Parsons of New York is a grandson of the only English officer saved that day."

On June 3, 1813, the Port of Sag Harbor reported: (P. 190.)

"Upon the signal of alarm (if an invasion should happen at Montauk) or other notice of invasion, the companies composing the within the limits of Col. Wickham's regiment will immediately rally and repair to the following points, viz: . . . Capt. S. Post's and Capt. Stephen's at Major Foster's, at which respective places they will receive such orders as may seem proper. In case there are troops stationed at any point invaded, the duty of giving notice and alarm will devolve on the commandant of the station. . . ."

"Easthampton, May 2, 1814

"Sir: I herewith send you the names of the men detached from the regiment under my command for the defence of Sag Harbor. I should have sent you before but I did not receive the returns from the companies until I applied to Capt. Hains yesterday.

ISAAC WICKHAM, Lt. Col.

(Twenty-nine names, including following:)
Job Hedges, Corp. John I. Foster Francis Sayre Isaac Sayre"
Luther Sayre (P. 198)

On Page 218 is mentioned an old Foster house in or near Southhampton:

"Another inn there at one time was the old Foster House, purchased and moved by Mr. Parrish in 1916, which was built in 1807 and was known as Foster's Tavern, having included among its guests Fenimore Cooper and Daniel Webster."

A recent item reports, p. 222:

"In Southampton, the North End and South End Schools were originally one, it being taught, about 1795, by Wm. Herrick at 10 shillings a quarter. It was held in a long low one-story building and when the district was divided so was the building which was sawn in two and half of it moved into the new district.

"Both buildings were replaced by new in the 60's and these in turn gave place to the Union School in 1891, Jas. H. Foster being one of the prime movers in the founding of the latter."

"This Society (Village Improvement Society), is said to be the second oldest in the country having been organized at a meeting held at Dr. T. G. Thomas' house in New York, Oct. 25, 1881. The presidents have been Mrssrs. F. H. Betts, Geo. H. Schieffelin, S. H. Wales, James H. Foster . . . . Dr. Albert Ely (since 1902).

2. THE HEDGES OF EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

Ruth Hedges, the wife of Luther Foster Sr., was a native of Easthampton, Long Island, and a descendant of William Hedges, one of the founders of Southampton who later started a new colony at Easthampton. Her sister, Elizabeth Hedges, married Luther's brother, Julius Foster, and the two couples went together to the fanks of the Delaware River in 1791, where they took up adjoining land in Montague, N.J.

The ancestry of Ruth Hedges and her sister Elizabeth Hedges is as follows:

I. WILLIAM HEDGES, who is on the list of inhabitants of Southampton, Long Island in 1644 and died in 1674 in Easthampton, Long Island, left by his will a wife Rose, a son Stephen born January 1634-5, a son Isaac and four daughters unnamed.

II. STEPHEN HEDGES, oldest son of William Hedges, born 1634-5, died July 7, 1734, age 99 years and six months. His children were:

i. JOHN HEDGES, oldest son, born 1670, died Jan. 9, 1737, married Ruth Stratton.
ii. Daniel, b. 1677, d. 1734, of Sagg Harbor, married Abigail Baker.
iii. William Hedges born 1679-80, died Nov. 4, 1768, age 88, married Abiah Mulford.

III. JOHN HEDGES, oldest son of Stephen Hedges, born 1670, died January 9, 1737, Age 67, married Ruth Stratton. His will dated January 31, 1733-34, names only Stephen and Lemuel and John, but the church records mention the following:

i. Mary, baptized Dec. 17, 1699
ii. John, baptized January 18, 1701-2, married Elizabeth Talmage.
iii. Stephen, baptized June 6, 1702, married Amy Mulford.
iv. Sarah, baptized August 26, 1705.
v. Lemuel, baptized October 5, 1707, died Oct. 15, 1708.
vi. Abigail, baptized June 17, 1711.
vii. Daniel, baptized October 5, 1712.
viii. Lemuel, baptized August 29, 1714, married Amy Dimon of Southold.

IV. JOHN HEDGES, oldest son of John Hedges, baptized January 18, 1701-2, died March 25, 1786, age 84, married Elizabeth Talmage, Dec. 4, 1723, and had the following children:

i. John, baptized 1724, who died s. p. in 1742.
ii. JOSIAH, baptized March 13, 1726, married Mary.
iii. Elizabeth, baptized March 10, 1728.
iv. Daniel, baptized July 1742.
v. Mary, baptized October 11, 1730, married ________Isaacs.
vi. Ruth, baptized November 11, 1733, married ________Howell.

V. JOSIAH HEDGES, baptized March 13, 1726, oldest living son of John Hedges, Jr., died July 28, 1767, age about 41, leaving a widow Mary Hedges and a 4 months' old child, Ruth. No children are known at present except two daughters:

i. Elizabeth Hedges, born October 15, 1764, died June 29, 1828, married Julius Foster, and moved from Easthampton to Montague, N. J. dying there.
ii. RUTH HEDGES, born March 29, 1767, baptized April 10, 1768, by Pastor Buell in Easthampton, L. I., died March 7, 1860, in Warsaw, N. Y.; married Luther Foster of Southampton, having thirteen children.

Note: The Hedges' genealogy may be found in Howells' History of Southampton, and Hedges' History of Easthampton.

Since the days of Ruth Stratton born about 1670, there has always been a "Ruth" in the Hedges-Foster family. Her grand-daughter Ruth married a Howell. Then her grandson Josiah Hedges named his daughter Ruth Hedges, born in 1767. (Elizabeth born 1764 was apparently named for her grand-mother, Elizabeth Talmage, who also had a daughter Elizabeth baptized in 1728.) Ruth Hedges born in 1767 who married Luther Foster named her daughter Ruth Emeline Foster, and her son, Capt. Zera Tanner, named his only child Ruth Frances Tanner, who is still alive.

Elizabeth Mary Foster, Ruth Hedges' oldest daughter, named her third child Emeline Ruth Gilmore, who married Ezra Morgan in Wood County, Ohio. (The first child of Ruth Hedges and Luther Foster was also named Ruth Hedges Foster but died in infancy in Montague, N.J.) Ruth Hedges' apparently named her daughter for her own mother, "Mary" and for her grandmother "Elizabeth Talmage."

Solon Foster's granddaughter was named Ruth Hedges Foster (Engilman), now living at 635 West Nectarine Street, Inglewood, California. His great-grand-daughter was also named Ruth Matheson Foster, born Sept. 30, 1923, now living at 264 J. Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Floyd J. Bartlett named his only daughter for her grandmother, Ruth Hayward Bartlett (Dunning), and her daughter Janet named her oldest Child Ruth Bartlett Van Duyn born March 26, 1937, living in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Julius Foster Jr. named his oldest daughter Ruth Cleveland Foster, born October 21, 1889, and now living in Bayhead, N.J. She has several of the "Ruth" items handed down in the family, including the original wedding dress of Ruth Hedges when she was married in Easthampton in 1791, the little red cloak of Ruth Hedges' made from a

captured Redcoat during the Revolution, and a blanket made by Ruth Emeline Foster on the old farm in Warsaw.

There are at this writing, therefore, five descendants named for Ruth Hedges, who in turn was named for Ruth Stratton, born around 1670.

In the Easthampton Town Records, Vol. 5, on page 407 of Pastor Buell's records, is the item: "1768, April 10, baptized David Straten's son David and Widow Mary Hedges' daughter Ruth." This refers to Luther Foster's wife, Ruth Hedges, her father being dead.

On page 492 is the item under a list of 1763 baptisms: "Josiah Hedges daughter." There is none for Josiah Hedges' for 1764, the year Elizabeth was born, but these records of Buell's are so jumbled that it is hard to tell where each item belongs and this must refer to Elizabeth Hedges, wife of Julius Foster.

On page 593 is listed: "July 28, 1767, Josiah Hedges died." And also "October 17, 1766, Samuel Hedges died." Josiah Hedges was Ruth's father, and she was born only four months before he died. As Eliza wrote in her poem, she was a "widowed mother's care." (Samuel Hedges was a carpenter of Montauk.)

Another list on page 444 says: "Since 1767 has died Josiah Hedges, 1767, Mary Hedges 1768, and Jon Hedges."

There is also an item in 1752, "baptized Josiah Hedges' son." This must be a brother of Ruth and Elizabeth as there is no other Josiah Hedges but their father, at this time.

I have not been able to find any other information about Ruth Hedges' family. There is strong evidence that her mother named "Mary Dayton," for the reason that the name Dayton was handed down several times. Elizabeth, wife of Julius Foster, named her only child Mary Dayton Foster, who later married James Britton Armstrong. Ruth, wife of Luther Foster, named her youngest child Phoebe Dayton Foster (the Phoebe was doubtless for Luther's mother, Phebe Hildreth), and she named one son Lowell Dayton Bartlett.

Josiah Hedges Foster, whom his mother named for her father, Josiah Hedges, apparently, named his first daughter "Mary Dayton Foster," who died in infancy, in Milford, Pa. Elizabeth Mary Foster (Luther's oldest daughter) named her first child Julius Dayton Gilmore in 1818--this was the first grandchild in the whole family and was apparently named for his uncle Julius Foster and aunt Mary Dayton Foster, as they had no children except the one, Mary Dayton Foster.

Again Luther Foster, Jr. named one daughter Mary Dayton Foster born 1850, died 1904, also one son Josiah Hedges. It is possible these were named by Ruth Hedges as she was alive until 1860.

In the Town Records are items that Capt. John Dayton b. 1728 married Mary Mulford Sept. 1754; that Daniel Dayton who died 1763

had a daughter Mary baptized 1733, wife of ____Mulford, who had children Mary, Jonathan, Nathan Mulford. On Dec. 7, 1746 a child of Jeremiah Dayton, Mary, was born. On June 25, 1749, Mary Dayton married Jon. Mulford. Samuel Dayton born about 1725 had a daughter Mary, wife of Jonathan Stratton. Beriah Dayton b. 1674 had daughter Mary baptized 1722. Beriah Dayton bap. 1719 had a daughter Mary baptized 1741. Hezekiah Dayton of Setauket had daughter Mary b. 1743. Mary is the favorite name of the Dayton family.

Of these the Mary Dayton Hedges we are looking for might possibly have been the daughter of Jeremiah born Dec. 7, 1746, or of Beriah Dayton baptized 1741, or she might be the daughter of Beriah Sr. baptized 1722. In any case the Dayton early ancestry is as follows:

H. P. Hedges' History of Easthampton has the genealogy and says. "The family generally has a good record for intelligence, industry, purity and worth. Many have achieved eminence. The famous Dayton family of New Jersey is said to be from this Easthampton stock. Howell has named no coat of arms of the family, but the name of Capt. John Dayton, of Revolutionary days, is a symbol of living power before whose grandeur a coat of arms, bought or unbought, is but a toy." Howell's History of Southampton says: "Ralph Dayton was for a short time a resident of Boston, from whence he removed to New Haven in 1639. From there he went to Southampton. Soon after, or at the time of colonizing East Hampton, he removed to that place, but his son Samuel remained in Southampton and was a resident of North Sea until about 1658. The family is English and the name is a Bedfordshire name; but I have not learned from what county they came."

I. Ralph Dayton born 1588, died 1658, had children:

i. Robert
ii. Samuel, removed from North Sea to Brookhaven, L.I.

II. ROBERT DAYTON b. 1628, died April 16, 1712, had children:

i. Elizabeth, wife of ______ Leek.
ii. Samuel, born 1665.
iii. Beriah, born 1674.

III. SAMUEL DAYTON, born 1655, d. Jan. 30, 1746 had w. Dorothy and children:

i. Robert b. 1692
ii. Daniel
iii. Joanna wife of ______Serle.
iv. Nathan b. 1699
v. Jonathan bap. 1701
vi. Samuel bap. 1707, dau. Mary, mar. Jonathan Stratton
vii. Elizabeth, w. of William Osborne.

IV. BERIAH DAYTON, of Pantigo, Easthampton, b. 1674, d. April 30, 1746, had w. Jane and children:

i. Rachel b. 1700

ii. John bap. 1700, had son Capt. John bap. 1727, who mar. Mary Mulford.
iii. Martha bap. 1702, wife of _____ Brown.
iv. Mary (or Maria) w. of Cornelius Conkling.
v. Beriah bap. 1709
vi. Esther w. of ______Brown.
vii. Jeremiah bap. 1716
viii. Jane bap. 1720.
vix. MARY bap. 1722.

V. BERIAH DAYTON, bap. 1709, had children:

i. David bap. 1731
ii. Jesse bap. 1735
iii. MARY bap. 1741.

VI. JEREMIAH DAYTON, above son of Beriah Dayton, bap. 1716, married Mary, daughter of Cornelius Conkling, Dec. 29, 1742, and had children:

i. Jeremiah bap. 1745 (who had dau. Mary d. s. p.)
ii. MARY bap. 1746.
iii. Elizabeth bap. 1752.

From the above, it seems that Ruth Hedges' mother was probably of the family of Beriah Dayton b. 1674, very likely a granddaughter, or she could have been the Mary Dayton baptized in 1722, his daughter.

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As to the Strattons, not much is known about this family, though John Stratton and Thomas Talmage were among the first eight settlers in Easthampton in 1649, soon followed by William Hedges, Ralph Dayton, John Miller and 21 others. The only Stratton genealogy given in the town history is this:

I. JOHN STRATTON of England.

II. RICHARD STRATTON, whose wife was Elizabeth and who died before 1676.

III. BENJAMIN STRATTON, died in 1717, whose wife was Mary of New Jersey.

IV. JONATHAN STRATTON, Baptized 1708.

V. BENJAMIN STRATTON

VI. JONATHAN STRATTON born 1779, married Mary Dayton. Their children were:

i. Henry D. b. 1803, whose daughter was Mary L, other children: Samuel D., Theodore, Catherine and George M. Stratton
ii. George N.
iii. Jonathan D.
iv. Mary b. 1807

The only other line of descent listed is that of John Jr. as follows:

I. JOHN STRATTON of England (same as above.)

II. JOHN STRATTON died in Easthampton 1685.

III. STEPHEN STRATTON b. 1675, died 1697, his wife being Hannah.

IV. JOHN STRATTON died in 1675.

V. STEPHEN STRATTON, baptized in 1721.

VI. SAMEUL of Easthampton, died in 1845 and children were:

i. Sidney
ii. Anna
iii. Esther
iv. Mary
v. Sarah
vi. Caroline
vii. Samuel T. of Montauk, whose children were: Frank S., Isabel, Frank and Gloriana.

Ruth Stratton would have been born around 1670 when her husband, John Hedges, was born, so she would be the grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter of the original John Stratton. Her father might be either Benjamin or Stephen or John III.

LAST WILL OF JOHN STRATTON

"In the name of God, Amen, Easthampton, Suffolk County, May 27, 1759. I, JOHN STRATTON, farmer, being weak in body. 'I commit my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my Body I recommend to the Earth, to be buried in decent Christian Burial.' I leave to my wife Elizabeth one third of all lands, and the northeast half of my dwelling house; and the use of the lean-to, fireplace, and oven, and one-third of all my cattle and sheep, and 1/2 of orchard, and all household furniture except my desk, and loom, during her life. I leave to my loving son Matthew the north part of my home lot, bounded north by highway, west by Deacon Osburn, east by widow Jane Conkling, and south by the ditch; Also a tract of land called Wheeler's Lot, bounded north and west by lane, east by Daniel Dayton, south by the same; Also a piece of meadow and upland at Acabonac Neck, and a piece of meadow on the west side of Little Northwest Neck, and 1/2 of a share on Montauk; Also 90 acres of land 'going to Acabonac,' bounded north by land formerly of Theophilius Wilman, south by land formerly of Major Merry, east and west by highway; Also one half of all my woodland, and my loom and tackling. I leave to my son Stephen all the rest of my lands and meadows. I leave to my sons John and Samuel all my wearing apparel. I leave to my four daughters, Hannah, Phebe, Mary, and Elizabeth, 32 shillings between them. I make my wife Elizabeth and my son Matthew, executors.

"Witnesses, Daniel Dayton Jr. Ezekiel Mulford, Joseph Gibbs.

Codicil. I leave to my son Matthew two thirds of all my stock, and one half of my Commage. Dated August 29, 1761 (same witnesses). Proved January 28, 1767, before Maltby Gelston, Surrogate.

Ruth Hedges' grandmother, Elizabeth Talmage, belonged to one of the most energetic of the Easthampton families. The genealogy is given as follows in the History of Easthampton:

I. THOMAS TALMAGE, of Newton Stacey, in the County of Southampton or Hampshire, England, where the family had long had its seat. His children were:

i. Symon, who remained in England. D.s.p.
ii. William, who came to America with his two brothers and sister, Jane, in 1630, and settled in Boston, leaving only three daughters.
iii. Thomas of Easthampton, our ancestor.
iv. Robert "probably came with Thomas Talmage to Southampton in 1642, and when his brother left there, himself removed to Connecticut, and settled at New Haven in 1643, where he married and died in 1662, leaving also a considerable estate, which is now in the business centre of the city (corner Chapel and State streets) and of great value. From him all of the name in Connecticut are descended, and also a numerous body of his descendants is found in New York, City and State.
v. Jane Talmage, who married Richard Walker of Lynn, coming with her brothers.

II. THOMAS TALMAGE, of Easthampton. He came to America in 1630 with his two brothers and settled in Lynn, Mass. being admitted freeman in Boston in 1634, but he removed to Southampton in 1642 and in 1649 moved again to Easthampton, with his son Thomas Jr. He died soon after coming to Easthampton, in 1653. He had two sons, and possibly other children:

i. Thomas Jr., a captain, our ancestor.
ii. Robert (nothing more recorded)

III. CAPTAIN THOMAS TALMAGE JR. "In the year 1649, Thomas Talmage Jr. with eight others, commenced the first settlement of Easthampton, under the original contract. He had removed from Southampton, where his father Thomas Talmage had settled early in the year 1642. October 3, 1650, Thomas Talmage was chosen first Recorder and continued in that office for twenty years. From the Records of Easthampton, we find he was appointed a Lieutenant in 1665. His death occurred 1690, and his will was proved Sept. 29, 1691. His wife was named Elizabeth, and the children were as follows:

i. Thomas, whose children were Mary, Temperance, Abigail and Thomas bap. 1722.
ii. Nathaniel born 1644, died 1716, whose children were Naomi and Thomas.
iii. Shubael, born 1656-7, died 1742, tradition says he had no family.

iv. Onesimus born 1662, died 1723, children, Sarah, Mary, Phebe, Thomas d.s.p. 1722.
v. Sarah, wife of John Bee.
vi. Mary, wife of _____Hand.
vii. Naomi
viii. Hannah
ix. JOHN, born 1679, died 1764, our ancestor.
x. (Enos, born 1660, is said also to be a son, having two sons Enos and Daniel and one Thomas d.s.p. Daniel was the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Talmage family, one descendant being President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and Mayor of Brooklyn, etc.)

IV. JOHN TALMAGE, born 1679, died 1764, married first Dec. 25, 1702, Experience Miller, and second Ann ________. He left twenty-one children, of whom the oldest was ELIZABETH, baptized 1703, our ancestor. Some of his sons were Ennis, John, Jeremiah, Nathaniel, Josiah, Joseph, Daniel, Enos, David; daughters were Experience bap. 1708, Rebecca, Abigail, Margery, Martha, Hannah, Martha, Anne bap. 1735, Rachel bap. 1737.

V. ELIZABETH TALMAGE, daughter and oldest child of John Talmage, and Experience Miller, baptized 1703. On December 4, 1723, she married John Hedges, and was the mother of Josiah Hedges, father of Ruth Hedges (Mrs. Luther Foster.)

Howell's History of Southampton says: "The arms of this family, on an old parchment in Easthampton, are: Gules, between three choughs or a chevron azure bearing five mullets. Crest: On a wreath or and gules a chough of the first plucking fruit gules from a bough leaved vert of a branch issuing from the dexter side of Wreath. Motto: Frangas non flectes."

In the History of Easthampton is an account by Dr. James M. B. Dwight of New Haven, Conn. which says: "This family name has been variously written in different ages, Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmacke, Tollemache and in several other ways.

"The family is one of the most ancient in English History and is traditionally believed, says Burke, to go back to Saxon times to Toelmag, a Saxon Lord of the 6th century of our era. The name is found as Toelmag in Domesday Book, time of William the Conqueror, and also on the Roll of Battle Abbey of the same century in the Norman form Tollemache. It is found at Stoke Talmage in Oxfordshire in 1135; in Norfolk in 1200; in Suffolk at a very early date, and in Hampshire soon after 1300. The seat of the family in Hampshire was at Newton Stacey, an outlying manor of Barton Stacey in the County of Hampshire or Southampton, and about ten miles northwest of Winchester, where the family had been long settled . . . . .

"To the New Jersey branch . . . belong the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, his brother the Rev. G. Talmage, and Daniel Talmage and sons of Brooklyn. This branch of the Talmages has intermarried with the Van Nest and Beekman families.... . . .

"Thomas Lechford was an English Lawyer who came to Boston in 1638 and returned to England in 1641. He was the first practicing lawyer

in Massachusetts. He kept a notebook of legal memoranda which has been recently printed, in which occurrs the following entry, p. 294: "William Talmage of Boston, New England, Thomas Talmage, Robert Talmage, and Richard Walker, husband of Jane Talmage, deceased, soones and daughter of Thomas Talmage, brother of John Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the Co. of Southampton, deceased, make a letter of Attorney to Richard Conying and William Dowlying, overseers of the will of the said John Talmage, deceased, to receive of the Executor and administrator of the last will and testament of Symon Talmage our brother and of John Talmage aforesaid, the summes of money due unto us by the will of the said John Talmage (and a certificate under the public seal (L.S.)."

Page 311: "A letter of attorney by William Talmage, Thomas Talmage, and Robert Talmage aforesaid, and Richard Walker to Mr. Ralph King, to receive the money of the said overseer. Dated 3 Sept. 1640. (A certificate made under the public seal L.S.)

"These memoranda show conslusively that there were three brothers Talmage who came to America . . . and no others are known to have come to America in the colonial period . . .

(Note: Christopher Foster's wife, Frances Stevens, also had Daniel King collect the legacy from her mother Alice in Ewell, Surrey, listed in Lechford's notebook, he being their attorney too.)

"I have also further traced the family descent through wills and subsidies to an earlier Robert Talmash, whose will is dated 1523, and who must have been born before 1500. Still more recent advices carry the family backward nearly to 1300, where at the head of the line stands Sir William Talmach. We find in the Suffolk line a Sir William Tallamach of the same date (see Collins Peerage). We have reason to believe that these two are one and the same, and that the Suffolk and Hampshire line of the family are united here . . .

"The second brother, Thomas Talmage, settled in Lynn, Mass. He was admitted freeman in Boston in 1634, and was allotted there 200 acres of land, which shows that he was a man of substance. (See Lewis' History of Lynn, p. 114. "The Council had agreed that each person who had advanced fifty pounds should have 200 acres, and that each person who came over at his own expense should have 50 acres.) He thus became one of the largest landholders in the town. He removed to Southampton, Long Island, in 1642, and joined the colony from Lynn which settled there and in 1649 he removed to Easthampton with his son Thomas Talmage, Jr., who became the first Recorder, or Town Clerk of the Town.

". . . Thomas Talmage, Junior, was a man of education, with a scholarly and elegant handwriting, which resembles that still taught at the famous school at Manchester, so near his English birthplace. May he not have been a pupil of this famous school? He was a man of much prominence in the early history of the town, and, says Judge Hedges, "the records show that at his death in 1690 he was the richest man in Southampton . . . .

"The Connecticut and New York branch of the family has produced

many man of distinction in public life, and in the service of the country. Among them we find Hon. John Tallmadge, for many years elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut; his brother Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, of Revolutionary fame, the friend of Washington, and now represented by his grandson, Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. We find many distinguished Judges of the higher courts of the several States and of the United States, others noted Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of States, and as Senators and Representatives in the National Congress. This branch of the family has intermarried with many of the first families of the country, and has much wealth and social prominence. Among noted families thur connected with it may be named that of Governor Yale, the founder of Yale College, that of Governor George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, the Lewis family, the Burnetts, the Van Rensselaers, the Hookers, the Swights, the Pomeroys, the Delafields and the Floyds. It has also been connected with families of distinction both in France and England.

". . . . The spelling of the name in America, as in England, has gone through several variations . . . the ancient names of the family--Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmache, Tollemache--are used interchangeably; one ancestor using one form, his son another, and the same using different forms at different times. . .The ancient name is represented by two titles in the Peerage of England, that of the Earls of Dysart who have spelled the name Talmash, and that of Lord Tollemache who holds the ancient seat and lands of the family at Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk."

In Southampton "in the earliest dated list of 'perfect freemen',. . . that of 1649" Thomas Talmage is listed among the sixteen names, along with Edward Howell, Gent., Richard Odell, Gent; William Browne, Job Sayre, John Gosmer, Gent; Thos. Halsey, John Cooper, Edward Johnes, Richard Smith, John White, John Moore, John Howell, Thomas Sayre, Josiah Stanborough and Richard Barrett.

An interesting agreement was witnessed by Thomas Talmage and Shoball Talmage in 1683 (p. 118, Adams.)

"Articles of agreement made and confirmed betwene Renock Garrison of this Towne of Easthampton the one partie, and Isaack Mills & Elizabeth his wife Inhabitant within the precincts of Southampton the other pty as ffoloweth: That ye said Renock due by theise presents bind out his sonn Samuell Garrison unto ye aforesaid Isaack Mills & his wife to live with them as a sarvant or an apprentice untill hee bee one and Twentie yeeres of age & to performe unto his Master & dame ffaithfull service according to his abillitie And the aforesaid Isaack Mills & his wife doe Ingage themselves to take care of him as a sarvant ought to bee & to provide for him meate drink Lodginge & apparrell sufficient & Comfortable for him dureing the aforesaid Terme of time; And ye said Isaack Mills doe bind himselfe by theise presents to learne ye said Samuell his servant in ye Art & Trade of a Carpenter soe farr forth as he can & is able & as hee ye said Samuell is capable to learne, and alsoe ye said Isaack & his wife doe Ingag themselves to teach this their sarvant Samuell to read & write as allsoe to give unto him two suites of apparrell when his time is expired. To all & every of ye above said premises we every one of us to have set to or hands &

seales this 24 day of August 1683 the Child being now 6 yeeres of age ye 18 of July past.

The mark of R.G. Renock Garrison (L.S.)
Elizabeth Mills I her mark (L.S.)

Signed and sealed in presence
of THO. TALMAGE
SHOBALL TALMAGE."

This is an indentured servants contract, there were also many slaves in Long Island.

From the above we see that Ruth Hedges, wife of Luther Foster, was related to the Talmage, Miller, Stratton and probably the Dayton families, as well as to several others unknown. There must have been a reason for naming her oldest son "Silas Howell Foster," for there were Howells in Easthampton as well as Southampton, and also why did Josiah Hedges Foster name his first child, "Julius Mulford Foster," the one who went to Chile? It is likely that there is a relation also with the Howells and Mulfords.

Thomas Talmage Jr., John Mulford and John Stretton Sr. were among the nine original undertakers of Easthampton, coming from Lynn, Mass., (as did Christopher Foster of Southampton), the other six being John Hand, Capt. Daniel Howe, Thomas Thomason, Robert Bond, Robert Rose and Joshua Barnes. They were soon joined by twenty-four others, including, William Hedges, Ralph Dayton, John Miller, Lion Gardiner (who owned Gardiner's Island nearby.) (It is said that John Stratton married a Gardiner.)

The Deed from the Indians dated April 29, 1648, shows that the town was bought for "a consideration of twenty coates, twenty-four hatchets, twenty-four hoes, twenty-four knives, twenty-four looking glasses, one hundred muges," value 30 pounds 4 s.8d. (Thompson's History of Long Island, p. 295.) Lion Gardiner, however, bought his whole island for "one large black dog, one gun, a quantity of powder and shot, some rum, and a few Dutch blankets."

Easthampton is one of the quaintest little villages in America, reminding one a little of Nantucket and Cape Cod. I found the windmills fascinating--they were used as power for all kinds of mills--and there are still many of the old houses still standing, some of which, such as the one supposed to be the "Home, Sweet Home," of John Howard Payne, are built with fine lines. In fact, this is one of the most attractive little houses I have seen anywhere. It is an old saltbox, with the back running down almost to the ground like the Acadian House in Guilford, Connecticut, and it has a windmill at one side. The book "Manor Houses and Historic Homes of Long Island and Staten Island," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein, 1928, has a photograph of Home, Sweet Home and also of the Mulford house in Easthampton, which is very much like it. John Howard Payne wrote the song when he was in Paris. He also wrote some articles about Easthampton in the newspapers which the local people thought were making them too ridiculous, so he was not popular in his home town. His mother, Sarah Isaacs, was Jewish, and his father taught at the Academy in Easthampton, which was founded by Pastor Buell. It is possible that Ruth Hedges attended this Academy which was founded in 1784, John Howard Payne's father being the first teacher.

The whole village is nothing but a double row of houses along one broad street a mile in length. The old home of William Hedges was the first house on the south end. Ruth Hedges' ancestors were the oldest sons in very case, so it is possible they lived in the old home up to the time of her father Josiah Hedges. In 1737, her grandfather, John Hedges, inherited the "home lot and buildings" from his father John Hedges. Josiah was the oldest son of John Jr. (as John the oldest born died young.)

Hedges' History of Easthampton says, page 8: "The first inhabitants of this town settled in the Southern part of the main street and on each side of what is now Town Pond. At that time however there was no collection of water, and a swamp or marsh covered the centre of the street. The following are the names of those who lived upon the East side of the street, commencing with the Southern extremity and succeeding in the following order: William Hedges, Jeremiah Meacham, George Miller, Thomas James, Lion Gardiner, Thomas Chatfield, Robert Dayton, John Osborn, Benjamin Price, William Edwards, John Edwards, Nathan Birdsall, Samuel Parsons, William Barnes, Nathaniel Bishop.

On the west side were Andrew Miller, John Stretton, Thomas Talmage, John Mulford, Richard Stretton, and others.

Howell's History of Southampton has a Hedges genealogy, and says of the original William: "The ancestor of the Hedges families in Southampton and East Hampton was William Hedges, and when we have said this we have said all that is known of him, except that like his neighbors he was an Englishman and a Puritan. Like others of the time he was, perhaps, obliged to leave his native shores without permission of royal authority, as they looked with no favor on the departure of substantial citizens from the kingdom. New England was never a penal colony. His name has never been found on any lists of passengers to America hitherto published. He came at first to Southampton, where he resided for a short period, and when in 1649 the colony to settle another town to the eastward was projected, he was one of the first to join it. He is on the list of inhabitants of Southampton in 1644. This is the earliest record known of his appearance in America at the date of this writing in 1886."

H. P. Hedges in the History of Easthampton says: "Savage writes, 'one William Hedges of Hampton, L.I. 1650, may have been freem. of Mass. 1634.' This sums up all his knowledge on subject. George R. Howell, the historian, finds his name on no passenger list and intimates that he may have left England without Royal permission. The name is often spelled Hodges, and I think the William Hodges named as one of the Company who belonged to the settlement of Taunton, Mass., in 1643, is the same one named Hedges, in Easthampton at an early date. See memoirs of Plymouth Colony, Vol. II, p. 267. In 1675 John Hodges there succeeded to his father's right and Henry Hodges to the rights that was John Gallup's; ib. p. 279.

"Steven son of William 1 had son John 3, looking like it. These may be ch. of the first William. As an early settler of Easthampton, it is probable he was from the same locality in England, with the same political and religious opinions, and like thoughts and aims. Nothing in the records seems otherwise. He was constable in 1663.

His will is dated March 17, 1672-3, and witnessed by Thos. James, was approved Nov. 17, 1674. The inventory of his estate amounted to 193 L, 12s, 6d. See records of Suffolk Co. p. 40. The will names his wife Rose, his eldest son Steven, his son Isaac, and mentions without naming, his four daughters."

Thompson's History of Long Island, p. 295, gives the list of the original settlers of Easthampton, including, John Stretton, son. Thomas Tallmage, jun. John Mulford, William Mulford, Richard Stretton, John Miles, William Hedges, Ralph Dayton and says: "Besides which the following names are among those subscribed to the original compact or civil combination, adopted Oct. 24, 1654, for the government of the plantation: Robert Deighton (Dayton), John Foster, Andrew Miller (son of John), Roger Smith, George Miller (son of John), Arthur Howell, and Nathaniel Birdsall. The said Andrew Miller afterwards became the first settler of Miller's Place, Brookhaven, in 1671." The John Foster is probably Christopher's son, John Foster, then about 20. (There is a question that it might possibly be the brother of Christopher Foster who is supposed to have come from England with Roger Conant and Christopher in an early time.)

The patent for the town dated March 13, 1666, is made out in the following names: "Know yee, that by virtue of the Commission and Authority, unto mee given by his Royal Highnesse, I have Ratified, Confirmed, and Granted, and by these presents do Ratify, Confirm and Graunt, unto Mr. John Mulford, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Thomas Baker, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Concklyn, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne, Sen'r, and John Osborne, as Patentees for, and on the behalfe of themselves and their associates, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said, Towne." (Signed) Richard Nicoll.

Some of the early regulations appear by the following items in the Town Records:

"Ordered, May 10, 1651, . . . Noe man shall sell any liquor, but such as are deputed thereto by the towne, and such shall not lett youth and those under authority remaine drinking att unreasonable hours; and such persons shall not have above half a pint among four men. . .Noe Indian shall travel up and down, or carry any burthen in or through our towne on the Sabbath day; and shoever is found soe doing, shall be liable to corporall punishment.

"March 7th, 1652. -- At a general court is is ordered that any man set guns to kill wolves, provided they be not set within half a mile of the town, and also to take up the guns by sunrise; and further, that it shall not be lawful to sell any dog or bitch, young or old, to any Indian, upon penalty of thirty shillings.

"June 3d, 1653. -- It is ordered that one half the town shall carry arms to meeting upon the Lord's Day, with four sufficient charges of powder and shot.

"Feb. 12, 1654. -- Ordered, that whoever shall arise up a false witness against any man, to testify that which is wrong, there shall be done unto him as he had thought to have done unto his neighbor, whatever it be, to the taking away of life, limb or goods."

"1656, a woman was sentenced to pay a fine of L 3 orstand one hour with a cleft stick upon her tongue, for saying that her husband had brought her to a place where there was neither gospel or magistracy.

"And whosoever shall slander another, shall be liable to pay a fine of five pounds.

"Sept. 24, 1683. Town chose Thomas Tallmage, John Wheeler, Samuel Mulford and Steven Hand, to join Southold in selecting representatives for this riding to meet at York, according to order. (Meaning the first colonial assembly convened in that year by Gov. Dongan.) The town have likewise desired Mr. James to go with our men, and advise with them in our concerns, who are to stand up in the assembly, for maintaining our privileges and English liberties, and especially against any writ going in the Duke's name, but only in his Majesty's, whom only we own as our sovereign. Also, in the town's name, to certify Capt. Young (the high sheriff) that they do not send these men in obedience to his warrant, but because they would not neglect any opportunity to assert their own liberties."

One of the most colorful of the early settlers, who was quite a firebrand, was Samuel Mulford, son of the first settler. He was elected to the Hartford Assembly (the colony was under Connecticut and part of the New England settlement until the end of the 17th century), and was always making speeches against various injustices from the English authorities. He was even arrested for libelling the govenor. He then took a ship to England to obtain redress of grievances where he was a great success. Thompson says: "He arrived in England, cloathed in home manufacture, and by his plain language, blunt manners and honest intelligence, partially succeeded in the objects of his voyage."

The Hedges family is noted for being very long-lived. As we see by the records, William Hedges died in 1674, so he must have been fairly old. His son, Stephen (Ruth Hedges' great-great grandfather), lived to be 99 years and six months (one son lived to be 88, William Hedges). Ruth's grandfather, John, lived to be 84. Her father must have died by accident or disease, age 41. Ruth lived to be 93 and her sister Elizabeth was around sixty. Ruth Emeline Foster lived to be 93, and Ruth Hedges' grand-children Floyd Bartlett is now 88 and several are over 80 and still functioning as well as ever. The author of the Easthampton history is Judge H. P. Hedges who lived to be 94 and was the oldest alumnus of Yale College then. His writings are the chief source of information on Easthampton, and the region. He always made the addresses before the centenaries of various towns nearby. He wrote his history at the age of eighty. He was born at Wainscott, son of Zephaniah and Phebe Osborn Hedges. His grandfather David Hedges was a member of the Continental Congress and of the Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States at Kingston. He was a Presbyterian, a Republican, district attorney of Suffolk County, and President of the Sag Harbor Bank. His picture in the front of his history looks a great deal like Ruth Hedges Foster.

The same house that William Hedges lived in on the north end of Main Street in Easthampton is said to be still standing, or was about 1871. There is an old book Chronicles of Easthampton, by David Gardner, 1871, N.Y.

This Hedges family has a good background, both mentally and physically, so Luther picked the right kind of pioneer when he left the sheltered end of Long Island for the frontiers of the nation in 1791. It is more interesting than the Foster family in the early period, except that the Fosters in England are much more interesting as they are one of the really early families with an authentic history all during the history of the north of England since the days of the Domesday Book.

There is an interesting story about a legacy in the Hedges family, but I do not know what the result of the search of heirs was. Floyd J. Bartlett told me that a lawyer came to Warsaw to find out about Ruth Hedges, and that there was a Hedges Association formed for the purpose of securing the English inheritance. He wrote in a letter: "The Hedges are a family with a history of romantic interest. The American branch, so the story goes, descends from Joseph, son of Sir Charles, Sec. of State under Queen Anne of England and a very great man in general. One version has it that Joseph married some daughter of a hundred Earls, or at least of higher degree than himself. This estranged the lady's family and highborn friends and finding himself a stranger to his own, desired to leave England, so they fled to Maryland in 1734 when their descendants radiate to all points of the compass. There was a tradition that at the end of a hundred years an enormous fortune would be divided among the surviving heirs. The century ended about the close of the first quarter of the last century. For many years a large 'Hedges Association' existed for the purpose of recovering the estate, which alas, has not yet been accomplished. The above was copied from a history of the Van Meter (?) family found in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. by Celinda E. Bartlett. Abram Van Meter married a Ruth Hedges.

In the New York Public Library is a manuscript (APV, Hedges, by J. P. Grayon, of Rockaway, N. J.), which has a clipping of the story taken from the New York Sun of July 20, 1881. It also has a handwritten genealogy of the Hedges family, which says that William Hedges took oath as freeman before the Massachusetts Court on May 14, 1634 (1 Mass. Recs. 368-369, James W. Hawes, Cape Cod History & Genealogy No. 89.) This manuscript says that William is supposed to be the connecting link with the English inheritance--the William Hedges of Southampton, L. I. at one time who died 1674, leaving a wife Rose and child Stephen. He would then have to be related to Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State under Queen Anne who left the legacy, and one of the "heirs who emigrated to America" of Joseph Hedges, brother of Charles. The clipping is as follows:

HOPES OF THE AMERICAN HEDGESES

A $250,000,000 English Estate on which they have set their longing eyes.

"Various branches of the Hedges family in the United States are much exercised by a story that they are to get a big slice of an English Estate of $250,000,000 recently decreed by the Court of Chancery to the American heirs of Sir Charles Hedges. The story is that the property was left one hundred years ago to the heirs of Sir Charles, brother, Joseph, who had emigrated to America, with the restriction that the division should not be made for 100 years. Meantime the English Hedgeses

held possession and use of the property. The time for the division having arrived, it is claimed that the American heirs of Joseph Hedges are to be put in possession of their inheritance when they can prove their descent. A number of the Hedges who claim to be heirs recently had a meeting at Paris, Ky. Another man who claims to be an heir is Joseph Apple of Chicago, formerly a sewing machine agent in Washington.

"The veteran claim agent John Pitts Jayne of Murray street was found yesterday by a Sun reported engaged in investigating the case. Mr. Jayne said that he had found that Sir Charles, who was Secretary of State to King William III and Queene Anne died in 1719, after having twice married. He had five sons and one daughter, Anne. The daughter married Sir Edward Smith. Sir Charles Hedges' second wife Eleanor, died in February 1833. His son by her, John Hedges, Esq. was Secretary to the Prince of Wales. His son by her, William Hedges, died in May, 1734. He was one of the Commission of the Peace for Kent. Little is known about Joseph Hedges, the American settler. There are several branches of the Hedgeses in various parts of the United States. Some

of them settled in Yates County, New York, some at Madison, N. J., in 1749, and a descendant in 1778 is recorded as marrying Polly Wilkins of Madison. There is a long account of the Hedges in Littell's 'Passaic Valley Genealogies." Still another family of Hedgeses settled in Easthampton, Long Island, in 1649. The Christian name of the first American settler is somewhat in doubt, and Mr. Jayne has not yet been able to determine which of the American families is nearest to the Joseph Hedges who was Sir Charles Hedges brother."

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The reporter seems to have got this a little mixed up, for it was not necessarily Joseph Hedges himself who came to America but his "Heirs" who emigrated. The New Jersey Hedges are traced in the manuscript to the Easthampton stock. Some went to Morristown, Morris Co., N. J. The manuscript also says the money was in the Bank of England.

In all America there is probably no village more conservative and ingrown than Easthampton unless it would be Southampton before the influx of summer tourists. Being on an island away from the main currents of change, these little villages lived their own lives for two and a half centuries, but they are now summer resorts and overrun by outsiders. Like Connecticut, Long Island is a suburb of New York, and the old houses have become the property of summer residents, in many cases.

In 1839 Thompson wrote in his History of Long Island, Page 322:

"The village of Easthampton is built principally upon one street of a mile long, and of unusual width. The dwellings number nearly one hundred and the population is at least six hundred. A few buildings are in modern style, and may be called handsome; but the greater part are of a more antiquated appearance, and rarely painted on the outside. The other villages of the town are of similar aspect, and the traveller would feel almost certain of having gotten among a peculiar people, the undoubted descendants of a Puritan Ancestry.

"The late Dr. Dwight, speaking of this place, says, 'a general air

of equality, simplicity and quiet, is visible here, in a degree perhaps singular. Sequestered in a great measure from the busy world, the people exhibit not the same activity and haste which meet the eye in some other places. There is, however, no want of the social character, but it is regulated rather by the long continued customs of this sincle spot, than by the mutable fashions of a great city."

This is the background of Ruth Hedges, and her descendants have picked similar spots to live in since, for some reason perhaps related to their Egglish village yeoman ancestry. Here Ruth and Luther Foster were married by the famous old Pastor Samuel Buell, when she was 24 and Luther 21, on March 9, 1791. The only person alive who ever saw her is Floyd J. Bartlett of Warsaw, her grandson who was three years old when she died in 1860.

Here also Elizabeth Hedges, Ruth's sister, was born, later going to the banks of the Delaware with Ruth and Luther Foster. No photograph of Elizabeth exists probably, as I did not see one in Montague when I visited her descendants, the Armstrongs there, but they have one of her daughter Mary Dayton Foster who had exactly the same ancestry as the children of Ruth Hedges' her sister. Luther A. Foster of Woodward, Oklahoma, has a photograph of Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, on which Eliza, the daughter of Luther Foster Jr. had written "Father's double cousin, Mary Armstrong." It was taken in Port Jervis, N. Y. when she was quite old. She is wearing a little white cap, tied under the chin, and is very handsome looking at her age. She has large, strong hands just like Ruth Hedges--she is holding a little old-fashioned pair of spectacles. There is also a daguerrotype taken at a much earlier age, which is very beautiful. Another photograph exists taken also in her old age which is interesting. The Armstrongs in Montague have several pictures of Mary Dayton Foster. She is much prèttier than any of the Foster girls, daughters of Ruth Hedges, but looks a good deal like the same type as Ruth Hedges. I have two or three pictures of Mary Dayton Foster's daughters, the Armstrongs, but they did not look much like the mother. She was called a "double-cousin," because her mother and Ruth Hedges were sisters, and her father, Julius Foster, and Luther Foster, were brothers. These two families were always very close, as they often visited each other, even after Ruth had moved to Warsaw.

LAST WILL OF JOHN HEDGES

"In the name of God, Amen. I, JOHN HEDGES, of East Hampton, in Suffolk County, being well in body. My wife Ruth is to live in my house during her life. I also leave to her my household goods which she needeth to keep house with, and a negro girl and a cow, and my 3 sons are each of them to pay her L 5 'if she needeth it'. I leave to my son John, my home lot and buildings, Also 7 acres of land, bounded partly by Eliphalet Stratton, partly by Hook pond, partly by Josiah Miller, partly by Calf Pasture; Also 12 acres, bounded partly by highway, partly by Josiah Miller, part by beach and Thomas Baker's land; Also 14 acres of land bounded by Captain Talmage, Edward Jones and highways; Also 2 acres, bounded by Samuel Gardiner, and beach and pond; Also a piece of woodland in Amagansett woods, joining to Thomas Chatfield, And my part of the meadow that was father Stratton's, and 1/3d of a share on Montauk. I leave to my son Stephen, the house and lot where he lives, and a piece of land at Northwest Plain, being 23

acres, bounded by Samuel Hedges, Captain Conkling, Captain Mulford, and highway; Also 8 acres bounded east by highway and a pond, and land of Thomas Baker; Also my tract of meadow on the west side of Northwest Creek, and a piece of meadow on the east side, which was father Hedges, and 1/3d of a share on Montauk. I leave to my son Lemuel the land and buildings I bought of Thomas Osborne, deceased; Also 3 acres, bounded by highway and Timothy Mulford and Josiah Miller; Also 11 acres bounded by a little pond and Thomas Chatfield, partly by beach; Also 15 acres in the woods, by Captain Burnet's land; Also my meadow at Accobonack; Also all my meadow at Napeage, that lieth with brother William Hedges; Also 1/3d of a share on Montauk. I also leave him a bed and furniture "sufficient for a body." I leave my daughter Ruth L 50. I make my sons, John and Stephen, executors.

"Witnesses, ISAAC MULFORD, NATHANIEL BAKER, J$., JEREMIAH OSBORNE.

"PROVED, APRIL 27, 1737."

The above is on p. 311 of the original, and on page 278 of the N. Y. Historical Society Collections, Vol. III, Abstracts of Wills. John Hedges' wife was Ruth Stratton, and the John he makes his principal heir is Ruth Hedges Foster's grandfather. His father had died in 1734, only three years previous, nearly a hundred years ago.

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John's brother, Daniel who was born 1677 and married Abigail Baker, left a rather quaint will (page 160, same book.):

"In the Name of God, Amen, April 11, 1734. I, DANIEL HEDGES, of the Town of Southampton, in Suffolk County, being sick. I leave to my wife Abigail, 1/3 of my movable estate, and 1/2 of my team and tackling, and the use of 1/3 of my lands and all my dwelling house and barn, until my son Jonathan is of age. And after that she is to have the use of the best room in the house and 1/2 the barn and 1/3d of the lands, meadows and Commonage during her life. . . I leave to my daughter Mary two cows on the day of her marriage. I make my wife and son Daniel, executors."

In Vol. IV, p. 142, is also a quaint bequest to Ruth Hedges' great-great grand-father Capt. Thomas Talmage Jr. "In the name of God, Amen, I, CHARLES BORTNER, of Berlin, in Prussia's Dominions, but now inhabitant of the Town of East Hampton, in Suffolk County, Physician and Chirurgeon, being very sick, I leave to Thomas Talmadge, Jr., my watch and my gold buttons and neck buttons, and silver shoe buckles, and knee buckles. I leave to Hezekiah Usher my diamond ring. I leave to John Mackie my gold clasp. To Elizabeth Hedges my two gold rings. To Joseph Havens' wife my snuff box. I also give my Sapphire stone that is made in the shape of a cane head, to the care and keeping of my executors, and to be sold by them at their discretion, and the money to be put to interest, and the interest yearly to be given for the maintainence of a School in Easthampton. I leave all my wearing apparell and what money I have with me, and also my mare, saddle and bridle to Thomas Talmage and his wife and their son, Thomas. I leave to John Mackie all my medicines and books. Thomas Talmage is to pay unto the poor L 5 at his discretion. . . etc." Dated May 3, 1747.

The "Elizabeth Hedges" above could be Phebe's grandmother or her daughter Elizabeth.

The following is a copy of a deed, dated 1761, from Timothy Hedges to Ruth Hedges' (Foster's) father, Josiah Hedges, for land in Easthampton, Long Island. The original is in possession of Luther A. Foster of Woodward, Oklahoma, who sent me a photostat with this note: "The original of this copy was discovered by me hanging on a wall in the attic of Aunt Eliza's home in Warsaw. Apparently when other things had been removed from the attic the deed was regarded as of no consequence and permitted to remain. At an earlier time someone had prized it because it had been carefully framed and put under glass. Probably the care so given it helped to preserve it. It is regrettable that the names of the attesting witnesses have broken off--and that is just what happened, the paper just broke away because of brittleness. This happened before I found it. L.A.F."

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THEFE PREFENTS SHALL COME GREETING ETC. Know ye that I TIMOTHY HEDGES, of Eafthampton in the County of Suffolk and Province of New York for and in confideration of the sum of Forty Pounds of Current Money of the Province aforesaid, to me in hand before the ensealing hereof well and truly paid by Jofiah Hedges of Easthampton in County and Province aforesaid Cord Wender the receipt whereof I do acknowledge and myself therewith fully satisfied and contended thereof and of every part and parcel thereof I do exonerate acquit and difcharge the Jofiah Hedges his heirs executors administrators forever by thefe prefents to ____fully and absolutely give Grant bargin_____sell alien Convey and Confirm with the said Jofiah Hedges his heirs and Afsigns forever a Certain Peice of Land lying in ________________(this is undecipherable but looks like "ale Wive Broady Neck) Neck Bounded eafterly by the highway _______(north?) Wefterly by DANIEL DAYTON Wefterly by the Bay Northerly by John Hedges To Have and To Hold said Granted and Bargained premifes with the appurtenances priveleges and _________(commodities?) of the same belonging or in any wife appertaining to him said Jofiah Hedges his Heirs and Afigns forever To his & are (?) only Proper ufe benefit & behoof forever and the said timothy Hedges for mee my eirs executers administrators do covenant promife and grant to and with the said Jofiah Hedges his airs and afigns that before the ensealing hereof I am the trew fole and lawfull owner of the above bargaind premifes and are lawfully seased and pofesed of the fame in mine own proper right as good perfect and absolut state of inheritance in fesimple and have in myself good right full power and lawfull authority to grant bargain fell convey and confirm said bargined premifes in manner as above said and that the said Jofiah Hedges his eirs and afigns shall and _______(right?) peasably and quietly have hold ufe occupy posfefs and injoy the said devised and bargained premifes with the appurtenances free and clear and freely and clearly acquited exonerate and difscharged of from all and all manner of Ither and former gifts grants bargains sails (?) Leafes mortgages wills entails Joyntures dowers judgments execution encumberances and extent and furthermore by the said TIMOTHY HEDGES for myself my executors adminiftrators do Covenant and engage the above devifed premifes to him and said Jofiah Hedges his heirs and afines against the lawful claim or the demands of any parson or parsons whatsoever forever hearafter to warrent secure and defend etc. in Witnefs whereof i the said TIMOTHY HEDGES have hereunto set my hand and fixt my seal this twelth day of October in the first year of the reighn of our fovereign Lord Jorg the third 1761.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HEDGES

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
IN THE PREFENCE OF

(Here the paper is broken.)

Note:
From the above it appears that the father of Ruth and Elizabeth Hedges was a "cord wander or cordwainer," which in present vernacular means shoemaker. On Page 75 of the book "In Old Southampton," by Abigail Halsey, it says: "Now and then a new settler was spoken of as a cordwainer. This obsolete word originally meant a worker in Cordovan leather--in other words a shoemaker. The shoemaker came once a year to make boots and shoes for the whole family. There were many families and sometimes it was late in the season before the shoemaker could reach the last of his customers. But it is probably that many a man--farmer, fisherman, soldier though he was--was a shoemaker too for his own children. In many an attic lie dusty lasts and awls, shoemakers' tools of long ago.

3. MIGRATION TO THE BANKS OF THE DELAWARE.

After the Revolutionary War, new lands were opened up in the interior of the country, and there was a great migration westward. The narrow colonial world burst its bounds and expanded. The younger sons of the old families of colonial days, and especially those of New England (the Long Island colony at Southampton was originally under the Hartford, Connecticut, charter and was a part of the New England Puritan settlement), pioneered into the wilderness of upper New York State, the Ohio, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, and later still farther west.

Southampton carried out the New England tradition of sending well-organized colonies, just as most of the New England towns were settled by groups of "Proprietors" from England. They established the town meeting system, and the Presbyterian church (the church in Southampton was by presbytery not congregational in government, but it was the same original Non-Conformist Protestant branch), and kept alive the Puritan social and religious tradition.

Thus we see that in the case of the Fosters of our family, Luther Foster moved first to the banks of the Delaware just opposite Milford, Pennsylvania, to Montague, N. J. There he probably founded the first tannery, as this was his business, and he later in 1810 founded the first tannery in Danby, N.Y. For some reason, however, he moved to another colony of New England people, on the Susquehanna--at Owego, Tioga County, and later to Danby, which is nearby. When he was fifty he took a large farm in Warsaw, N.Y., then in the heart of the "Genesee Country", and also a New England settlement.

The Fosters later pioneered all across the continent. The first to move westward in 1833 was Solon Foster, who went to Illinois, then to Missouri, and later to the boundary of the United States on the Missouri River, later the states of Iowa and Nebraska. In 1850 he went with an ox-team and covered Conestoga wagon to the deserts of what later became the state of Utah. In 1861 he was one of the founders of the settlement in Southern Utah, the town of St. George near the Arizona border, where his descendants still remain after nearly one hundred years, though many have scattered and a colony lives now in California near Los Angeles, as well as in other places.

Silas Howell Foster's family went to Illinois, near Cherry Valley and Rockford, in a very early period. Casson Aaron Foster went to Iowa, near Iowa City, when this region was unsettled more or less, and his children went into Oklahoma and Iowa and later to Colorado. Luther

Foster Jr.'s sons went to Michigan, near Pigeon. Others in the West are in Washington, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico. Two live in Honolulu, which is as far west as an American can go on American soil.

Luther and his brother Julius were pioneer industrialists on the Delaware at Montague--starting tanneries and sawmills etc. and Luther's son Josiah Hedges Foster, was one of the earliest industrialists of Milford, Pa. His son, Julius Mulford Foster, migrated to South America and became one of the early industrialists of Chile, starting flour mills, textile mills etc. His daughter, Jane, was a pioneer in women's education in India. One of Luther's great-great granddaughters, Helen Foster, went to China where she was also a pioneer in research in several fields, writing the first studies of cooperatives, the Chinese literary movement, and the first history of the labor movement in China. In 1946 the Fosters had only about 280 descendants alive in twenty of the United States, and 180 in Chile, so the family in America is dying out except for that of Solon though those in Chile seem to be thriving. Normally there would now be several thousand descendants alive probably, since the American Revolution.

There were also many individuals who migrated, usually to places where their friends or relatives from Southampton or Easthampton had already gone. The Foster boys were included in most of these colonies from early times. Of the Joseph Foster branch, to which Luther belonged, four revolutionary soldiers, Josiah, Jonah, Joseph and Timothy, went to Ridgefield, Connecticut, and some from there to Malta, Rochester, Litchfield, Oneida, Hartford, Utica, Vernon and Southeast, N.Y. Others stayed in Connecticut--Brockfield, Redding, Brooklyn, New Haven, Norwalk, Danbury. The Christopher Foster branch (b. 1700) went to Madison, Connecticut, where only one member is still alive, Herbert Knowles. He was a music teacher and is now an antique dealer, unmarried. He is also an antiquarian, collects old books, and is President of the Madison Historical Society. Some of his family went to Madison, Ohio and Springfield, Mass. as well as New Haven, Conn. (Herbert Knowles has blue eyes and looks not unlike the Foster type.)

The writer unexpectedly moved into an old Foster neighborhood when we bought our house in Madison. I noticed the name "Christopher Foster" 1745, on an old house, which we thought of buying, and when I met Herbert Knowles we found it was the same family from Southampton. The original deed is in the town records, and Knowles had a copy of it. It is on "Gallows Hill", at a place now called Horse Pond Road. This Christopher Foster came to East Guilford from Southold, L. I. about 1740. His descendants then moved to the house next to mine on Mungertown Road (now lived in by some farmers named Johnson). Knowles' old family notebook says: "Titus Foster (born 1778, grandson of Christopher) lived in the house now owned by Wm. Johnson, East River, Ct. 75 years ago, called Foster Place. When he went West he sold it to Benjamin Scranton, and he in turn sold it to Marvin Foster. . .Nearly all of Titus Foster's children were born here." These Fosters were large landholders in East River, and it is said they also owned the farm that went with the house I now own, though not the house. My next door neighbor to the west, a Stone, was a family that married the Fosters (Sarah Crampton, descendant of John Stone, who came to Guilford in 1639 with Gov. Leete and Rev. Henry Whitfield--she was Herbert Knowles' great-grandmother). There are also other families related to this Foster family in the

surrounding territory.

The Benjamin Foster Branch had one line that stayed in Southampton up to recently, the other was founded by William Foster b. 1798, who married Mary Ann Sayre and moved to Montrose, Pa., county seat of the Milford, Pa. region. One son, William Cooper Foster, b. 1834, went to Owego, New York, and another to Chicago, named Henry Cooke Foster.

The other Foster branch, that of John Foster, had one line that stayed in Southampton (last being now Horace Foster and his son Roderick Halsey Foster), and Quogue, which is nearby. One named Thomas b. 1691 who married Hannah Hildreth, had a son Timothy, and his four sons migrated west; Asa went to Glendale, Ohio (his family lived in Oxford, Ia., and Muscatine, Iowa.) Zebulon went to Fulton County, Illinois, where his family lived in Paririe City, Maquon and Chicago, Ill. Judge Luke Foster lived in Columbia and Springfield, Ohio, and his family lived in LaPorte, Indiana, Cairo, Ill. Gabriel went to Columbia, Ohio, and his family lived in Deputy, Indiana, Barnes, Seymour, Marling, Ind., Riley, Kans., Volcano, Calif., Kansas City and Ottowa, Kans. and Senator William Allen Foster was a Chicago attorney. Another of this family, Sgt. Abraham Foster b. 1702, went to East Windsor, Conn. and his family lived on the same old farm for generations. Some went to Manchester, New Britian, Conn. and to Foxboro, Mass., one to New York City, Charles N. born 1873. Sgt. Abraham's son, Sgt. Hackaliah Foster, left descendants in Manchester, Hartford, Conn., Morristown, N.J., and two in Melbourne, Australia, Ralph Rose and William Manning Foster. Another of the famous Sgt. Abraham Foster's sons was Abel, b. 1728, a revolutionary soldier like his brothers, his son Chauncey being a soldier at Valley Forge, who left descendants in Ellington, Conn. and Albany, N.Y. Peletiah, the fifth son of Sgt. Abraham, had two sons who lived in Barkhamsted, Conn. Phinehas' son Chester moved to Ohio. Deacon Eli Foster's sons went to Springfield, Mass. where they still live on their old place called "Sixteen Acres"; others went to New Britian, Conn., Ansonia, Conn. and Wilbraham, Mass.

Southampton people migrated especially to the Genesee country of Upper New York State (Warsaw, for example, was in the Genesee region), to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where they founded many little towns, often named for the families, such as Hainesville, Sayre, Foster, Herrick, Herrickville, Seeleyville, Howell, etc. The English tradition of pioneering has been by group enterprise, not rugged individualism, usually. The latter came in with the Scotch-Irish and Welsh chiefly. The Welsh, for example, lived in isolated farm houses in the mountains of Wales, but when the English came they built the old Anglo-Saxon village, system immediately. It has always been the typically English way to retain the ancient Anglo-Saxon village, houses grouped around a church and town square, where the farmers lived, having to walk some distance to their farms. In this way they were able to have schools and community life. The log cabin was a Scandinavian invention, not English. The early English settlers in this country lived in "cellars" underground, or in thatched-roof huts or cottages, and built their clapboarded houses as soon as possible. The Swedes along the Delaware built some of the earliest log cabins and this idea quickly caught hold, so that the Western pioneers built their houses in this style.

The Fosters seemed to have an infinite capacity for finding

locations that nobody else wanted to live in. Most of the towns they helped to found are still so small that you can hardly find them on any ordinary map or atlas--and unless you know the county it is hopeless. I suppose it is typical that they preferred Palmyra, N.Y. to Cincinnati, Ohio, when the Jedediah Foster family set out to seek its fortune--these were Luther's second cousins. Another curious fact is that they pick places noted for scenery and summer resort climate rather than for commercial possibilities, for example, Southampton, Milford, Pa., Bayhead, N.J., Montague, N. J., Owego, N.Y., Madison, Conn. These are all summer resorts, completely dead in winter. In the same way, St. George and Cedar City in the West are the gateway to the famous Scenic canyons (Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab Forest, etc.) but no one would expect any commercial possibilities in such little places. St. George is a winter resort near Arizona, and without the tourists neither town would thrive. As to the other little towns, who can find Lane, Idaho, on the map? I can't. Nor Hoquiiam, Washington. It took me a long time to find Danby and Warsaw, N.Y. and Cherry Valley, Ill. and Castile, N.J. Montague isn't even on the maps usually; it's called "Brickhouse." Towanda is not easy to find in Pennsylvania. And where is Oxford, Iowa, or Mutual, Oklahoma, or Woodward, Oklahoma, or Pigeon, Michigan? Etc. Etc.

It seems to be a Foster characteristic to want to live on a farm or in a country village and to own land--not for the purpose of making money for none of them do as farmers but because they are too independent to take a subordinate position elsewhere and like to be their own masters. Failing this, most of them are schoolteachers--men and women (in the end these schoolteachers usually buy a farm or retire to avillage--such as Samuel Foster who taught school in Canada 23 years, then bought a farm in Pigeon, Mich. adjoining that of his brother Sidney and lived the rest of his life there). The next profession they like is that of a lawyer. I have heard of only one doctor--Dr. James Foster Scott and he only practiced a few years then bought himself an island to live on. Nearly all the Fosters seem to be brilliant in school, but the instances of being brilliant in business are very rare indeed. As soon as a town becomes big enough to have real commercial possibilities, the Fosters move out and start a new little village of their own on the edge of the wilderness. They are typical of a certain kind of frontier people--hard-working, silent, independent people who ask no questions and don't want to be asked any; not particularly gregarious but eminently respectable in all matters. They are also extremely puritanical, seldom drink or smoke or even use tea or coffee--and they are all apparently very honest and trustworthy. It is easy to analyze this family sociologically; they are inheritors of a long line of English Puritan stock and characteristics, intensified by intermarriage among exactly the same type of people. For example, up to the time of Luther Foster, they had married only into the same original families who had settled Long Island early in the 17th century. Luther's children also married into exactly the same type of families, with one or two exceptions. For example, Josiah Hedges married a German, named Greiner, which seemed to be a good mixture as Julius Mulford and Jane Foster Scott were much more enterprising than the others apparently. Phoebe Dayton Foster married a Scott, but with the same sociological background as herself. However, up to the present generation this family in general intermarried among English stock--hence it has marked English characteristics, as compared with the average American family, which is greatly inter-mixed with other nationalities

for generations. The present Foster generation is also mixed--but for the first time, and is also marked by a number of divorces. It is notable that the English do not mix easily with other kinds of people, but continue to live in their own world no matter where they are--in Africa, China, America or anywhere else. The New England villager of the original type is today not much different from his ancestor who came over three hundred years ago--and the Fosters are a good deal like this type of person, I find. You can see them walking down any sleepy New England village street, but you seldom see them anywhere else now, especially not in cities.

It is also typical of a Foster family that the women are all competent and most of them do some kind of professional work. Even in a very early period, for example, Jane Foster Scott and Mary Brunette Foster started schools for girls, and the Warsaw Foster women were many of them schoolteachers. I have never heard that any of them were notably good cooks, however, and very few are particularly glamorous to look at.

To get back to Luther and Ruth Hedges, however: They were part of the general westward migration. But why did they pick Montague, N.J., of all places on the globe? At that time, some of Luther's distant cousins came to this region: Isaac Foster (of the John Branch) lived in Honesdale, Pa., which is the county seat of the Milford region; and William Foster, a tanner who married Mary Ann Sayre, lived at Montrose, Pa., which is nearby; his son William Cooper Foster later lived in Owego, N.Y. However, there is no indication that any other of Luther's relatives came with him to Montague--maybe he wanted to get away from relatives, of course--except his brother. His second cousins, Joel, Abraham, Cyrus and Zenas, were then planning to go to Palmyra in the Genesee country of upper New York State. They were exploring the wilderness to find a likely place. Perhaps Luther and Julius did the same kind of exploring, but there is no record of it. Or they may have waited at home for a report from Joel. According to the history of Southampton, Joel Foster first went exploring in the early spring of 1790, then returned to Southampton to report. Then, in June, 1791, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster and Luther Sandford went "to explore along the boundaries of Pennsylvania." They "found the country mountainous and forbidding. Being carpenters, on consideration of good wages, they stopped at a place called Lindley town, and engaged in the erection of mills" --later they went to Palmyra where they decided to start their colony. I do not know where said Lindley town might be, but they must have stopped over at Montague to visit with Luther and Julius Foster, which was a place along the "boundaries of Pennsylvania," for Luther and Julius were there by April, 1791.

In any case, at the age of 21, on March 9, 1791, Luther and Ruth were married, and two months later we find Luther witnessing a deed of his brother, Julius Foster, at Newton, N.J. for land at Montague. I looked up this deed in the Land Records: Roger Clark sold to Julius Foster of Montague, N. J., for the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, three pieces of land on the south side of Abraham Shiner's mill brook to the land of widow Job's and along the south side of King's Road. This carries the signature of "Luther Foster," signed in his presence, May 24, 1791. (Book A, page 48.)

Another deed, signed in the presence of Luther Foster, in April,

1791, shows that Roger Clark sells to Julius Foster for thirty pounds some land with a description too long to include here, for which thirty pounds was paid. (Book B, page 14.)

In Book G, p. 428, is recorded the long and detailed co-partnership agreement between Capt. Abraham Shymer and Julius Foster of Montague, dated April 27, 1793, for building a sawmill and board yard on Shymer's Brook, for cutting logs as necessary and building a dam and mill race and log way. (This was not witnessed by Luther.)

The first deed in Book A at Newton for this region was dated 1785, so Julius was one of the early settlers.

I could not find any original deed in the name of Luther Foster, though I did not have much time to look at Newton--the county seat of Sussex Co., N. J. It seems likely that Luther worked on the sawmill with his brother. However, I found a Release of Mortgage dated Jan. 7, 1806, for property sold by Luther in 1797. This undoubtedly was his original property, which must have been a good one for he sold it for $695.00 or more, a large sum in those days. Apparently he took a mortgage from James Barton, who defaulted in payment, so Luther returned to Montague in 1806, repossessed the property and sold it to John Kelsey.

This Release of Mortgage (Book N. p.395, of Sussex Co. land records) dated Jan. 7, 1806, executed by Luther Foster and James Barton, says that the mortgage executed April 8, 1797, in favor of Luther Foster of the County of Tioga in New York by James Barton, for the sum of $695.00 was released. James Barton of Milford, in consideration of sixty cents, gave back to Luther Foster, the land next to Julius Foster on the highway, running to a brook (near Grady's) and between the land of Julius Foster and Roger Clark.

Two days later Luther re-sold the property, of exactly the same lengthy description, with "buildings and improvements", to John Kelsey, for the sum of $650.00. It is described as the property formerly mortgaged by James Barton etc. This is dated Jan. 9, 1906, and is on page 396.

On my return from the San Francisco Conference in the summer of 1945, I stopped off in Montague and thought I would take a photograph of the old Foster house if it were still standing. I did not have time to definitely identify the place, but it was recorded as near the Julius Foster house, which is still standing.

Mrs. Robert Barckley, Secretary of the Milford Historical Society, who knew the Fosters, took me to see Mrs. Helen Quick, wife of George R. Quick, who is now the oldest person in Milford, and was born in 1856--the Quick family were among the original settlers. Milford was settled about 1733 by Thomas Quick from New York, a noted Indian fighter, and the Quicks are the only old family left there now of the original settlers. Mrs. Quick had a perfect memory and was very alert. She remembered Julius Mulford Foster very well and said he was called "Bud Foster", and that he attended the Quick Golden Wedding in 1886, and gave the old Quicks a Bible--she said he was a big man with a mustache. I asked her where the old Foster place in Montague might be and she said she was sure that it was the place now owned by Mrs. Florence

Washburn (and called Broadview Farm, R.D. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.) She said her grandfather Doolittle had owned the house long ago and that she herself had lived in it awhile and had heard it said that the house originally was owned by Fosters before her time. She said it was in the district earliest settled in Montague, which was near the Church, the house being in the triangle on the top of the hill next to the Church, on the same side of the road, on River Road (formerly King's Road, and the Old Mine Road). I also asked her where Josiah Foster lived in Milford, and she said it was on Foster Hill but she did not know where.

Mrs. Barckley and I then went to Montague to see the house. It was almost exactly opposite the bridge across the Delaware River between Milford, and Montague--the two towns being on opposite sides of the river. It is on the top of the hill just above the Armstrong place (formerly owned by Julius Foster), though there are now two or three houses in between. Originally they could have been adjoining, as the deed says. The old Minnesink Dutch Reformed Church is on one side, and in this cemetery Julius Foster and his wife and daughter Mary Dayton Foster, are buried--Mrs. Armstrong said they were the oldest graves in the churchyard. They are at the back, facing a stone wall so it is hard to get around to see the inscriptions, with an iron railing around the plot.

This farm, known locally as the "Terwilliger place", is opposite the old school house and the present farm of Mrs. Bowman, originally the Brink farm. The Washburns who own the place now have about nineteen acres, and an old red barn and harness room. The house has eight rooms, with a small veranda on the front, and is not much to look at--it is comparatively recent, though the date of building is not known. However, undoubtedly the present structure was built over the original site, for there is a big broad stone base of a fireplace chimney in the basement, and some old doors and hand-made iron latches remain of an earlier building. Part of the house is older than the rest. The neighbor across the street, Mrs. Bowman, who is around seventy or eighty, says she remembers when the old house was rebuilt which was about fifty-six or fifty-seven years ago, and that two rooms were built on fifteen years ago. Her father Andrew J. Brink, who lived in her house, had told her that he remembered old man Julius Foster who lived just down the road in the Armstrong place--she thinks she remembers him saying that Foster was never contented unless he had tools in his hand. Mrs. Bowman says that when she was a girl the house had no paint, and she remembers when old Terwilliger, who owned the place, was buried--she was five years old. She said old Terwilliger was very aged but nevertheless he climed up a ladder one day to pick cherries from an old cherry tree formerly in front of the house. Mrs. Bowman's father saw him and called to him to be careful or he might fall. Just a few minutes later, the old man fell off the ladder and was injured; he lived until winter, however. When she was a bride, the house was owned by Mathew Terwilliger and later by the Doolittles (Mrs. Doolittle's sister being Mrs. Sayre.) Mrs. Bowman did not remember that any Fosters lived in the house, however, though she said they might have before the Terwilligers.

There was a Josiah Foster Terwilliger, who was named for his close friend, Josiah Foster, according to Mrs. Barckley, (Luther's second son), and at present there is a Josiah Foster Terwilliger Jr., his son,

now editor of the Milford paper. I talked to him but he did not know very much about the history of the Fosters.

It would be easy enough to check up and find out for sure whether or not this is the old place--of either Luther or his son Josiah Foster. The mystery is this: that there is no record of any deed in the name of Josiah Hedges Foster that I could find, yet we know he lived in Montague and that Julius Mulford was born there in 1822, and also Mary Dayton Foster in 1824. Josiah lived in Montague until 1834 when he moved to Milford, where his wife was buried. It is entirely possible that this was the original Luther Foster place, and that he might have kept a small part of it when he sold the rest to John Kelsey--and later have given it to his son Josiah Hedges Foster--there being no record of Josiah's buying any land. Josiah could have lived with the Terwilligers or some such arrangement--as they seemed to be close friends. It is not known when Josiah first went to Montague to live--he was only two years old when his parents left. It is possible, that he stayed and lived with Julius Foster who had no son but only one daughter, and had a very large business to take care of. This might explain why he had no deed for land in his name.

When I was looking over the Washburn house, Mrs. Washburn saw an old tin candle sconce in the basement which she gave to me. It is very early. Also she brought in an old flintlock gun which she said was found in the attic of the present house--and gave me this as she was not interest in antiques. She said she had the leather powder-horn too, but could not find it while I was there. This gun has a double-barrel and is loaded by muzzle with a wooden ramrod. The maker is "R.Taft." It might be a revolutionary flintlock and as it is very early, if this were the Foster house could have belonged to the Fosters. On the stock is a little hole covered by a lid which was apparently a place to keep powder or flint or something. The gun is in very good condition.

If this is Luther's old place, it was here that four of his children were born: Silas Howell, 1793, Josiah Hedges, born in Montague, 1795, Elizabeth Mary b. 1796, and the first one Ruth Hedges Foster who died in infancy, 1792. If Josiah lived here later on, it is where Julius Mulford Foster was born, of Chile. (My photograph was spoiled in the developing, incidentally, and also those I took of the Julius Foster house etc.)

Luther and Ruth Hedges Foster lived in Montague only seven years. The Genealogical Record says: that Luther "moved to Montague, N. J. where he resided seven years and where the elder children were born." The book, however, does not indicate the places of birth except in the case of Josiah Hedges Foster, born at Montague, July 8, 1795.

All the places Luther Foster went after the Revolutionary War are along the present Erie railroad--Montague, Owego, Danby and Warsaw. The settlers were scattered along the Delaware River, up the Susquehanna (Owego) and the Chemung Rivers. These places are along the borders of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Delaware River forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey all the way down to Delaware Bay.

The train stops at Port Jervis, N.Y., which is a town of about

14,000 population, 72 miles from New York City. This is the point on the Delaware between three states. New York and Pennsylvania are on each side and New Jersey in the middle. Montague, N.J. is the rural district which begins on the outskirts of Port Jervis. It is not a town at all but the name of a district--a narrow string of farms along the Delaware river in the valley, which is ten miles long and about three and a half miles wide. There are now some 400 families living in Montague, which is also called "Brickhouse". To get to Montague, however, it is best to go to Milford by bus from Port Jervis, then to cross the bridge at Milford.

Montague is in the Kittatinny Mountains, so-called, though the highest peak, High Point, is only 1,805 feet--it is the highest point in New Jersey too. The Catskills are very near and the distance between the Delaware and the Hudson rivers here is less than a hundred miles. This region has beautiful landscape. Owego, N.Y. is about ninety miles up the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers from Montague.

A. THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY OF MONTAGUE, N. J.--THE ARMSTRONGS

Luther Foster married Ruth Hedges, born in Easthampton, Long Island, March 29, 1767, and his brother Julius married Elizabeth Hedges, born October 15, 1764. Perhaps the two wives were sisters or cousins. One mystery in this connection is the "Dayton" mystery. Luther named one child "Phoebe Dayton Foster," and Julius named his only child, "Mary Dayton Foster" (who named one son Thomas Dayton Armstrong, and one daughter, Mary Dayton Armstrong). Then Josiah Hedges Foster named his first girl, Mary Dayton Foster (b. 1824). It looks on the surface as if Elizabeth and Ruth Hedges were sisters, who mother was named Mary Dayton (Hedges), or grandmother or something. There is a Dayton family in Easthampton, one of the original settlers.

Undoubtedly Julius and Luther Foster came together to Montague, for they were both there in April, 1791, signing deeds at Newton, the county seat. There is no record of the marriage of Julius, but Luther was a bridegroom of about two months--having been married by Pastor Buell of Easthampton, Long Island on March 9, 1791. Next year Ruth Hedges Foster was born, June 18, 1792 and died June 27, the child of Luther. Mary Dayton Foster, only child of Julius was born at the same time, July 5, 1792.

One can only guess why Luther went away seven years later to Owego, N.Y. But in any case, Julius lived in Montague on his old homestead until he died June 14, 1856, age 91 years; his daughter continued to live there and her descendants still live there today.

In partnership with Capt. Abraham Shymer, dated, April 27, 1793, Julius Foster built a sawmill and mill race and dam. He also apparently built a flour mill. There is a very interesting book about this region called "That Ancient Trail (The Old Mine Road)", by Amelia Stickney Decker, (It can be bought from her at her home in a little town near Newton, N. J., 42 Unionville Ave, Sussex, N.J., and was printed by Petty Printing Co., Trenton, N.J.) On page 123 is a photograph of the "Washington Lantz House at Lantz Mill," and the comment: "This was the Mill-house. The old mill itself was probably erected just after the Revolution, and the house no doubt about the same time. The mill was built by Ephraim Drake and Julius Foster, who erected also a saw-mill during that same period. James Britton later came into possession of the mill property." It was later owned by Washington Lantz.

Aside from the two properties bought in 1791, one for thirty pounds and the other for two hundred and fifty pounds (his homestead), the

county records also have a deed dated May 11, 1815, showing that Julius Foster bought of John Rutherford another piece of land for the sum of $200.00, witnessed by James B. Armstrong. (Book X2, page 238.) On Feb. 20, 1823, Julius Foster also bought land from Jeptha Clark, and on the same day from Simon Cortwright, for $180.00."

I visited Mrs. George Armstrong who lives now in the old Julius Foster homestead in Montague, her husband being the son of Mary Dayton Foster and grandson of Julius. She lives with the family of her son George Jr., who still operates the old farm. She told me that her husband had told her that Mary Dayton Foster was born in a little log house in 1792, now destroyed, but which was then in the place where the apple trees are now, right next to the present house. Mrs. Armstrong, a very pretty and delightful person now 87 years of age, who had recently been hurt while picking berries on a hill, remembered some of the Fosters very well. She showed me her old photographs and the old family Bible that had belonged to Mary Dayton Foster, printed in 1813. Mrs. Armstrong said that Julius Foster had lived in the old house until he died at the age of 91, in 1856, and that his room was the same one with the fireplace that she now occupies in the Clapboard part of the house. She said he was crippled for many years before he died, and that James Britton Armstrong died the same year, leaving his wife a widow. Mary Dayton Foster then lived in the old house with her son, George, dying in 1873 at the age of eighty. The picture of Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong that she showed me was very attractive, she had blue eyes and a round face. Mrs. Armstrong said she had heard that in early times the old place was very busy and prosperous, and that there used to be a mill on the property. The place now has two hundred acres just as it had in Julius Foster's day.

When Julius Foster was 87, he deeded his "old homestead" to his daughter's husband, James Britton Armstrong, and also all his other property. This deed is recorded in the Sussex land records, Vol. N-4, p. 643; on July 26, 1852, Julius Foster deeded over to James B. Armstrong for the sum of $10.00 his "homestead of sixty-five acres," same bought of Roger Clark on May 23, 1791, recorded in Book P. of deeds, p. 408; also land on Little Flat Brook bought of John Rutherford May 11, 1815, including one hundred acres, and a third piece of twenty-six acres bought from John Rutherford, June 2, 1830, and a Shiner lot bought April 27, 1793.

Julius Foster and his descendants, the Armstrongs, lived on this old homestead from 1791 to the present. As George Armstrong said he "was born 1836 on the same place that his mother was born on." Julius Foster's only child, Mary Dayton Foster, born at Montague, N.J. July 5, 1792, married Isaac Van Auken on Jan. 5, 1810, who died the next year. They had one child, Ann Eliza, who died unmarried in 1839; Mrs. Armstrong told me she was said to have been crippled. The young widow then married James Britton Armstrong on Nov. 29, 1812, and they had thirteen children, all of whom were brought up in the old Julius Foster homestead, he being still alive and surrounded by his grandchildren until 1856. His wife, Elizabeth Hedges Foster, died June 29, 1828.

Mrs. George Armstrong Sr., who was married Nov. 22, 1885, and was formerly Mary Van Noy, told me that she remembers well when Julius Mulford Foster came to visit at her house at the time her son George Jr.

was a baby and told them about Chile. Ruth Foster Cleveland of Warsaw and her son Capt. Zera Tanner also used to visit the Armstrongs at Montague, and Mrs. Armstrong said Ruth used to wear fine satin dresses and told her once that if she owned the old house she would cut down all the big trees and get some sunlight into the windows. She gave me a picture of Zera Tanner and one or two others of the family there. Mrs. Armstrong said Ruth Cleveland had a great deal of personality.

Mrs. Armstrong remarked that her husband had told her that the family had negro help in his youth--on page 36 of THAT ANCIENT TRAIL, James B. Armstrong is listed as an owner of negro slaves, along with fifteen others, in 1824.

The "Armstrong House" is one of the most interesting old places along the famous "Old Mine Road." There is a picture of it on page 82, of THAT ANCIENT TRAIL, and also one on page 134. Mrs. Armstrong, then over 80, is sitting on the veranda. However, the story under the picture has several mistakes in it and does not mention the fact that Julius Foster built the house and deeded it to James Britton Armstrong in 1852 etc. The house is very large--three storeys with a gambrel-roof, and large chimneys at each end, and has many fireplaces inside. According to the story this is the original house, which is clapboarded, while the quaint stone addition at the side which looks much older, was added in 1843. THAT ANCIENT TRAIL says: "Many years ago the logging business was a great industry along the Delaware. Then the Armstrong home was famous as a stopping-place for the many raftsmen who carried the runs of logs down the river to Trenton and Philadelphia." These logs were brought down for Julius Foster's sawmill, incidentally.

On the page opposite 134 is a picture of the Westbrook house where Susan Eveline Armstrong (Mrs. Soveryne L. Westbrook) lived, daughter of Mary Dayton Foster. It looks very old, and is doubtless the house where Floyd Bartlett could not sleep as he felt the place was haunted. Just along the road is also the house where Sally Jane Armstrong (Mrs. Allen Everitt), another of Mary's daughters, lived. This is now part of the Patrolman's Benevolent Association Recreation Camp. On page 130 is the "Teller house", where Robert Armstrong, son of Mary Dayton Foster, lived for some time before Teller bought it. This is called "the old stone house", and is a very impressive place, partly because it is owned by a nurseryman who keeps it in condition. Julius Foster's grandchildren married into the original families who settled Montague--Everitts, Cortright, Westbrook, etc.-- so they lived in several of the oldest and most interesting houses along the Old Mine Road, and had quite a colony there at one time--there being originally thirteen children. Several still live in the district.

Floyd J. Bartlett wrote me recently saying: "In 1876 I visited Montague, Milford and Orange, N. Y. with my Aunt Ruth, staying with Aunt Eveline Westbrook for a few days. She made a long visit in Warsaw. She had two sons Zera and Britton, the former visited Warsaw, a man standing well in his profession--a lawyer. I stayed over night at Britton's house. The house was a large, rambling structure, far from a main road, pretentious but haunted. I'm sure of it for I never so longed for dawn as I did that night in November. Mysterious noises, now here, now there, afar off and then close. I don't think anyone had slept in that room or bed for fifty years. And what a bed! We

visited some Armstrongs too. The relatives in Orange were prosperous, cultured and kindly---The names Bevans and Finch also come to mind. The name of one was Mary Finch and she spent the greater part of one year with relatives. Aunt Ruth and I visited at the home of each. Mary Ann Bevans, a widow with two children, also visited Warsaw. Or it may have been Sarah Ann."

The following dates were taken from the old Bible, printed in 1813, that belonged to Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong. The entries are in a beautiful clear script, probably written by her, up to the time of her death. Mrs. George Armstrong Sr., now 87, gave me the additional information indicated in parentheses, when she showed me the Bible.

JULIUS FOSTER, born Feb. 5, 1765 (in Southampton, L.I.), died June 14, 1856, age 91 years, 4 mos. 11 days. (He and Mary Dayton Armstrong, his daughter, are buried in the churchyard of the old Minnesink Dutch Reformed Church on the hill. They are at the far back, facing the stone wall, and enclosed in an iron fence.) Mrs. Armstrong says these are the oldest tombstones in that cemetery.

ELIZABETH FOSTER, wife of Julius Foster, born October 15, 1764, died June 29, 1828. (She was Elizabeth Hedges; from Easthampton, Long Island, daughter of Josiah and Mary Hedges, and sister of Ruth Hedges, wife of Luther Foster.)

MARY DAYTON FOSTER, only child of Julius and Elizabeth Foster, was born at Montague, N. J., July 5, 1792, and died Feb. 13, 1873, age 80 years, 7 mos. 8 days.

Mary Dayton Foster first married ISAAC VAN AUKEN, on Jan. 5, 1810. He was born Jan. 5, 1789 and died May 20, 1811. They had one child, Ann Eliza Van Auken, born April 29, 1811, died April 18, 1839, age 28. (Mrs. Armstrong said she had been crippled from childhood and was unmarried.)

JAMES BRITTON ARMSTRONG, born Sept. 16, 1782 (son of Thomas Armstrong and Martha Britton), died Jan. 16, 1856, age 73 years, 4 months. He became the second husband of Mary Dayton Foster on Nov. 29, 1812. They had thirteen children:

1. SUSAN EVELINE ARMSTRONG, b. Dec. 13, 1813, d. Aug. 2, 1878. On June 16, 1831, she married Soveryne L. Westbrook. (She lived in Sussex Co. and had grandchildren, some of whom are now alive, Dayton Westbrook being one.)

2. JULIUS FOSTER ARMSTRONG, b. Sept. 7, 1815, died Feb. 3. 1875. He married Eleanor Nyce, Dec. 29, 1846. (He was in the Chicago fire and lost his property, Mrs. Armstrong said, and was helped financially by his brother George.)

3. THOMAS DAYTON ARMSTRONG, b. April 22, 1817, died Feb 9, 1875. He married Margaret Ann Doane Jan. 9, 1843. (His family lived in Mt. Vernon, N.Y. where he started the first bank.)

4. SALLY JANE ARMSTRONG, b. March 1, 1819, died June 20, 1901. She married first John Finch on Nov. 17, 1836, who died Dec. 9, 1843; second, Allen Everitt, on April 5, 1859. (She lived in

Montague in the old house now part of the Patrolman's Recreation Camp.)

5. MARY DAYTON ARMSTRONG, b. March 1, 1821, died Nov. 24, 1846. She married Jacob E. Hornbeck, Feb. 11, 1846, when she was twenty-five years old and died the same year before she could take over her household. (Her husband was very wealthy and lived in Sussex County.)

6. PHEBE ARMSTRONG, b. April 6, 1823, died Feb. 7, 1891; married William Price, Feb. 11, 1846. (She had four boys and one daughter, some being lawyers in Scranton. Dr. Cole Price was Senator from Branchville.)

7. MARTHA BRITTON ARMSTRONG, b. June 11, 1825, died Aug. 2, 1878; married Isaac J. Everitt, Feb. 13, 1850. He died Nov. 11, 1895. (Her son was Edward Everitt who lived in Orange, N. Y. for many years.)

8. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, b. Aug. 31, 1826, died Dec. 28, 1826, age three months.

9. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, b. Nov. 28, 1827, died May 20, 1898; married Mary Ann Cortright, Jan. 1, 1855, at Elmira, N.Y. (He lived in Montague, in the old stone house where Teller is now; some of his family are still in Montague.)

10. FRANCES ARMSTRONG (twin of Louisa), b. Nov. 1832, died June 25, 1859, age 26 years, unmarried.

11. LOUISA ARMSTRONG (twin of Frances), b. Nov. 1832, died Dec. 15, 1865, age 33. (She married Martin C. Everitt, President of the 1st National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y. and had three children. The marriage date was Oct. 9, 1860.)

12. HETTY FOSTER ARMSTRONG, b. May 1, 1834, died April 3, 1853, Age 19, unmarried. (It was said that she had tuberculosis.)

13. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, youngest son, born April 14, 1836 "on the same place that his mother was born on", died at the age of 80. He married Susan Mapes, on March 19, 1862, who died March 12, 1884. Their children were:

i. CARRIE M. ARMSTRONG, born May 3, 1870, died Dec. 29, 1893, age 23.

ii. LIZZIE FOSTER ARMSTRONG, born Sept. 25, 1871, died August 1, 1872, age 10 months.

iii. EMMA LOUISA ARMSTRONG, born Oct. 20, 1875.

iv. ANNA MARY ARMSTRONG, born Sept. 29, 1864.

MARY VAN NOY, was the second wife of George Armstrong, who will be 87 years of age in Sept. 1945. They were married [illegible] 22, 1885, and their children were:

v. JAMES BRITTON ARMSTRONG, born Sept. 24, 1886. (He has one daughter in Newark, Edna Frances Cummings, who was divorced.)

vi. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, born Aug. 21, 1888. He lives on the old farm which his family has lived on since Julius Foster came to Montague in 1791, and has three children, all living:

    (1) Eveline Bodnar (of Bonardsville, N.J.?)

    (2) Elizabeth Hull (of Layton, N.J.)

    (3) George, who lives at home on the farm, but is now in the Merchant Marine.

vii. FRANCES (FANNIE) ARMSTRONG, born May 16, 1890, died about 1917 or 1918, leaving a boy or two, who now owns a farm near Asbury, N.J. Her husband was J. Smith Howell, and has one son, too, by his second wife.

viii. MARTIN VAN NOY ARMSTRONG, born Nov. 17, 1891. (He lives at Hagerstown, N. J. and has no children).

In the same old Bible a note was found in the handwriting of George Armstrong Sr., which says: "The Armstrong who came from Londonderry County, Ireland, about 1740, was the first of the name to settle in New Jersey. His son Thomas married Martha Britton. They settled on the Parkating (?) in 1782. He served through the whole Revolutionary War, was quartermaster and ranked as major. His son James Britton born 1782 married Mary Dayton Foster and settled at Montague, N.J. in 1812. They had thirteen children, Susan Eveline, Julius F., Thomas Dayton, Sally Jane, Mary Dayton, Phebe, Martha Britton, George (died in infancy), Robert, Frances and Louisa (twins), Hetty F., George, the subject of this sketch, who was born 1836 on the same place that his mother was born on."

Two people are working on the genealogy of the Armstrong family. One is Frank Stoll of 48 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (also at Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.) On Dec. 31, 1945, he wrote to me that the line he is working on is "that of my wife, Louise Armstrong Young, daughter of Frances Armstrong Young, daughter of Robert Armstrong of Montague. I have rested on this line believing it had been rather well done by Cornelia Armstrong Martenis of Hanburg, N. J., and that any data we might need could be obtained there as needed. She served with credit as secretary of the Armstrong reunions held in years previous to gasoline rationing due to World War II. ... . I believe that 'Parkating' should be Papakating, a stream and locality not far from Branchville and Sussex, N. J. and where numbers of Armstrongs have lived for generations." The Robert above was the son of Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong born 1827, who lived in the Teller stone house in Montague.

The other person is Will Coulter, Box 630, Ben Franklin Station, Washington 4, D.C. (Tel. Woodley 2848), who knows about the Armstrong genealogy. George Armstrong of Montague, N.J. sent me a letter written

by Will Coulter on Nov. 27, 1945, in which he says: "I would like to talk with Josiah Foster Terwilliger again, he told me some things some time ago which I would like to refresh my memory on. Grandma Martin always told that was the old Terwilliger place, I think, I can tell by looking up my notes. I put it down whatever she said. If it belonged to Luther Foster before that, there surely are some records at Newton to bear that out.

"I am giving you herewith the Armstrong Census records of 1850, quote:

"No. 694-712

James B. Armstrong	67,	farmer,	18,000.00	b. N.J.
Mary D.	27			" "
Frances	17			" "
Louisa	17			" "
Hetta	15			" "
George	14			" "
Laura J. Finch	30			" "
Virginia Finch	12			" "
Mary Finch	10			" "
Julius Foster	85		13,400.00	b. N.Y.

"You will note that Armstrong and Foster together are listed as worth $31,400.00.

695-713

Julius F. Armstrong	34,	farmer	b. N.J.
Ellenor "	30		" "
John	2		" "
Mary	1		" "
Joseph Spear	27		" "
Charles Kinkleman	25,	farmer	b. Germany

762-782

Susan E. Westbrook	37	10,000.00	b. N.J.
Brittain A. Westbrook	17		" "
Elizabeth J.	15		" "
Caroline	12		" "
Martin V.	10		" "
Zerah S.	5		" "
George D.	2		" "

"Now there are the Armstrong-Foster descendants as given in the 1850 census of Montague. The only ones missing are Thomas Dayton Armstrong, Mary Dayton Armstrong Hornbeck, Phebe Armstrong Price, Martha Britton Armstrong Everitt and Robert Armstrong. If we only knew where those writings of Brittain Westbrook were, I think they would tell a lot, maybe that is where she got that data about those Milford Fosters and those Chile Fosters. People tell me that Brittain Westbrook was down into Texas and around...If we could only dig up the papers that he published those records in, at Newton, and about when."

The Armstrong place in Montague is a very attractive farm, with a fine view of the Delaware River. It is at the foot of the little hill below the Washburn house (said to have been a Foster house originally), which has a good view of the valley.

Perhaps the reason why Luther and his brother Julius Foster came to Montague was because it was on a well-travelled road. And also obviously Julius intended to go into the sawmill business, which he did early in 1793, floating the logs down the Delaware. It is probable that they took their household goods by boat from Southampton, across Long Island Sound, up the Hudson to Kingston, then transported them by ox-cart along the "Old Mine Road," to Montague, N.J.

"The Old Mine Road, first road of any length built in America", is one of the quaint and charming historical routes in this country, and is well described in the book "THAT ANCIENT TRAIL" by Amelia Stickney Decker (this can be purchased from her by mail at her home, 42 Unionville Avenue, Sussex, N. J.--cost being about $2 or $2.50.) It is usually referred to in local records as the "King's Road," and is now called "River Road."

THAT ANCIENT TRAIL reports: "One hundred four miles long, this trail ran from Kingston, N. Y., (Esopus) to Port Jervis, (Mackhackamack) then down the eastern shore of the Delaware River, forty miles of the road through Sussex County, N.J., to what was known as the Pahaquarry Copper Mines in Warren County, N. J., but which was until 1824 a part of Sussex County.

"Without a doubt this trail had been a familiar footpath of the Indians for generations, for it was a thoroughfare for them to the fording-place at Big Minisink Island where their ancient castle and village of Minisink stood, and near which their tribal Minsi burial ground, covering many acres of the river flats, was located."

Minisink is the old place just down the road from the Julius Foster-Armstrong house, one of the interesting Indian ruins. "Here was a great village of Indian life, having the aspect of fixed abodes. 'Surrounded by the Kittatinny (endless hills) Range on the eastern border, and the lesser parallel ranges on the west, the islands luxiriant in fertility, where the red man cultivated his corn and wild fruits; the abundance of game and fish in forest and stream; here must have been an ideal home for these 'original people'.--Luke Broadhead."

This place was the scene of long and bloody fighting with the Indians, especially during the Revolution when the famous "Brant", a part-white Indian leader, led many attacks on the place. In 1778 one of the worst affairs occurred just across the border in Pennsylvania, "The Wyoming Valley Massacre," where the settlers were from New England and some from Long Island. One or two of the Fosters were in Wyoming Valley, but I don't know what happened to them. Many of the old houses in Montague were the scene of scalpings and fighting with the Tories and Indians, as described by Mrs. Decker.

"During these history-making events, settlers on both sides of the river carried their produce to Esopus (Kingston) or went occasionally to Philadelphia by boat, all using the Old Mine Road when they travelled to Esopus."

"Just when a white man first set foot upon the soil along the Old Mine Road we cannot positively say, but are inclined to believe that the trail was completed as early as 1659."

"Many of the first cabins had no floors except the earth levelled down and packed, although some had floors made of split-puncheons, hewed to make them a little smoother." Windows were covered with greased paper; "the fireplace was high enough so that a woman of ordinary stature could stand erect in it. A pole reached from side to side upon which pots and kettles were suspended by trammel hooks; "clothing was made at home; there was a log smoke-house where game and meat was cured; "every home contained tools for cobbling shoes; a hammer, awl, shoe knife, lasts and pegs.

4. ON THE SUSQUEHANNA: OWEGO AND DANBY, NEW YORK

After staying in Montague, N. J. only seven years, in 1797 Luther and Ruth Foster decided to plunge into the wilderness again, having then three small children under six. They went up the Susquehanna River to a little place called Owego, a new settlement which had its first town meeting to elect officers in 1800. This had been at one time a thriving Indian town called Ah-wah-gah, corrupted into Owego in English, which Gen. George Washington ordered completely destroyed in 1779 to clear out the Indians. Owego was originally settled by Massachusetts people and had only about 15 settlers in 1792, five years before Luther arrived.

Luther Foster is listed as a taxable resident, in Owego (Tioga Co.), in 1802, residing north of the river (Susquehanna.) Nobody has done any research to find what he did here or why he moved to Danby nearby, but he undoubtedly had to build himself a little house again and start all over in the pioneering process. Two sons died in Owego in 1803 and 1804. Hetty Foster was born there in 1800, Jabez in 1802, and undoubtedly also Julius born 1805, Luther Jr. born 1808, in Danby. We know that the three younger children were born in Danby, Solon, 1811, Ruth Emeline, 1813, and Phoebe Dayton, 1816.

The history of Tioga County telling of Owego says: "The sawmill known as the 'Lower Mill' was erected by Daniel R. Foster in 1833. It stood for 37 years and in 1870 was replaced by the present mill owned by Leonard Foster, son of the original proprietor." There is no indication that these were related to Luther. Later one of his distant cousins named William Cooper Foster, b. 1834, lived at 17 Fulton Street, Owego, N. Y. and married Emma Coons. He was a descendant of the Benjamin Foster branch, and his father, William b. 1798 in Southampton, married Mary Ann Sayre and was a tanner in Montrose, Pa. near Milford.

In 1802 a Jonathan Hedges and an Abijah Foster are also listed as taxable residents of Owego; also a Thomas Lincoln (this was the name of Abraham Lincoln's father, who might have been wandering around at this time on his way to Kentucky.) The town of "Sayre" is about seven miles from Owego.

The only record we have of Luther's activities while in Owego is that he returned to Montague in 1806 and repossessed the property he had taken a mortgage on, on April 8, 1797; the Release of Mortgage be-

ing dated Jan. 7, 1806. Luther sold it Jan. 9, 1806, to John Kelsey for $650.00, presumably for cash this time. In these documents Luther Foster is listed as a resident of "the Township of Owego, Co. of Tioga, N. Y." His signature is attached to the documents.

After a few years, Luther Foster again decided to move farther inland--perhaps Owego was too heavily populated by that time with a couple of dozen people. He went to Danby, a few miles inland from Owego, nearer to Ithaca and near Cayuga Lake. This town was settled first in 1795 by three or four persons. The town history says (p.468): "The first tannery (in Danby) was erected by Luther Foster, about 1810, and stood within half a mile of Danby village." This place may still be standing. I did not stop at either Owego or Danby when I came along the Erie railroad in 1945, hence the lack of information. Danby is in Tompkins County, N. Y.

There were Ludlows and Halseys in Danby, so perhaps these were friends from Southampton--these being the names of Southampton families who married the Fosters.

5. THE OLD FARM ON THE HILL

Young's "History of Warsaw, N. Y." says of Luther Foster (p.264): "He came with his family to Warsaw in 1823, and settled on a part of Lot 59, in the west part of the town, where his son Luther now resides. He died Nov. 16, 1846. Mrs. Foster died March 7, 1860. They were, as were most of their children, members of the Presbyterian church. They had ten children, as follows, besides three, d. inf.

"Silas H. married Fanny Smith before their removal to Warsaw. Their children were, 1. Harriet, who married Dr. Rowley Morris, and removed to Wisconsin. She died without children. 2. Esther, who married Lucien Putnam, of this town. She died in Freeport, Illinois. 3. Celinda, who died at the age of 26, unmarried. Alfred J., is married and resides in Cherry Valley, Ill. 5. Mary, who graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass., and has been for many years a teacher in Ohio. 6. Laura, who married William B. Manley of Hebron, Ill. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Helen, who married George G. Wheeler, of Flora, Ill. 9. Susan, who married Maynard M. Howe, of Cherry Valley, Ill. Mr. Foster died in Warsaw, Dec. 1, 1846, aged 53. Mrs. Foster resides in Cherry Valley, Ill.

"Josiah H. married, first, Hannah Maria Barbara; for his second wife, Sarah Skeer.

"Elizabeth Mary married Ira Gilmore, and removed to Wethersfield in 1826 or 1827. They had four children.

"Hetty, second wife of Robert Barnett.

"Jabez died in Rochester, many years ago, of cholera.

"Julius graduated at Hamilton College in 1833, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836 or 1837. In Nov., 1837, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Towanda, Pa. which office he held until his death, Jan. 16, 1865. He married Priscilla Brunette, Oct. 19, 1840.

"Luther married Lamira Maria Lyon, by whom he had two children Casson A., and Roxie. Mrs. Foster having died, Mr. F. married Calista Smith, by whom he had nine children: Lamira Maria, who died July 27, 1854, in her 18th year; Samuel, Josiah H., Sydney, Charles H., Eliza Jane, Mary D., Fanny Parthenia, and Hetty Sophronia. Mr. Foster and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is also an elder.

"Solon resides in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, is married and has several children.

"Ruth married Zera Tanner, who died Nov. 27, 1836. They had a son, Zera. Mrs. Tanner married for her second husband, Deacon John Munger; and for her third, Oliver Cleveland, with whom she now resides, in this village.

"Phebe married Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett."

The same History on page 30 says: "1806, June 2, Philip Salisbury, for himself and brother Samuel, lot 59; 355 acres. New article June 3, 1816, to Russel Noble; a part of it was bought in 1823, by Luther Foster, and forms part of the farm now owned by his son, Luther Foster."

On December 25, 1824, "We the subscribers, being anxious that a good church bell should be procured for the Meeting-House . . . do therefore promise to pay . . . the sums of money annexed to our names:

"John Munger $10
Luther Foster $5
Zera Tanner $2, "and about sixty others.

These are the only items listed about Luther Foster Sr. in the town history.

At the age of 53, Luther decided to collect most of his ten children and go to Warsaw, which is in Wyoming County, N. Y. now but was then in Genesee County. What his reasons were are a mystery. He already had six grandchildren.

At this time Silas Howell Foster, the oldest, was 30 and had been married in 1818. He had two girl babies. He took his family to Warsaw and lived there until he died, the same year as his father. He was a fine cabinet-maker and lived in the village.

The second son, Josiah Hedges Foster, had also married in 1821 at Montague, N. J. and was living in Montague, where Julius Mulford (the Chile Foster), born in 1822, was one year old.

Elizabeth Mary, the oldest girl, was then 28 and in 1816 had married Ira Gilmore, both died in 1834 perhaps from some epidemic. In 1823, the Gilmores had two boys, Julius Dayton Gilmore and Cyrus Augustus Gilmore, and one girl, Emeline Ruth Gilmore. Another, Ira Luther, was born in 1824. The Gilmores came to Warsaw, but in 1826 or 1827 went to Wethersfield, a town nearby. The son Ira Gilmore went to Lane, Idaho. Of the Cyrus Augustus Gilmore family, there are no living male descendants except Newton E. D. Gilmore, who lives in the house his father built at 7 Delaware St., Cooperstown, N. Y., and his only child, George Dudley Gilmore b. 1922, a pilot in the Army Air Force. His father says his son "is the last of the Gilmore line in so far as I know." The only other living descendant named Gilmore is Mary A. Gilmore, b. Oct. 6, 1886, sister of Newton E. D. Gilmore, who lives now at Orlando, Florida, unmarried. Other descendants of Elizabeth Mary Foster are most of them out West somewhere, and none are named Gilmore as only daughters had other living descendants.

One can imagine that it was a long caravan which brought some 23 people to Warsaw from Owego, with all their household goods, including all the in-laws and babies. They doubtless came up the wagon trail along the side of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, or perhaps by raft as far as possible, using setting poles. No record remains of that long trek except that Phoebe Dayton Foster used to tell her son Floyd J. Bartlett that during the trip she was sleeping in the back of a cart with her feet hanging out and lost one of her little red slippers, of which she was very proud. She was then seven years old, and talked about her lost slipper to the end of her life. Perhaps Luther had made them for her especially, as he was certainly a tanner and cobbler. He had a cobbler's shop on his farm in Warsaw and his son Luther Jr. also used this shop.

Eventually, they arrived at the top of the hill on the Wethersfield road and looked out at the fine view of the valley below, settling down in what was the old Foster family homestead for many years after. A little house was built first, then a larger one was added to it, and a very large barn was erected. The farm was usually about 400 acres, which is quite large in the Eastern states, and was probably a dairy farm as it still is.

The farm was "partly developed" when Luther bought it, however, there must have been a tremendous amount of labor involved. In 1823, Jabez was 21, Julius 18, Luther Jr. 15 and Solon 12. It was a rule among such families then that the boys had to work at home until the age of 21, and doubtless the four brothers worked very hard on their father's farm. Solon, however, went away at the age of nineteen, so the story goes, and joined Joseph Smith. He seems to have been very much of an individualist, and no doubt his family--having been strict Presbyterians since 1635 and always deacons and elders in the Church--were quite astonished. He went back to visit them about 1844 and again in 1876, and occasionally wrote letters. One written in Iowa in 1848 just before he crossed the plains to Utah is still in existence, and tells an interesting story of the times. This was written to Luther Jr., his brother. Solon left home in 1830 apparently, and that was the year that Luther Jr. was married. Julius was away at Hamilton College at that time, and never went back to live at the old farm, becoming a pastor in Towanda, Pa. Nothing is known about Jabez except that he died in Rochester, N. Y. in 1849, of cholera. Luther Jr. lived on the old farm from 1823 until he died, and his descendants lived there afterward until the turn of the century.

Of the six brothers, one was a minister--Julius; one a farmer--Luther Jr.; one a Western pioneer--Solon; one a cabinet-maker in Warsaw--Silas Howell; one a prosperous businessman in Milford, Pa.--Josiah Hedges (though nobody knows exactly what his business was.) Jabez left no record of his occupation.

There was in 1946, only one living descendant of Josiah Hedges Foster in America, Dr. James Foster Scott of McLean, Va. 84, but there are quite a number in Chile descended from Julius Mulford Foster, Josiah's oldest son. Dr. Scott died in 1947.

Jabez left no descendants and none are alive of Hetty Foster Barnett. There is only one living descendant of Ruth Emeline Foster

Tanner--Capt. Zera Tanner's daughter Ruth Frances Tanner b. 1887, who married Victor Vellis and was living in New York recently and in Nantucket in the summers. In 1952 she lived in Carmel, Calif.

As to Luther Jr.: seven of his eleven children left no descendants (Lemira Maria, Hetty, Josiah Hedges, Charles Herbert, Eliza Jane, Mary Dayton and Fannie Parthenia). Of those carrying the name "Foster" there are only Luther Aaron and his brother, William Christopher Foster, of Oklahoma, who have no children; and the grandsons of Sidney (one named Sidney Martin Foster lives at Castile, N. Y. near Warsaw) and Samuel, of Pigeon, Michigan.

Silas Howell Foster has no descendants in the male line, but his daughters left descendants, most of whom lived near Cherry Valley and Rockford, Illinois.

Julius Foster has living descendants, including nine grandsons. Some of this family live at Bayhead, N. J. Four were in the Armed Forces, including one WAVE Ensign Esther Louise Foster, in Washington, D. C.; Pfc Walter Brooks Foster Jr. in the Army in France; Lt. Edward Staniford Foster Jr. USNR in Kamchatka; Alfred Field Foster, an Ensign USNR in the Pacific.

Solon Foster left many descendants. Charles Franklin Foster, his son, had only one son, Charles Franklin Foster Jr., but he now has three sons, one daughter and grandchildren. One of these, Capt. Irwin Foster, was with the Ferry Command in the Army Air Corps, and received the Purple Heart, D.F.C. and other citations during active service in Africa. Solon Foster Jr. has living descendants, including four sons and fifteen grandsons. Of these eight were in the Armed Forces, and one, Clark Gene Foster b. 1913, a Petty Officer on the "Twiggs", was killed in 1945 at Okinawa, when a Japanese suicide plane attacked his ship. There are many other descendants, living chiefly in California and Utah.

Elizabeth Mary Foster Gilmore has only three living descendants so far as known, of the name Gilmore, but there are many others, going under other names. One great-great grandson was a pilot in the U. S. Army Air Force, George A. Gilmore.

Phoebe Dayton Foster Bartlett has 13 descendants living, all being of the family of Floyd J. Bartlett, her son, now age 95, the only living grandchild of Luther Foster, Sr. Floyd J. Bartlett has two sons, two grand-daughters and four grandsons, great-grandsons and great-granddaughters. Robert Hayward Bartlett and Richard Foster Bartlett were in the Armed Forces.

In 1907, the GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. listed 209 living descendants. Several of the branches are dying out rapidly. Of those in the U. S. carrying on the name "Foster", there are only four branches: (1) the Julius Foster Jr. branch; (2) the Solon Foster Sr. branch; (3) the Sidney Foster branch, and (4) the Samuel Foster branch (of Pigeon, Mich.) Then there is the Julius Mulford Foster branch in Chile. Of boy children of the immediate generation named "Foster", none are known at present except four: The Julius Foster Jr. family has one great-grandson, William Louis Foster, born 1944. The Solon Foster family have three: John Moody Foster III, born 1945;

Lance De Wayne Foster b. 1939; and a son of Joseph Clift Foster b. about 1941. There may be others in the Sidney and Samuel Foster families in Chile.

Sixteen Fosters are known to be now in the armed forces in World War II, and there may be others.

Having now disposed of posterity, let us get back to the old farm and its many Foster children of the old days. In 1823, the mother, Ruth Hedges, was 56, and she lived there until she was ninety-three, dying in 1860. All of Luther Foster Jr.'s eleven children gathered round her knee--the youngest Hetty, being three years old when her grandmother died--as Ruth sat in her old slat-back rocking chair and told them stories of her early life. There were probably sixty-seven grandchildren and great-grandchildren alive when Ruth Hedges died, and also most of her own ten children. It must have been quite a family reunion when they came to call on their grandmother. Christmas and Thanksgiving were occasions for family gatherings at the old home "on the hill", as it was called, and also sugar maple time, and birthdays. Ruth Hedges was idolized by her family, and there are few branches that do not carry on the name Ruth in her memory. She rode horseback on her eithtieth birthday, Floyd J. Bartlett told me, and was considered to be a very remarkable person by all who knew her.

In the early days on the farm, however, in 1823, Phoebe Dayton Foster was only seven, Ruth was ten, and their older sister, Hetty, was then 23. Fourteen years later Hetty married Robert Barnett in 1837, at the age of 37, and moved into Warsaw to live in a house on the hill above the Gulf. Her only son Robert Barnett was in the Civil War, and was seriously wounded.

Luther Jr. was married in 1830, Solon went away the same year, and Julius went to school at the same time. Jabez probably helped Luther Jr. on the farm until he went away to Rochester. Ruth Emeline was next to leave home. She married Zera Tanner on July 23, 1834, who died two years later, leaving one son who later became a Captain. Hetty then married and left. Luther Sr. was still alive at this time. The only authentic picture we have of him would indicate that he occasionally strolled over the fields playing his flute, to the astonishment of the neighbors, no doubt, if any there were, and at other times sat at the handsome desk which his son Silas Howell Foster had made for him. We also know that he had a big family Bible that he read from, and that the family did a good deal of praying and Bible reading. Nobody is sure where the old Bible is now. Floyd J. Bartlett said he had heard that Luther Sr. was a strict Presbyterian, and very religious. At that time there were eight grand-children in the house, with the grandparents. Luther died November 16, 1846, at the age of 76--the daguerrotype was taken not long before he died. The year after her father died, Phoebe Dayton Foster married Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett in Warsaw, on May 27, 1847. Jabez died in Rochester from Cholera in 1849. All her children were married, and Ruth Hedges was now living on the old farm with no one there except the family of her son Luther Foster, Jr.

Luther Foster Jr. had in 1830 married Lemira Maria Lyon, who died in 1835, leaving two children, Casson Aaron and Roxia Adelia. This first wife was said to have been very pretty but also delicate. Her

daughter Roxia was also said to have been the prettiest girl in her family, and it was also said that she liked to be waited on and to be the center of attention at family gatherings. At the age of 18, Casson went to Iowa to look around, but returned home to make up the time he had lost, as it was the custom for the sons to work until 21 years of age. He then went back to Iowa and was married at the age of 27, dying at the age of 48. Roxia married a Canadian, George W. Van Slyke, and lived later in Hancock, Michigan with her son, Dr. Van Slyke.

On Feb. 2, 1836, Luther Jr. was married to Calista Smith, who was born in Marcellus, N. J. and they had nine children. Samuel, born 1838, went to Zurich, Ontario as a young man, where he taught school for twenty-three years, and was township clerk seventeen years. At the age of 26 he married Mary Jane Broderick, and in 1890 moved to Pigeon, Michigan, where he died April 30, 1913, age 75, leaving one son Herbert in Texas, James in Pigeon, a daughter, Mrs. Donald McAuley of Bad Axe, Mich. (now Mrs. John Taylor of St. Clair Shore, Mich.), and Marion of Pigeon.

Sidney, born 1843, was married in 1868 and again in 1873, and in 1891 moved to Pigeon, Michigan, and took up a farm adjoining that of his brother Samuel. He died there Dec. 12, 1914, leaving four sons, Adelbert S. of Warsaw, Paul H., Floyd H. and Robert L.

Adelbert Sidney Foster, who died Nov. 9, 1941, did not live in Pigeon, Michigan, with the rest of the family, but near Warsaw. His wife is now living in Castile, New York, a town near Warsaw. He had only one son, Sidney Martin Foster, b. 1910, who is married but has no children, and three daughters, Olive Grace, Agnes Calista, Frances E. Foster. There are now 21 descendants of Adelbert Sidney Foster, but only one of the name "Foster"--his son, Sidney Martin Foster.

Fannie Parthenia Foster born 1854, was married to Edward B. Everingham in 1878. Her two children died in infancy and she adopted a girl, Ada, now Mrs. Ada Grimm, who lives on Maple Street in Warsaw, N. Y. Fannie died July 9, 1923 s. p.

The other five of this family of eleven lived on the old farm on the hill nearly all their lives. In 1874, Herbert married Ellen A. Case, (called Aunt Ella), who died in 1898, but none of the other four were married. Hedges died in 1894, and Herbert in 1902. When Herbert died there was no one to be responsible for the farm, so the three sisters who had lived there all their lives previously, reluctantly sold it and moved into Warsaw to a large white house on Maple Street. There Mary Dayton died in 1904. Hetty died next, and Eliza Jane Foster lived until April 27, 1930, age 81--the last of her family of eleven.

I visited the old farm on the hill with Mrs. Ada Grimm in the summer of 1945. She talked very interestingly about the Fosters whom she had known well. She was Fannie's adopted daughter. Her foster father, Edward Benjamin Everingham, who died June 22, 1915, started the Warsaw Elevator Works, a good-sized factory in Warsaw which I saw when we drove past it. Mrs. Grimm said that at one time he also bought the old Foster farm to help out his wife's sisters.

We drove out on the Wethersfield road to the old farm. It is about

three and a half miles from the bank corner in Warsaw, Mrs. Grimm said--you drive south, then west on the Wethersfield road. The house is buried in a clump of big trees and the barn and outbuildings are on the opposite side of the road. The barn is enormous even from a distance. The house is on the brow of a hill and a strong wind was sweeping over it when I was there which was cold even in July. Mrs. Grimm said there was always a strong wind at this place and that it was the coldest spot in the region in winter; that it had been known to be 40 below a few winters, with a damp, bitter kind of cold. She said the snow was sometimes six feet high along the road in winter, in drifts, with deep snowbanks so that no team could get through. She told me that she was always afraid to go out there in the winter, as the horses could get tangled up in the snow and flounder and kick and break their legs. It was very dangerous at that time, she said, and the place was often snowbound. Nevertheless, the family almost always had big gatherings at Christmas and Thanksgiving, snow or not, and Mrs. Grimm said she never missed the maple sugar time on the farm. The farm is now owned by A. Petrie, and when Mrs. Petrie showed us the place she said she was ready to move away as last winter had been so cold she could hardly bear to think of living on the hill again. She gave me a picture of the place taken last winter showing the snow on the road high above the heads of several persons.

Mrs. Petrie said the farm was now 295 acres and that they milk 34 cows and have four men to take care of the place. Mrs. Grimm said it was about 370 acres when the Fosters owned it, and that it was sold by them around 1900 for about $15,000. She said she heard that the Petries had paid $20,000 when they bought it in 1944. It is a dairy-farm--most of the farms in this region being dairy concerns.

The house has twelve rooms. It is quite pleasant and has been considerably modernized. It is not an interesting piece of architecture but not so bad as most of the farmhouses in this region. The outside is covered with oiled shingles--good protection against wind--with white trim on the veranda and windows. At one side a one-story wing had been added after Luther Jr. had been accidentally killed in 1874 and his wife so badly injured that she was helpless the rest of her life. Calista Smith Foster lived in this room until she died in 1895.

There is a fine view of the valley below, and down the road a little way is an old house where the hired hands or tenants lived, which also has a barn.

One part of the house is older than the rest and has small rooms with low ceilings, in the old New England style, designed for warmth. It has batten doors and old iron latches, with nails clinched on the other side--wrought-iron hand-made nails. This original part is chiefly upstairs and is used now only for store rooms. Originally there were fireplaces in the upstairs rooms but these have been torn out. There is only one fireplace downstairs. Floyd J. Bartlett told me there was a very big one when he was a boy, and that they used to bring in logs four or five feet long at Christmas time. The old cellar has a big stone base for a fireplace, and also has an open fireplace in the cellar. Fires were kept down there to prevent the apples and other supplies from freezing, as it is often 20 below in the cold periods. The stairs to the basement are made of huge, wide stones--and Mrs. Grimm became quite nostalgic remembering how all the little Fosters used to

run up and down those broad steps stealing apples from the cellar, The cellar was full of cider in those days too, she said.

The attic has big handhewn beams across the top about 50 feet long, and it is put together with wooden pins.

Mrs. Grimm said the stairway had been changed from the time she used to visit the Fosters there, and that the windows then had small panes of glass instead of the present ones. She used to slide down the curving banisters then; now they are straight. (Solon Foster later built a very attractive stairway in his old house in St. George, with curving banisters in the old New England style, and steep, narrow stairs. He may have copied this from his old home in Warsaw). Mrs. Grimm said there used to be a big cheese room in the back when the Fosters lived there, and that the dining room and kitchen had been changed--but that the front room was about the same. This large room is very pleasant, with a view of the valley below.

Floyd J. Bartlett said Luther Foster Jr.'s family had morning prayers every day and blessing three times a day. After Luther died, his son Hedges took over, then Herbert, then Eliza. He said they read the Bible every morning after breakfast. This was a regular ritual, like clockwork. Hetty Barnett and her husband also always had family prayers, he said, and their son, Robert Jr. kept it up when his father died. As long as Hetty lived she read her Bible religiously. He said he thought Luther Sr. was the same kind of strict Presbyterian.

The enormous old red barn has handhewn timbers of tremendous size in it, and probably most of it was the original Foster barn built many years ago. It has the name "W. M. Wilcox" lettered on it--this is the family that formerly owned it as a dairy farm after the Fosters left.

Down the road a little way is an old school house where the Foster children went to school. Phoebe Dayton Foster taught there, and also Hetty and several other Fosters. Phoebe Dayton lived until 1887, and her son Floyd used to go out to the old farm often. He told me that the famous old workshop was a harness shop then, but that itinerant cobblers used to come once in awhile to make shoes for the family on the place.

The little cobbler's shop is painted red, and is close to the road, opposite the house. It was built by Luther Sr. There are still old pieces of machinery in it, attached to the walls--turning lathes etc. Mrs. Petrie told me that when they moved in last year, there were a lot of cobbler's forms for making shoes in the place and she burned them up. These lasts were the imprints of all the Fosters from the time Phoebe was seven in 1823 probably, and no doubt had their names written on them to distinguish one from the others. The workshop has two rooms, one of which is used by the Petries as a milk-house, where they scald the milk cans etc. Mrs. Petrie said they were going to tear the old place down and build a modern milk-house as soon as they could get around to it. I took a number of pictures of this old shop and of the house and barn.

A very interesting letter about the old farm was written to Mrs. John Foster on Feb. 7, 1936, by Luther Aaron, now County Judge at

Woodward, Oklahoma. He was the oldest son of Casson Aaron Foster, who was the oldest son of Luther Jr., and is now 78 years of age but still practicing his profession. The letter follows:

"Dear Cousin:

"When I was a very small boy living with my parents on the old farm in Iowa, my Grandfather, Luther Foster, Jr., and Grandmother came on a visit and remained the greater part of one summer, as I recall it. However, they may have come in the latter part of the summer and stayed into the winter, as Father returned to Warsaw with them and was there during the holidays and at the time Grandfather was killed. As you will see from the record, Grandfather had a large family and most, if not all, of the children had gathered at the old homestead for the Christmas time. This was a farm about three miles from Warsaw. It seems that there was a relative living in the village who, because of infirmity, could not come to the farm and join the others, so Grandfather and Grandmother decided to drive to the village and spent part of Christmas day with the ailing one. The sleighing was good, so Grandfather had them hitch a certain driving mare which he rather liked, yet which was a little uncertain in disposition, to a cutter and he and Grandmother drove over. I have been at the place where the accident happened. The home at which they called stood well on the top of a long, high hill. Warsaw is at the bottom of this hill and just back of the home where the grandparents called. The excavations had left the roadway many feet below the level on which the dwelling stood. When the grandparents were ready to start back home, Robert Barnett, an ex-soldier and who had lost a leg in the war, mention of whom you have seen in the record, hitched up the mare and brought the rig around to the house and stood holding the animal by the head while Grandfather and Grandmother got in the sleigh. After they were seated Grandfather said to Robert, 'Let her go, Robert!" Robert did so, and the animal instead of moving forward plunged backward over the brink of the road excavation and fell on Grandfather at the bottom. He was killed instantly, but Grandmother was not badly injured.

"I first visited the old home near Warsaw in the fall of 1891. At that time I was a young chap attending college in Indiana. Grandmother was then living. There were also in the home my Uncles Hedges and Herbert and Aunts Mary, Eliza and Hettie. Aunt Fannie was married and lived in Warsaw. Uncle Herbert's wife was living, but was away at the time so I did not then, or later, meet Aunt Ella. My visit was an enchanting one. The Uncles took me over the old farm--as I recall, between 300 and 400 acres--and pointed out certain spots and associated them with some incident in which they knew I would be interested. This farm, I should tell you, was the one on which Luther Foster Sr. lived after moving west, and where he died. And in this connection, I want to tell you of one of the things to which my attention was called. Uncle Hedges called my attention to a small frame building and said, "There, Luther, is your Great-grandfather's old shoeshop." We went inside and I looked it over with interest. I judge it was some 12x16 feet in size, and its frame was of hard wood well put together. It had been built to withstand the wear of time. And there it still stood as straight and true as ever. I saw this little building last in the summer of 1931, and it was still in good condition. As I looked at it the thought came to me that it was fittingly typical of the

sturdy characters who pioneered and developed that not too inviting land. In connection with this building, Uncle Hedges told me of an incident which I am going to relate here, as nearly as I can, in the words used by him.

"'Your Great-grandfather bought the first box heating stove brought into this neighborhood, and this is the stove!' Of course, I looked it over with great interest. It stood some 20 inches high and was about two feet long. It was much the shape and appearance of a box. 'His shop was the loafing place where men in the neighborhood gathered to chat and spend the evening. On the evening after this stove was set up, the loafers gathered in as usual, taking seats on boxes, stools and whatever they could find to sit on. One fellow came in a little late and began looking about for a seat and the only thing he saw was this stove. A good fire had been built earlier, but when the room warmed up, the stove had been closed up and the late comer, not knowing anything about such a stove, took it for a box and walked over and sat down on it. Well, he didn't sit long. 'Foster', he said, 'what have you got that damn thing in here for!'

"While at Warsaw in 1930 I went with Dr. Miller, the Presbyterian minister, and who knew many of the younger members of the Foster family, to the cemetery where the relatives had been buried, beginning, I believe, with Luther Foster Sr. The original ground reserved being occupied, the younger, and those who later passed on, were buried in an addition some distance from the earlier graves. One con go to the spot where the earlier generations lie buried, look at the grave-stones and see in them not only the change from simple to more ornate tastes, but also, I fancy, the evolution in the fortunes of the Foster tribe. Dr. Miller and I, upon examination, found that the stone at the head of Grandmother's grave was not of durable quality. It was of a kind I had never seen before, and neither Dr. Miller or the marble man living there could tell me what it was or where it had come from. There were seams opening in it and it was apparent that the entire face was about to fall away. I noticed several stones nearby of the same kind and they all seemed to have the same tendency to split. The front on one had completely disappeared. There were several verses on Grandmother's headstone, as was the practice at that early day. After looking at the stone I remarked to Dr. Miller that it might be that I was the last person to pass that way who would be interested enough to repair the damage, and that if I could obtain leave of the cemetery authorities I would endeavor to do so. I was a bit amused at the man whom I engaged to put up the new stone. When I told him that I wanted the same lettering on the new that was on the old, he said, "What, you mean you want poetry put on too?' I said, yes, the poetry is important; it will have to go on, too.

"All of my father's brothers and sisters are now gone. Aside from the dates given in the record which you have, I do not have the dates of their deaths. Cousin Adelbert Foster, Warsaw, N. Y. could give you these. He is a son of Uncle Sidney Foster. Another son, Robert, lives near Warsaw. Adelbert and Robert are half-brothers, Adelbert being a child of the first marriage. . . .

(Signed) L. A. FOSTER.

I have a picture of L. A. Foster taken about the time he visited

Warsaw in 1891. He has blue eyes, wavy hair carefully planted over one eyebrow, a very long handle-bar mustache curling up at the ends in fine style, and a look in his eye that indicates he was intending to conquer the world. He looks more like the Fosters than his brothers and sisters. Apparently he made a strong impression on his Aunt Eliza, for, though she had not seen him in 39 years, she made him heir to her estate when she died in 1930, much to the suprise of the other Fosters; she being the last of the Luther Jr. family. He and his brother, William Christopher Foster, are the last alive of Casson's sons, together with his sister Maude.

To elaborate on the above account of Luther Foster Jr.'s death: the Luther Fosters were visiting Hetty Barnett, who was ill and died the next year in 1875, and her son Robert Jr., the father having died in 1870. Hetty was then 74 years of age. They lived on top of what is known as the "Gulf", a kind of ravine between two hills, where the road has been cut that leads into town from the railway station. I should guess that the Gulf is about fifty or seventy feet deep at this place. Mrs. Grimm said the story she heard from her mother was that there had formerly been a brook near a mill at the bottom of the Gulf, and when the horse backed off the hill, he fell to the bottom, crushing Luther Jr. under him in the brook below. He died February 10, 1874. His wife was an invalid the rest of her life due to injuries received about the head at the time of the accident. Mrs. Grimm drove me to the scene of the accident, but the old Barnett place had been torn down so that nothing remains of it.

The picture that comes down of this family is one of strict Presbyterianism, adulterated only by the fact that "Sidney played cards and smoked a pipe," to the great horror of his sisters, and also by the secret romance of Hetty. Mrs. Grimm told me the following: that the whole family were very religious and strict, and that Luther Jr., the father, was quite dominating. When he died, "Liza" took over and was equally dominating. "Sam and Sidney couldn't stand the home discipline any longer, so they went away. Sam went to Canada." Mrs. Grimm said Liza was quite a character. She had always been a semi-invalid from childhood, and got used to being treated with special care and to being deferred to and having her own way, so when she grew up, she ruled the whole family with an iron hand. She was very frail, but she told Hedges and Herbert how to run the farm--when to cut the hay and how to do everything, inside and out.

Liza thought nobody was good enough to marry her brothers and sisters--she wouldn't let Hedges marry, Mrs. Grimm said, nor any of her sisters if she could help it. The sisters had offers, but Liza drove their suitors away. Hetty was a schoolteacher, Mary did all the baking and housekeeping, Liza did the sewing and supervising. However, the following romantic episode concerns Hetty: Mrs. Grimm said it was kept so secret that she thought even Liza never knew about it. Once a young sailor was employed on the farm as a hired hand, who fell in love with Hetty. Ada was then a little girl, but one day she saw Hetty and the sailor driving off in a carriage and they gave her fifty cents not to tell anyone. He went away soon afterward and nothing was heard about him for a long time. Years afterward he came back and called on Mrs. Grimm, after Hetty was dead, and admitted that he and Hetty were married that day. He told her that Hetty sent him away to learn a

trade so she would not be afraid to tell her family, and gave him money to study while he was away. However, when he came back several years later, Hetty had changed her mind and told him to go away again and that she never wanted to admit the marriage. He seems to have been quite devoted to Hetty and never made any fuss. Mrs. Grimm said his name was Mc something, she couldn't remember what. She told me everyone were quite amused when the old farm was sold to find some dandelion wine in the cellar made by Liza, that was "strong enough to blow up the barn."

Of the six girls in this family, only two (Roxia Adelia and Fannie), were married. Mrs. Grimm said that when Herbert died, in 1902, the three sisters moved into a house at 37 Maple Street in Warsaw, and the parlor was never opened except for funerals. Liza was always sick but she lived the longest of her whole family. Mary and Hetty died in Warsaw, Mary on Sept. 30, 1904, and Hetty later. Liza told Mrs. Grimm she considered Luther Foster of Oklahoma "a Christian." That was apparently a very high standard to live up to in her scale of values.

Photographs show that Fannie and Hetty and Hedges looked alike--long, thin faces with blue eyes and brown hair. Liza was different. She had a round face, and a very strong chin and mouth. Luther Jr., the father, looked like his children. Sidney, and his son Paul, were of a different type, and looked as if they had more sense of humor.

F. J. Bartlett said Liza had a good sense of humor and was highly intelligent. He said all the Foster girls were exceptionally intelligent, but had no opportunity for higher education and had to work too hard to develop their possibilities. Liza was also quite literary. He gave me a copy of her poem printed in 1913 when she was 65, which shows a remarkable command of language. He said Liza was the one who knew all about the Foster history and traditions and that she had a strong sense of family solidarity. He said the Luther Jr. family "on the hill" were very close and devoted and had a good time among themselves, never needing any outside amusement. They used to read books aloud in the evenings and were quite happy together on the isolated farm. He said that when Luther Jr. died and the will was read, everybody wanted to give up things marked for them to someone else. The lawyer said he had never seen anything like it in his life. There were no hard feelings among them, F. J. B. said.

F.J.B. said the Luther Jr. family worked very hard on the farm, all except Luther Jr. himself in his later years--he was more of a "gentleman farmer." When the original Luther Sr. died, the old farm was willed to Luther Jr. on condition that he should pay the other heirs so much money for their share in the estate. Josiah Hedges Foster of Milford, who was the most prosperous of the family, agreed to take a mortgage from Luther, advancing him money to pay off the other heirs. Paying off this mortgage was the nightmare of the family and darkened all their days. When the last $500 was ready in cash, F.J.B. said, one of the boys put it around his waist and set off to pay the final settlement, while the whole family waited with baited breath afraid he might lose it or have it stolen. He said Josiah Hedges worked very hard and also Herbert, though Herbert was a schoolteacher and was away a good deal.

Of this family of eleven, living descendants are these: 18 descendants of Casson Foster, though only two bear the name "Foster;" 21 descendants of Adelbert, only one son; the descendants of Roxia, Samuel and others of Sidney besides Adelbert have not been checked up on yet.

As to others of the Luther Foster Jr. family:

Lulu Calista Foster, now Mrs. John Taylor, 21905 Synnyside, St. Clair Shores, Michigan, collected information about the families of Sidney and Samuel Foster of Michigan. She was formerly Mrs. Donald McAuley, but her husband died in 1922. She is the daughter of Samuel Foster.

Sidney's oldest son, Sidney Adelbert Foster, died Nov. 9, 1941, leaving one son Sidney Martin Foster, born Jan. 4, 1910, married Dec. 17, 1932 to Elizabeth M. Rulapaugh, who has no children. Adelbert's oldest daughter, Olive Grace, married William L. Mortimer and had five children; she later married Roy Hardenber and had two children. His second daughter, Agnes Calista Foster, married Kenneth D. McCaffery and had four children. The third, Frances E. Foster, married Clifford Pfiefer and has three children. Mrs. Adelbert Foster still lives in Castile, N. Y., near Warsaw.

Of Luther Jr's oldest son, Casson Aaron Foster, the following was written to me in a letter from his son, Judge Luther Aaron Foster, County Judge of Woodward, Oklahoma, then 78 years of age. The letter is dated August 30, 1945:

"My father, when he was about eighteen years old, took a notion to wander a bit and went out to Iowa. Iowa City was then the capitol of the state, although not much more than a good sized village. The Rock Island railroad had not crossed the Mississippi River up to that time, but did so a little later, and my father helped to clear the grounds for the depot at Iowa City. As perhaps you know, it was the custom for some in New York as well as generally over the eastern states, to remain and labor in the parents' home until they became twenty-one. Hence, it was encumbent on my father to return to the old home near Warsaw and make up the time he had been away before reaching his twenty-first birthday. After making up 'lost time,' (he again went to Iowa, and at the age of twenty-seven married my mother. My parents settled on a farm on the 'California Trail Road', fifteen miles west of Iowa City. This was the trail travelled by the greater number of those taking part in the gold rush of '49. By the way, it was also the route taken by the Mormons in their move from Illinois to Utah. An oak tree still stands by the side of the road about two miles east of my parents' home, and tradition had it that Brigham Young camped under this tree. So well founded is this tradition, that some years ago when this road was made a U. S. Highway and was improved and paved, the engineers changed their plans in order not to disturb the tree.

"No other member of Father's family ever came to live near us. I have a faint recollection of Grandfather and Grandmother when they visited us when I was a small child. Uncle Sidney also spent some months in our home, as did Uncle Sam at another time, but I was too small to remember them. Father died when I was nine years of age, and before I had come to the time when I was interested in making inquiries

concerning his people. Mother, I later learned, had knowledge of the members of Father's immediate family but little beyond that. When my Father died, Uncle Herbert and Aunt Fannie came out to Iowa, arriving a few hours before his death, and remaining a short while after. Years later, Aunt Hettie visited us for some weeks. In 1891, while I was attending school in Indiana, I went to Warsaw for a few days during the summer vacation. There was at that time still in the old home Grandmother, Uncle Hedges, Uncle Herbert and Aunt Ella (though the latter was not present at the time and I did not see her), Aunt Mary and Aunt Hettie. Aunt Fannie (Mrs. Everingham) was then living in Warsaw. These are the only contacts I have had with members of my father's family.

"Since the publication of the Luther Foster Sr. record, my sisters, Myra and Jennie and brother George have passed on, leaving sister Maude and brother William living. Myra (Saxton) left two children, Charles, who is now dead, left four children, three of whom are in California and one at Vici, Oklahoma. Herbert, the other son, lives at Oxford, Iowa, and has never married.

"Jennie (Douglas) left two daughters. Myra (Burbank) is the wife of a successful physician and surgeon, and lives at Pleasantville, Iowa. She has two children, a son Russell now in military service, and who is married and has two children. A daughter Silvia who graduated in medicine at the Iowa University in the fall, and is now doing interne work in a hospital in Baltimore. After finishing interne work, she expects to take postgraduate and specialize in children's diseases.

"Etta (Harrington) lives at Oxford, Iowa. Her husband was killed in an automobile accident several years ago. She has two sons, Max graduated in electrical engineering and is employed in Dubuque, Iowa. Douglas graduated from the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, specializing in forestry, and is now in the U. S. Forestry Service in New Mexico.

"Sister Maude has four children: Foster (Hall) lives near Mancos, Colorado, and is engaged in dairying. Erwin is, or recently was, employed in one of the big war factories on the west coast--Oregon, I think. He has moved so many times, from one job to another, I can't keep track of him. Luther is farming here in this county. Ruth, the only daughter, lives in Inglewood, Colorado. Maude makes her home with Ruth most of the time. Ruth (Smith) has three children. Her husband is employed by a business concern in Inglewood.

"William makes his home at Mutual, Oklahoma, but he and his wife usually spend the summer in Colorado or elsewhere where it is cool. At present they are at Pagosa Springs, Colorado. They have no children.

"My wife and I had no children, but raised and educated two children, sisters, who happened to come under our attention when they needed a home. The older married and has three children: Donald (MacQueen) is now in military service. He was taking chemistry in the Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, but like a lot of other students wanted to get into the war. His parents decided to give their consent--he was but 17. He is a bright young chap.

In the intelligence test given at the college he passed the highest of any in the engineering department. The other two children are younger and are attending school in Gage, Oklahoma, in which their mother is one of the highschool teachers. Mabel's husband is a chemist and made a fine success of his profession until stricken with an affliction which left him partially paralyzed.

"Blanch, our other girl, is a teacher in the public schools of Amarillo, Texas.

"My wife died in January, 1933.

"I would be glad to get further information concerning my ancestors on my Father's side of the house."

I think you will be interested in the enclosed letter which was written by Solon Foster to his brother Luther Foster Jr., my Grandfather. I think it is a wonderful letter. It gives vivid glimpses of a time and conditions of which our knowledge is, likely, both incomplete and faulty. You will want to know, I feel certain, how this letter came into my possession. Among some books which I received from Aunt Eliza's estate were several volumes of commentaries on the Scriptures, and in one of them I found the letter. I do not know it to be the fact, but I have no doubt the letter was placed in that book by my Grandfather. The commentaries were old, and I suspect did not receive much attention from the younger members of the household; and it is very probable that the letter was not discovered or its existence known to the others. . . I was delighted to discover it and really prized it highly, but I believe yourself to be more entitled to the letter than I am.

"I was county judge of the county for twelve years and decided to quit, and did so. Then the war came on and the then judge happened to be a reserve officer in the U. S. army and was called for service. I was asked to take over the office and did so, and am still serving. (Signed) L. A. FOSTER."

(1) OLD FOSTER FAMILY LETTERS

The following letters were found in the old trunk of Julius Foster, Presbyterian Minister at Towanda, Pa. and there are a number more not yet copied down. They are now in the possession of his daughters at Bayhead, New Jersey.

LETTER TO JULIUS FOSTER from Luther Foster Sr. his father, Recd. Feb. 14, 1833, at Hamilton College, Clinton, Oneida County, N.Y. Postmark Warsaw Feb. 11.

WARSAW FEB. 9, 1833.

Last evening we received a line from you dated Dec 25 threw inattention of the post master it has not come to hand until now although we have carefully watched the office it happened in consequence of its being directed to your Mother we expect.-- there is much I want to write to you but I can do little more than name certain events. Your letter was received with very tender emotions the papers you sent to Luther & Solon were received 4 or 5 weeks since. Silas has returned home he received much benefit at Scots Hill He can see to go about and discerns objects His eyes are going back fast the doctor says it will take six months to cure them and says he can cure them without any doubt we are trying to provide means for him to go back but I know not how or what to do the doctor says if he can provide means to pay for his board he shant ask any pay untill he gets able to pay him, 25 dollars would carry him threw but I don't know any way at present to provide half of it--your mother and myself and girls went to the house 2 weeks ago today and found Eliza sick confined to her bed if she had been able to ride I should have brought her home with me Ira is confined to his bed and is not expected to be any better Eliza has lost her youngest child since you left here. I have agreed to take Eliza's youngest boy that is living and bring him up he is about 10 years old the superintendent that manages there now is a very fealing man he waited on me to Eliza's bed and wept at our meeting he told me that Eliza should receive his peculiar care and no medical aid shall be wanting untill she regains her helth so fare as to ride home and then he would send me word and I shall go and fetch her home-- Solon has imbraiced the Morman heresie in spite of all that can be said boath by me and all his friends and neighbors he has given up all claims to the property, and it with all its concerns rests on my shoulders I know not what to do I am not able to manage it I have not done much this winter I think I shall not be able to do much more hard labor-- I have as much trouble to manage and take care of in my worldly affairs as the most of men have but how triffling is all that to trouble brought on [illegible] this [illegible]

on me by some of my children it is a hard task for me to indite this letter I wish it was in my power write one that would be more pleasing to you and satisfying (?) to myself I am in the hands of God I hope I shall ever feel greatful for the innumerable mercies and blessings that I have received from his bountiful hand although chastisements take hold of me and trouble asail me yet will I call on my soul and all that is within me to bless the Lord for all his mercies for his chastisement is lighter than my gilt and fewer than my crimes my dear (?) for I ask your prayers for me and our Family do write certainly once a quarter,

YOUR AFFECTIONATE PARENT
LUTHER FOSTER

As respects Silas I know not what to do his docter told him when he came from that his eyes was not cured they were only in a fare way to be cured he said. He said that if he stayed away very long they would go right back again which we find to be true. They are going back fast I have hired 3 men which have spent 4 days in going around to trye to get help for him and they have got but little more than I have to pay them but he is going back today he will have about seven or 8 dollars which will do best little more than make them as well as they were when he left there - - - I can't help him any other way that I can see than to sell my property and if I should atempt to sell I could not get within a thousand dollars what it is worth -- Eliza's sickness I saw to be in consequence of trouble and hardship She is intirely broke down and it is uncertain wheather she ever gets to a good state of helth as she had before and I feal to get her home and take care of her as long as I have it in my power-- If Silas had a friend on earth that would help him to 25 or thirty dollars I suppose there would be no doubt but his eyes would be cured but such a friend he has not as yet found. I am willing but not able my own debt drives me hard but I feel to submit to the hand of providence and desire to wait on God and be willing that he whould direct.

On the first Sabath of this year I connected with the people of God O what am I that I should be permitted to belong to Christ's family here on earth a poor wretch, a sinful creature O that I never be left to dishonour the cause I pray that I may ever be faithful.

(Note: This refers to Elizabeth Mary Foster, wife of Ira Gilmore, who died in 1834 and also her husband the same year. Ira Gilmore, the son, lived on the farm with his grandfather. This was a time of financial depression and panic and money scarcity in 1833-35 and farmers had no cash at all. Ira Gilmore's family live now in Oregon and Washington.)

LETTER FROM LUTHER FOSTER SR. TO JULIUS FOSTER, Hamilton College, Oneida Co., N. Y. Recd April 27, 1833. Paid 12 1/2, postage. Postmark Warsaw Apr 17.

WARSAW, April 14, 1833

Dear Son, I have seen your letters describing your ill helth which I am very sorry to hear but do most ernestly hope it is better ere this time. your Mother has been very sick of late but has parshally recover-

ed for which I desire to thank Him who Doeth all things well - - - you have heard of Solon's imbraicing the Morman's principals he as left us and lives with the mormans I have one of Eliza's boys living with me and Hariet. Ruth lives at Decn' (?) Youngs. She has a good home and good pay Phebe has taken a school this summer in Wheathersfield. We heard from Eliza and Ira last week. She is well it is thought that Ira will not live long. the last we heard from Silas was 7 or 8 weeks since. his eyes then was doing as well as could be expected we made 2 pair women boots and sent him which he turned in for board. I think it would be hardly necessary for me to name the hardship trouble and fatique which I now indure boath of body and mind but I desire to submit to the dealings of Providence in all things considering that this world with all its injoyments are momentary. I feel that the all important object is to be prepared for the next & I pray that I may be weaned more and more from all the allurements of the world--We feel very anxicusly concerned on account of your helth if you are not able to studdy we want you to come home You may be asured that this will ever be a welcome home for you either in sickness or in helth and we are willing to do all we can for your comford and interest. It is with very friendly emotions that I subscribe myself

Your Affectionate Parent,
L FOSTER

LETTER FROM LUTHER FOSTER SR. TO MR. JULIUS FOSTER, PRINCETON THEOL. SEMINARY, NEW JERSEY. Recd. July 20, 1837. Paid 25 cents.

WARSAW JULY 10- 1837

My Dear Son, I was very glad to receive a line from you which informed me of your helth and some other things. I would inform you that threw the goodness and mercy of God I am still alive (?). I now injoy tolerable helth but I am not able to do much work --- I received a line from Josiah about the tenth of May which stated that he intended to come out here the last of that month but I have not heard from him since. My family is all in good helth Your Mother is smart for one of her age Hetty is with us. Phebe is teaching a school about 2 1/2 miles from home. Silas and family is well. Luther and family is well. He has another daughter ---

You did not write so definitely about coming to see us as I could wish. Your Mother and myself are getting old and infirm We want to see you very much and as we suppose you are acting in the Ministerial office I think you might take a tower out here without much cost. We are destitute of a minister and want to get a supply I think if you could come out here soon you might be imployed here Our society is able now to raise a decent salary for a Preacher. I should be very glad to have you settle here if it should meet your approvation and nothing should arise to prevent, in haste I must quit

Stiling myself your Affectionate Parent,
LUTHER FOSTER.

(Note: Elizabeth Mary Foster Gilmore and her husband died the next year 1834, she being referred to as "Eliza", and her son Ira is the one living with his grandfather, together with Harriett, daughter of Silas Foster, later a school teacher. Hetty was still unmarried.)

LETTER FROM LUTHER FOSTER SR. TO HIS SON "REV. JULIUS FOSTER, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN. 18 1/4 postage. Recd, Sept. 23, 1838.

WARSAW SEP 14 - 1838

Dear Son,

It is some months since I have had my mind on writing to you but it seems as if I dreaded to undertake my mind is so feble my inditing so incorect that I think you cant take much comford in reading them but I at last thought I would try to write some perticulars of my situation your Mother recovered her helth soon after you left us as could be expected but Ruth's boy was taken very sick directly after you left us and narrowly escaped with his life Several children about his age died round here of the same complaint at that time. It is true that we must all die when called for but it does seem as tho some lives might be saved if they could have skilfull doctering & nursing the docter stayed by Zerah one whole day --

We are all in common helth at present. I have not heard anything from Josiah since last spring. I have had the whole burden of the farm resting on me this season which is more than I can bear. I cant do but very little I have laid myself up 2 or 3 times this summer by trying to save my crops. I reckon we have cut this summer about 70 tons of hay and might have cut a number of tons more if I could have had sutible help - - - Josiah wrote to me in his last letter to try to get Robert to take my plaice for two or three years I have conversed with him on the subject he says that he cant conveniently leave his farm to come here to manage this he had made calculations to do some building and clear more land and slick up his plaice etc but he said for me and your mother's sake in perticular if Josiah would not or could not come and with Josiah's consent not otherwise he would sel his plaice pay back to Josiah what was due to him but he had much rather have Josiah come here himself I wrote to Josiah directly after I received his letter and made statement in full this I did by Roberts request for he wanted to know very soon what he was to do but no answer has ever come Robert has lived in suspence ever since as well as myself. Robert has been very kind this summer. He has come here and brought James with him and _____ 2 and 3 days at a time and while he was here business went on rapidly. He is as thorough a man in business as any one in town ---------I am too fare advanced in years and inability to be loaded with such a burden of worldly concerns much more might be wrote but I will say no more on that subject at present ---- I have received the Presbyterian regular since early last spring I am very much pleased with it. I hope I shall be able to reward you for your kindness some day. Our church is in an awful condition at preasant. Mr. Bridgman has left us and we are now trying to procure a Minister there is two we can have, part wants one part the other We have had a general Church meeting to try to get harmonious but it turned out to be a meeting of complete confution. I think there is no doubt but that we shall have to deperate the new part is the most numerous but the old part is the most able I know not what the event will be I believe Satan has a hand in this _____ things look very dark but I trust God will over rule and frusterate the designs of the enemy and be managed so as to advance the redeemer's cause. Our connections are all well I have thought you did not take much comfort in your visit

last winter. I hope you come and see us as soon as you can do so. Write to us. From your affectionate Parent,

L. FOSTER.

(Note: This refers to Capt. Zera Tanner, who was left half an orphan as a child when his father died, and lived with the grandparents on the old farm. Josiah Hedges Foster then lived in Milford, Pa. and had an idea of moving to Warsaw to be with his family. Robert Barnett had married Hetty Foster in 1837 the year previous to this letter. He was a son-in-law.)

LETTER TO REV. JULIUS FOSTER TOWANDA BRADFORD CO PENN, from Luther Foster Sr. Age 69. 18 3/4 postage. Recd. April 24, 1839.

WARSAW APRIL 14 - 1839.

Dear Son, I am yet alive and in comfortable helth but quite infirm not able to do but very little labor. Your Mother fell on the ice the beginning of winter and spraint her wrist very bad as she supposed and after 4 weeks it was so bad I carried her to a docter He said there was a bone out of place. She has been under the docters directions ever since part of the time down to Vil (Village?) and part of the time at home and ever since it was hurt and even now she has no use of it I think it is very uncertain whether she ever gets well of it again. Her helth is as good as common. Phebe has been at the Village at high school 2 quarters the last of which will be out the first of May. She has been called on to keep a school in this district five months which she has agreed to do commencing on the first of May. She is the first plaice finished her arithmetic and then she studied Philosophy Chemistry Algebray, etc. etc.

Luther is managing my affairs and has hired Julius Gilmore to work. This summer he has sowed 5-6 bushels spring wheat & a piece of two or 3 acres peas (?) he appears to take hold pretty well I have not heard anything from Josiah since last fall. I don't know what he means to do. I live in great suspence he has not wrote anything to me in a great while-- Our connections here are all well. We want to see you very much do come and see us if can make it convenient soon at any rate do write and let us know how you are doing. I feel deeply interested in your prosperity boath spiritual & temporal - - -

I feel as if I wanted to mention something about the condition of our church and there is so much to be said about it that I dont know how to begin on what to say.

It appears by the account in the Presbyterian that the New School party have gained their cause which is very diferent from what I expected I must say it has hurt my fealings very much it has not shaken my faith in the Presbyterian articles nor order it holds forth no inticement to me to change my mind either in faith or in practice. No my fealings is very difrent from that. I feal more intencely fixed on supporting the old Docterines. The Bible docterens held by our forefathers preached by the Apostles preached by many of the most devout and eminent men we read of threw many generagions I cannot agree to forsake the old docterens and order for any other new fangled principles

nor their pratlings--- our church is in a lamentable condition There is a large part of it new light we have not divided the house yet but I believe they are the strongest party in numbers but the old party is strongest in ability --- We have no minister have not had for the most of a year and I see no prospect of having any very soon the new party wont have an old measure man and the old party will not imploy a new measure man I dont know what the result will be but I rejoice that the Lord reigns and he will do wright we as a church deserve chastisement may it serve to humble us and make us more faithful in our Master's service and make us more diligent active in his service - - I want to know how you are situated on account of these difficulties do write if you could any way make it convenient come and see us

Your Affectionate Parent,

L. FOSTER

(Note: Luther Foster always uses three or four dashes instead of a new paragraph. Postage in those days was very expensive for money was worth many times more than now and a letter cost 25 cents usually. This one was 18. It appears Luther Sr. was an old line Presbyterian like his ancestors. Julius Gilmore must be some relation to Ira Gilmore. No doubt he was the oldest son of Elizabeth Mary Foster Gilmore, Julius Dayton Gilmore, born 1818, who died 1842, age 24., three years after this letter was written. His brother, Cyrus Augustus Gilmore born 1820, was then 18. There is no further record of these two boys in the early letters. We do not know what happened when they were left orphans.)

LETTER FROM LUTHER FOSTER SR. TO HIS SON JULIUS FOSTER, Recd. Sept 8, 1840, at Towanda

WARSAW, August 23, 1840.

I have waited some time with impatience to hear from you much more to see you our families are all well except the children four of them has got the whooping cough I can't do much more than inform you the situation of our family and of our ------ Ruth and little Zera lives here and Luther and his family likewise, our wood house is finished off for a kitchen buttery and dairy room. We milk 25 cows We have on hand about 2 tons of cheese made this season and some butter we are raising eleven calves this year We have one hired man who is very faithful good hand his name is Julius Penfield he is hired for a year We have about four acres to clear this fall and we had five acres cleared in the spring. We have done haying We cut I think seventy tons or more our wheat is harvested We have about eight acres of good oats to cut and two or three acres buckwheat our corn is forward and promises bid fair for a good yield but we planted but a small piece. We have rising three acres potatoes that looks extraordinary well we have about 1/2 acre rutabagas. I would further mention that we live all as one family Our business is caried on all in one business.

As for our Society after a long struggle and much trouble and affliction is restored to peace and harmony again for which We as a church I believe feel to Bless God ---- Our deliverance came in this way. They on account of some distaste against our minister collegued together and

withdrew from our church and are now building a meeting hous near ours. There is none of our family connections gone with them except Hetty Robert was one of that party and Hetty went off from us. It was trying to me but as circumstances were I thought best not to interfear ---

Phebe has not lived at home much for several years especially for two years past or more. She has been at a high school kept in the Village about six months each year. She was imployed in the Village as soon as the School closed that she was attending to teach the summer school they give her fourteen dollars pr month - - - -

I do most ernestly request you to come and see us this fall. I think that you would be much more pleased now than you was the last time you was here. I think that you would be very much pleased with our Minister We think he is a very good man and a true Presbyterian Preacher. Dec Frank told him that I had a son that was a Presbyterian Preacher he often inquires after you and would be glad to see you here I think that in the month of Septembr you might have a pleasant ride here.

It is about eighteen months since I have received any letter from Josiah - - - we got about three hundred dollars for our dary last year I don't know what we shall get this year. I expect it will be low - - - now just as this moment Silas came in he has been out of helth about two weeks his complaint is bad digestion. He is so that he keeps about but not able to work Hariet went home with her grandfather Smith about a year ago and she got a school soon after she got out there and has continued to the present time teaching. Perthena Calista's sister has been here all summer. She is a good girl to work she understands _____ She will return this fall. I must now come to a close and hope I shall see you here soon.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE PARENT,
L. FOSTER.

(Note: Phoebe is the youngest daughter, and Harriet the daughter of Silas, the oldest son. Calista is Luther Jr.'s wife, the sister of Silas Foster's wife.)

LETTER FROM LUTHER FOSTER, JR., WARSAW, N. Y. TO JULIUS FOSTER. This refers to the death of Ruth Hedges Foster, age 93.

Warsaw March 10th 1860

Dear Brother

I write to you at this time to inform you that our remaining parent has left us she died on Wednesday the 7th inst about half past ten in the evening although we were sensible that she could not endure long yet her death came somewhat unexpected she has been helpless for some time and very feeble but she did not appear to have any disease about her the day she died she staid up longer than she had done for a number of days and appeared more weary than usual and I noticed in the evening that she did not appear rested and I told Calèsta & Ruth if she did not appear better in the morning she would not live long she called me in her room about fifteen minutes before she died and I asked her what she wanted she said she did not know as she wanted anything and tried to think what she called me for but she said she could not tell what she

she called me for and I might go out again In a few minutes after I left her room Ruth went to her and she said she thought she was not so well I looked at her and I thought she might not live through the night and I started immediately to ask some of the neighbors to come in and she was dead when I got back she died without moving a muscle in fact we can hardly say she died but she went out the funeral was attended at the house yesterday at one oclock P.M. It seemed providential that Ruth was with us she had not been here I think since you was here until the night before she died She got here after dark and as mother was asleep she thought she would not let her know she was here till the next morning mother was pleased to see her and knew her as soon as she went to her bed.

We are all in our usual health

Your Brother Luther Foster

(Note: Ruth is the daughter, Ruth Foster Tanner, and Calista was the wife of Luther Jr.)

LETTER FROM JULIUS MULFORD FOSTER, age 15, to Julius Foster, June, 1838.

Milford, Pa.

Dear Uncle,

I did not receive your letter untill 3 or 4 weeks after it was written which I hope will be an excuse for not writing sooner. You said you did not want a fine letter and I am sure this will be coarse enough for you. I am very sorry that you cannot spend more time a visiting so I hope you will make it up in writing. I was very glad to hear that Jane was well and that grandmother was better. Father got a letter from Grandfather the night I got this which said they were all well there. I have not been doing much this winter and spring except hauling what wood we burnt and doing the chores about the house. I suppose you know that old man Melden is dead and that I have another brother named after him, about 8 months old and he is rugged. John H. Wallace's wife died last night with the consumption. Mr. Bull preaches in Milford yet and is very much liked. A man by the name of Ayres preached in Mr. Elting's church. The folks in Jersey are all very well now Aunt Eliza was very sick last spring and was not expected to live. We have moved in squire Jayne's (Sayre's) house and the squire has gone down the river to live among his friends. Father got a horse about a month ago for "25 dollars and he has got the distemper so bad that he is not expected to live. John H. Wallace's wife died last night with the consumption. She will be buried Sunday. I expect I will go out to trade pretty soon. And if I do I will not go to Warsaw till my time is out. I would like to go there and see all my relatives and then if they could spare Pompey I might fetch him with me to Towanda. Uncle you do not know how much I want to go there. I wish you would write a letter to father and coax him to let me go I should like to see Jane very much. We are very busy now a working in the corn and all the time I have had to write this was at noon which I hope will be an excuse for writing in such a hurry. I remain dear uncle your affectionate nephew

J. M. Foster

(Note: "The folks in Jersey" were Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, whose oldest daughter was Eliza. She had fifteen children, double cousins of the Luther Foster Family.)

6. THE WARSAW FOSTERS

Warsaw was settled in 1803 by Elizar Webster of New York, who bought three thousand acres of land at $1.50 per acre and re-sold it at varying prices. The town did not begin to develop, however, until about 1816, and when Luther Foster arrived it was still a small village with only a few shops. This was originally a part of the "Genesee country," which New England settlers chose as one of their chief colonizing efforts. In 1841, however, the southern part of Genesee County was divided and named "Wyoming County." Warsaw became the county seat, the village being incorporated in 1843.

The countryside here is one of rolling hills and wooded valleys. As you look out of the window of the Erie train, an ancient model with conductors who look to be of Civil War vintage, the farms along the way seem to be half-abandoned and far from prosperous. Obviously, what happened here is the same as on the rest of the East coast. When the rich agricultural lands of the mid-West and West were developed after the Civil War, using modern power machinery, farming in New England and most of New York and other seaboard states ceased to be profitable. The farmer's sons migrated Westward until there was no frontier left to push through. Most of the old white houses looked to be haunted, and there was little sign of life from a distance. I don't remember seeing any new buildings all the way from Buffalo to Port Jervis.

I was the only passenger to get off at the little red brick station in Warsaw. I soon found that the town has no taxi and rode with the express man to the village, about half a mile or so down a hill. The road went through the "Gulf", where Luther Foster Jr. was killed nearly fifty years ago, when his horse backed off the bluff.

Warsaw is a nineteenth century town, and I did not see a single modern building there. It has an air of decayed gentility and past prosperity, but no sign of present development. The main street is paved with red brick. Some day this town will be considered rather quaint when the 19th century is far enough behind, but at the moment it is in the stage just between being antique and merely behind the times. It is an attractive place because of the trees and broad streets, however. Mrs. Grimm told me the only jobs in the town were in the three factories--one button factory and two knitting factories--and most of the townspeople work there when jobs are available.

Floyd J. Bartlett lives at 14 Liberty Street in a white frame house. He is alone except for a housekeeper to manage the place. He

is really an amazing person. He is eighty-eight years old but looks not more than sixty-five. He has white hair, dark blue eyes, and is very alert and active, with an attractive personality. He travels around everywhere by himself and spent last winter in New York at a hotel. I found him reading all the new books and very much interested in everything going on in the world. He had read my husband's articles and knew about his work. He told me he was practically the only Democrat and supporter of Roosevelt in the solidly Republican town--that makes him a Foster, I guess--having his own ideas. He is a Latin and Greek scholar and was formerly principal of the Academic High School in Auburn, N. Y. He had only recently come back to Warsaw to retire. He graduated from Yale in 1882, and showed me some of his old school pictures--usually showing himself as an island entirely surrounded by some very pretty girls. F. J. B. was born October 22, 1856, the youngest child of Phoebe Dayton Foster Bartlett. That was before the Civil War, so he has lived through three major wars. Yet it seemed to me like going back to the Revolutionary War to meet someone who had known my great-great grandmother, Ruth Hedges, who was born in 1757 before the Revolution. Thus these two lifetimes connect the major events of American History. Ruth Hedges' great- grandfather, Stephen Hedges (b. 1634, died July 7, 1734), would have been one hundred years old in six months, and he knew the original Christopher Foster who came to America in 1635 undoubtedly. (Christopher died in 1687). Thus in the long-lived Hedges family, the span of four lifetimes is enough to cover the entire course of American history--three would almost do it. F.J.B. also knew my great-grandfather, Solon Foster, who was one of the early pioneers in the West when it was a Territory and wilderness. In these terms, American history seems very recent and miraculous in view of the accomplishments of a few generations of hard-working people.

F.J.B. brought out a box of photographs and old letters and told me all about the Fosters he had known. The room seemed full of living personalities of the past as he talked with me. Over the mantlepiece of the fireplace was the sampler dated "Ruth Hedges, 1782", worked by the hands of a little girl during the Revolution--who also made bullets out of the family pewter to shoot the Redcoats in her less ladylike moments. Next to it was the brass warming-pan with a long handle that Ruth Hedges used to warm the sheets in the cold winters--probably she carried it from Long Island with her, as this is an early type. Charcoal coals were put inside the pan and the top fastened down, then the inside of the bed was ironed until warm. He also had a piece of her wedding dress with a darn in it. We cut it in two and he gave me half--I kept the piece with the darn which made the cloth seem more historical! Beside the stairway was an old plain chest that had belonged to Ruth Emeline Foster and might have been brought by her mother, Ruth Hedges, on her long trek from Long Island to upper New York State. It is an early type and would not have been carefully kept except for tradition's sake, as it is just a plain wooden trunk for travelling or storing clothes. (Upstairs was the sea-chest of Ruth Emeline's son, Captain Zera Tanner, that went with him on his many voyages. And on the wall was a handsome picture of Capt. Tanner in color.) At one wall was a very handsome old highboy, with early brasses and excellent lines, that had belonged to Hetty Foster and Robert Barnett. Jane Foster (Scott) may have used it, as she lived with her Aunt Hetty for many years after her mother died. It has the date "1789" on the back and has been appraised at several hundred dollars, I believe. I have seen

many of these highboys but this is the most attractive one I ever saw--because it has wonderful lines and does not look heavy--even with seven or eight drawers towering into space. This was brought from Vermont by the Barnett family when they came to Warsaw. The Barnett highboy was apparently given to Phoebe Foster Bartlett by her sister Hetty when she died. As it was being brought over the road, a little drawer at the top fell out and the man bringing it heard it drop but didn't think a sad old piece of furniture like that was worth stopping for, so he went on without going back to pick it up. F.J.B. went to a great deal of trouble to get the drawer reproduced exactly like the original one of the other side. The house is furnished with antiques but I don't remember any others related to the Fosters. He had one oil painting of a Foster and an old daguerrotype of the same person. The daguerrotype is of Mary Alice Foster, who married Dr. Burns of Scranton, Pa. and was the daughter of Josiah Hedges Foster, and half-sister of Julius Mulford Foster and Jane Foster Scott. He gave me the original daguerrotype--and there is no question that the oil painting is of the same person, as the faces are identical. No oil paintings exist of any of the early Fosters apparently.

We looked through the old photographs and each generation looked a great deal alike to me. F.J.B. said the Fosters all had the same coloring--blue eyes and dark hair. (Mrs. Grimm said no two Fosters she ever saw looked alike.) The sisters, Ruth Emeline, Hetty Barnett and Phoebe Dayton Foster Bartlett, were very much alike. (They, however, did not look like the other sisters, Eliza, Hetty and Fannie, of the next generation, who looked alike.) Nearly all the Fosters look like Fosters when you get their pictures together with people who are not--they have the same eyes, with indefinite eyebrows, and also much the same mouth and chin usually. The eyes seem more like Ruth Hedges than Luther--especially the vague eyebrows. It is interesting to see which characteristics were dominant enough to be handed down through various generations in competition with the mixture of other influences. One group which definitely have the same bone structure, and especially the same nose, mouth and eyes is this: Julius Sr. and his sister Ruth Emeline, and his son Julius Jr. Zera Tanner had the same type of face as his mother Ruth Emeline except his eyes. John Moody Foster looks a great deal like this group, and especially like Julius Sr. and Ruth Emeline; he was supposed to be the same type as his father and grandfather Solon Jr. and Solon Sr. Also Jane Foster Scott had the same type of face and eyes and mouth. These people look a good deal like Luther Sr. in the daguerrotype--they have his nose and ears that stand out away from their heads, but they also have the same shaped face as Ruth Hedges. Luther would also have had a long thin face undoubtedly, but his chin in the picture is sunken due to age and perhaps no teeth. The think straight lips are a characteristic of these Fosters, and a kind of undershot lower jaw. (Joseph Downing Foster also has this jaw.) John Foster's son Frederick Clift Foster has the same bone structure as this type of Foster--but not the same eyes. Another Foster type seems to be that of the sisters Phoebe and Hetty. At present, Floyd J. Bartlett and Dr. James Foster Scott look a good deal alike--at least they are the same type--and they look a good deal like Phoebe and Hetty, have the same mouth and eyes. It would take an expert sculptor and anatomist, however, to distinguish the type.

Apparently no pictures are in existence of Josiah Hedges Foster, who died in 1850, of Silas Howell Foster, who died in 1846, or of Elizabeth Mary Foster, who died in 1834. Daguerrotypes, however, were made as early as 1840, so some might have existed if they have not been lost or misplaced and still remain unidentified.

Floyd J. Bartlett is the last of the Fosters in Warsaw, with the exception of Fannie's adopted daughter, now Mrs. Ada Grimm, who lives on Maple Street in Warsaw. Mrs. Adelbert Sidney Foster, however, lives at Castile nearby. There is also said to be a "Robert" Foster near Wethersfield, nearby, who came there from Michigan, but I am not sure about this.

F.J.B. said that my visit reminded him of the many, many Fosters he had known so long ago and that, "No name is as sweet to me as that of my mother." He told me that all the Warsaw Fosters were very honest, hard-working and upright people, and that all the older generation were strict and devoted Presbyterians. He said there had always been a Foster deacon or elder in Warsaw for a hundred years in the old Presbyterian Church. Jane Foster Scott was a Presbyterian missionary in India and Mary Brunette Foster Nassau was one in Africa. Julius Sr. was a minister in Towanda, Pa. and was extremely purist I gather from reading some of the things he wrote.

In Warsaw Luther Foster Jr. was a Deacon and two items recorded about him in the History of Warsaw are these: The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church toward which John Munger (Ruth Emeline's husband) had contributed $4,000, was laid on July 14, 1864, and the following officers elected:

"President--Hon. Peter Patterson.

"Vice-Presidents--William Webster, Welcom Arnold, Frank Miller, Julius Whitlock, Luther Foster, Wales Cheney, David Young.

"After singing, Rev. Mr. Cunningham of Gainesville, read the 122d Psalm; and Rev. C. W. Nassau, D.D., of Lawrenceville, N. J., father of the pastor of the church, offered prayer. The pastor, Rev. Joseph E. Nassau, then addressed the assemblage; and, after giving a brief historical sketch of the church, deposited in the cavity out in the corner stone, a galvanized iron box, 12x8x3 inches, containing the following articles:

"A copy of the Holy Bible, "etc. Twelve itens are listed, including "a photograph of the present session of the church," and "other photographs of individuals," list of all members of the church, samples of the Coin and Currency of the United States, "an unsigned copy of the Warsaw War Bons, just issued from the press." Probably there are some good old photographs of Luther Jr. and his family under this cornerstone that are no longer in existence elsewhere. I suppose this is a form of immortality.

Page 175 says that at the dedication of the new church on September 21, 1865, "Dea. Luther Foster offered a resolution of thanks to Augustus Frank, Samuel Fisher, 2d, and Timothy H. Boxton for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties as a building

committee, which was carried unanimously.

The Nassau ministers above mentioned were the family that Mary Brunette Foster later married into in 1881. Esther Foster told me that the minister in Warsaw was the brother of the one Mary Brunette married and that she met him on a visit to Warsaw.

The Warsaw History also says (p. 385), that in 1859 Luther Foster was elected Commissioner of Highways, and that in 1842 and again in 1843 he was Commissioner of Common Schools. Robert Barnett Jr. was Tax Collector in 1868, and Ethan E. Bartlett was one of the Inspectors of Common Schools in 1833 and 1834.

The Fosters have been Presbyterians at least since 1650 when they settled in Southampton, and probably the first deviation was that of Solon in 1830, which must have been quite a shock to his family to find such non-conformist notions in a boy of nineteen. Perhaps the Fosters of Chile have also deviated, but I have never heard of any other Fosters not Presbyterians with the exception of the Gilmores of Cooperstown, N. Y. who are methodists.

Floyd J, Bartlett told me that he saw Solon in 1876 in the following manner: "One night my mother and I were at supper at Aunt Ruth's house in Warsaw. Suddenly we became aware that someone had opened the dining room door without knocking and stood there looking at us. Finally he said: 'Don't you know me, Ruth? Don't you know me, Phoebe?' They both stood up startled and asked: 'Are you Solon?' Then they all cried and were very affectionate. They had not seen nor heard from him for a great many years. I was 19 then and Solon Foster was over sixty. He was a good-sized man, five feet ten or eleven, but not outstanding in appearance. He seemed more like a farmer than an educated man. He was also aloof and not like the rest of his family who were always very close to each other. I never heard much talk about him, but Liza was the one who knew most about the family and kept track of everyone. While he was in Warsaw I remember that he took down the names and addresses of all our relatives. He went on to Philadelphia and we called on him when we went to Philadelphia to the Centennial celebration."

Solon was a rugged pioneer--the only one of his brothers who went West. Luther and Ruth Hedges pioneered in the wilderness of four different places with their thirteen children, three of whom died. Solon and Sarah Downing were pioneers in Far West, Missouri; Nauvoo, Illinois; Kanesville and Pigeon Town, Iowa; Salt Lake City and St. George, Utah. They had seven children, but the three girls all died young. In the winter of 1846-47 they lived with the Omaha Indians in Iowa and later near Council Bluffs, crossing the plaines to the Far West in 1850 by ox-team and covered wagon. At that time, William Riter Foster was seven, Charles Franklin, three and Orson Hyde Foster was born March 2, 1850. The little girl, Elizabeth, had died Aug. 28, 1846--at that time 600 others of the people gathered in Iowa on the Indian lands died from starvation and hardship and disease. They lived in Salt Lake City from 1850 to 1861. No sooner had life become comfortable than Brigham Young asked Solon to go to the southern part of the state and start a colony--which he did arriving on Dec. 12, 1861, only ten families being there at that time. Solon did not like St. George and went back to Salt Lake City later on where he died, but three of

his sons lived there--and life for them was almost as primitive a job of pioneering as their father had had. Charles Franklin Foster tells of fighting Indians, and driving ox-teams back to the Missouri River and on to California on long treks through desert and plain. These Fosters had large cattle ranches on Mt. Trumbull, on the North Rim of Grand Canyon in Arizona, and the Franklin Foster family lived on a ranch in Pine Valley when it was nothing but wilderness with grizzly bears and cougars rampant thereabout until 1910.

Having dispensed with Solon, let us get back to the living room in Warsaw: Floyd Bartlett said his mother and her two sisters, Ruth and Hetty, were very close all their lives. After his father died, they lived with "Aunt Ruth." Hetty had married Robert Barnett in 1837, and their only child, Robert Barnett Jr. was born in Warsaw July 12, 1839, being almost the same age as Ruth's only child, Zera Tanner, and both were in the Civil War. Floyd was much younger, having been born in 1857, on Oct. 20.

Robert Barnett Jr. died unmarried at the age of 76, so no descendants of Hetty are alive now. She was the second wife of Robert Barnett, whose family came from Londonderry, N. H. and were Scotch-Irish from Londonderry, Ireland. Her son enlisted August 11, 1862, in Co. D, 130th N. Y. Infantry. After one year as infantry, the regiment was transferred to cavalry and took the name of the First New York Dragoons. He lost his leg as the result of a gunshot wound in the knee joint, received in action at Strasburg, Va., October 14, 1864, and was discharged at David's Island, New York, August 29, 1865. The shattered bone never healed and caused much suffering during all subsequent years. He lived in Warsaw the rest of his life--with his mother until she died. His picture shows brown eyes and dark hair.

Phoebe Dayton Foster Bartlett married Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett on May 27, 1847, when she was 31--she had been a schoolteacher before. She was his second wife, his first being Elvira A. Tanner by whom he had five children. Dr. Bartlett was born in Bath, N. H. Dec. 17, 1804, and came to Warsaw in December, 1821. Young's History of Warsaw says: "He graduated at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons in the State of New York, and commenced practice in the village of Warsaw in the summer of 1831. In the fall of 1834 he removed with his family to the State of Georgia. In 1836, he 'sought again the land of the free', (as he expresses it), and settled in Orangeville, and practiced in that and the adjoining towns until 1848, when he again located in Warsaw, where he has continued the practice of his profession, more or less, though for the last several years his attention has been bestowed chiefly on other business." F.J.B. told me that his father had been very stern and unforgiving of any misdeeds; that if any man stole anything or told a lie he thought no penalty was too much. A lie was unpardonable.

Phoebe Dayton Foster Bartlett had eight children, none of whom married except Floyd. Four died in infancy, Celinda Elvira died March 11, 1936, Frederick Foster died April 16, 1940, and Lowell Dayton died Dec. 28, 1875. Floyd Julius Bartlett was the youngest son.

Floyd was graduated from Yale in 1882 and the next year (Dec. 25, 1883), married Mary Kate Hayward of Warsaw, who was born Oct. 22, 1856,

and died March 23, 1944, She was the daughter of Mary Jane Dudley and Lloyd A. Hayward, who was born in Winthrop, Maine, 1816, and graduated from Amherst College and the Harvard Law School. He came to Warsaw in 1853 and was Secretary of the Wyoming County Mutual Insurance Company for many years, and also was County Treasurer.

Floyd J. Bartlett had five children, only two being now alive, Lloyd Hayward and Robert Milne Bartlett. Lloyd Hayward Bartlett was born Sept. 24, 1889, at Fairport, N. Y. and married Laura Rich on Sept. 17, 1913. He is now with the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester N. Y. He had no children, but adopted one--Barbara Bartlett, born Oct. 31, 1918, who married George Davis Feb. 21, 1940, and has two children, Barbara Ann Davis, born Nov. 5, 1941, and Hayward Bartlett Davis, born Dec. 4, 1943.

Robert Milne Bartlett was born March 26, 1893, and married Beatrice Crowder in Calcutta on April 9, 1919. Their children are: Beatrice Crowder Bartlett, born Jan. 5, 1922; Robert Hayward Bartlett, born July 4, 1924 (in the Armed forces); Richard Foster Bartlett, born Sept. 1, 1925 (in the Armed forces); and Floyd Hayward Bartlett, born May 16, 1933. Robert Milne Bartlett is vice-president of Gulf Oil Company, Pittsburg. Pa.

Two of Floyd Bartlett's children died in infancy, and his only daughter Ruth Hayward Bartlett (born October 4, 1884), died April 25, 1914. On Dec. 22, 1909 she had married D. M. Dunning and had two children:

(1) Janet Hutchinson Dunning, born Sept. 23, 1910, married Dr. John Van Duyn II, of Syracuse, N. Y. on Dec. 20, 1935. Their children are: Ruth Bartlett Van Duyn born March 26, 1937; and twins, John Van Duyn Jr. and Barbara Loyd Van Duyn, born Oct. 2, 1942, in Syracuse, N. Y. They lived on Silvermine Road, Norwalk, Conn.

The above Janet Van Duyn published a book in 1945 called "I married Them," (Howell, Soskin, Publishers, 17 East 45th Street, New York City, which is the story of marrying into a large and very queer family of physicians. The book is very cleverly written and amusing, and there is a picture of Janet on the jacket under which is the comment: "The author of I MARRIED THEM spent a childhood which she describes as lonesome, in upstate New York. Her father collected beautiful antiques, and passed most of his time polishing them. She occupied her evenings reading aloud to her grandparents in a Victorian front parlor. After a period in boarding school, the nature of which is suggested in her book, she went on to Vassar. She married a young physician, the brother of a classmate, who came from a neighboring upstate city. They have three children. She now lives with them in Connecticut. The author is blonde, blue-eyed, cool, detached."

(2) Loyd Bartlett Dunning, second child of Ruth Hayward Bartlett Dunning, was born Feb. 9, 1914, and married Beryl Smith, Oct. 26, 1940. He has one child, Peter Hayward Dunning, born Nov. 22, 1943, in Brainbridge, Md.

Phoebe Dayton Foster has, therefore, thirteen living descendants, including four great-great grandchildren. F. J. B. was especially fond of his sister, "Linnie", who was very pretty, he said. He was also devoted to "Aunt Ruth" and Cousin Zera Tanner.

F.J.B. said that the only ones he knew well of the Silas Howell Foster family were Suzie and Helen who often came to Warsaw to visit from Cherry Valley, Illinois. He said Suzie was very pretty (This is Susan Frank Foster, and the other sister referred to is Helen M. Foster, both now dead; Helen's daughter, Hetty Grace Wheeler Burton (Mrs. Nelson Burton) still lives in Cherry Valley.) The older sisters Harriet and Esther were good friends of his mother, but he does not remember them. He also knew Mary F. Foster who married Moses Bartlett and Ira J. Nicholes, leaving no children, however. He said she was well-educated and very intelligent. He said most of this family moved to Illinois, near Rockford and Cherry Valley.

He said he remembered hearing people say that Celinda Foster, third child of Silas Howell Foster, who died unmarried at the age of 27, had a beautiful character and was much admired because of it.

Floyd J. Bartlett also knew Julius Mulford Foster of Chile, and often received letters from him. He said he was very jolly and cut quite a figure. When he was a child he lived with his uncle Julius in Towanda, Pa., as his mother was dead. F.J.B. said the story was that Mulford went to Chile on a whaling ship, jumped the ship and swam ashore. There he happened to see a beautiful girl and fell in love with her, discovering afterward that she belonged to one of the first families of Santiago named Recabarren. In any case, they were married and had eight children, all of whom were very good-looking and intelligent. I have seen pictures of them and it is true they were all extremely handsome-looking people. Luisa Recabarren, Mulford's wife, was very pretty with fine aristocratic features. I think F. J.B. said she was Spanish or part-Spanish. Mulford wrote interesting letters and liked to know everything that was going on among his American relatives. He died at the age of 92 or 93 and wrote letters up to the end. He lived in Santiago much of the time, and at a country place in Huichum. Mulford was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who visited him in Chile at one time. F.J.B. also knew Mulford's son, Manuel Foster, who was in Washington awhile and was one of the Commission which adjudicated the Bolivia-Paraguay war, together with Charles Evans Hughes and two other persons. F.J.B. has clippings showing the various activities of the Chile Fosters, and also photographs.

F.J.B. said Josiah Hedges Foster was only a name to him; all he knew was that he lived in Milford and was the most prosperous of his family. However, he knew Jane Foster and her son Dr. James Foster Scott. The latter went to Yale when Floyd was there, and he had a book written by him called SOURDOUGH GOLD, by Mary Lee Davis (W.A.Wilde Co., Boston.) This is a story of how Dr. Scott went down the Yukon River alone in a boat, and it is a fascinating book. F.J.B. also had a printed memorial written at the death of Jane Foster Scott in India, with her picture in the front. This is perhaps the only copy in existence, as her son Dr. Scott has none. Dr. Scott lived near McLean, Virginia. He died in 1947 and was married seven years before for the first time, and very happily too. I visited them in summer at their home. His wife

is Karen Gram (formerly Mrs. Evans), and sister of the former Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing.

Of the Julius Foster branch, now living chiefly in Bay Head, N.J., F.J.B. said he knew Mrs. Grace Striffler, wife of a minister in Geneva, Ohio, and her sister, Miss Esther Foster, assistant editor of "Yachting" in New York City, who lives at home in Bay Head part of the time and has an apartment in New York at 337 East 30th St. Esther wrote an account of her family in 1945, which may be found elsewhere in this manuscript. The three unmarried sisters (Mary Brunette, Ruth Cleveland and Esther) lived at home in Bay Head, N. J., with their brother Julius, also unmarried. Walter was in the real estate business in Princeton, N. J. His son Julius was in Oak Ridge, Tenn. and is married; Walter Brooks Foster Jr. was in the army in Marseilles, France; Janice was a junior in Wellesley. Samuel Furman Foster was Secretary in the U. S. Land Bank at Springfield, Mass.; one of his twin daughters, Mary Joanna, was a cadet nurse in the Yale School of Nursing, New Haven, Conn.; the other, Esther Louise was an Ensign WAVE stationed in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C. Charles Hamill Foster had one daughter, Miriam Agnes Foster, now a freshman in Keuka College, Keuka, N.Y. Grace Darling Striffler of Geneva, Ohio, had three children, William David, Foster Lee and Martha Ann. Edward Staniford Foster, an electrical engineer with the Standard Transformer Co., Warren, Ohio, had four children: Edward Staniford Jr. now a Lt. U.S.N.R. in Kamchatka (who had two children, Caroline Emily and William Louis Foster); Alfred Field Foster, physics instructor at Ohio State University until he joined the Navy, now an ensign doing radar work in the Pacific (who has one child, Geneva Annette Foster); Harriet Lucy Foster was a laboratory technician in the White Cross Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Mary Louise Foster was employed in the office of the Standard Transformer Co., Warren, Ohio.

Esther Foster told me that Mary Brunette Foster Nassau lives now in New York City at 446 East 46th Street, and is unmarried. This is the daughter of Julius Foster Jr.'s only sister.

Of the Michigan Fosters, F.J.B. said that Lulu Calista Foster (who married Donald McAuley) and Mary Ella Foster, her sister, used to come back to Warsaw occasionally and that perhaps they have many of the old Foster things.

Two of the most interesting Fosters of Warsaw were Ruth Emeline Foster and her son Capt. Zera Tanner, both of whom Floyd J. Bartlett knew well for many years. Ruth had three husbands and lived to be the oldest woman in Warsaw, age 93. She died July 23, 1908, in the same year as her son Zera. She was born in Danby, N. Y. May 23, 1813, and was the last of the thirteen children of Luther and Ruth Hedges Foster when she died. None of her brothers or sisters had been alive in Warsaw since Phoebe died in 1887, nineteen years before--Solon Foster lived to be 85 and died in 1896, however, being the next surviving member. Ruth lived thirty years longer than Hetty and Luther Jr.

On July 23, 1834, Ruth Emeline Foster, age 21, married Zera Tanner who died Nov. 27, 1836, age 26, after which she was a widow until the age of 49, while her son was at sea part of the time. Zera Tanner was born Aug. 8, 1810, his father being Zera Tanner Sr. who was born in Connecticut, removed to Granville, N. Y. where he married Jennett

McWhorter, and in 1795 to Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1809 he moved to Warsaw, and settled on West Hill, on the east part of lot 53, where he resided at the time of his death in 1837 (from heart trouble--his son Cyrus Tanner also died of heart trouble.) Zera Tanner Jr. was one of eight children, but he had only one brother who married, Cyrus b. 1797, who had one son Edward Tanner, who apparently left only daughters. So nobody is left of this family of the name "Tanner", though there are other descendants some of whom, the Roods, lived in Wethersfield, N. Y. and others in Portage named Smith. (Young's History of Warsaw has an account of this family and a fine picture of Capt. Zera Tanner.) Ruth Emeline Foster's only child, Zera Luther Tanner, was the last of the name of this branch of the Tanners, except his only child, Ruth Frances Tanner, who married Victor Vellis and has no children.

Ruth Emeline's second marriage was during the Civil War to Deacon John Munger of Warsaw on June 26, 1862, who died Oct. 23, 1864. (He was born June 12, 1781, in Connecticut.) The Deacon was the chief financial support of the Presbyterian Church in Warsaw. Young's History of Warsaw says: "While most of its members were poor, he furnished no small proportion of the requisite funds for its support. And having no heirs to provide for, he bequeathed to the church and society four thousand dollars to be applied to the building of a new house of worship." Originally he had come to Warsaw in 1806 and had a business of leather-manufacturing. He had been apprenticed as a "tanner" and also was a farmer in Warsaw. Adelbert Foster later married one of the same Munger family, Grace Darling Munger. The Mungers originally settled in Guilford, Conn. in 1639--Nicholas Munger--and the little region where I live is their original place of settlement, called "Mungertown Road." I bought Young's History of Warsaw in a second-hand bookstore in New York that had belonged to a Samuel C. Munger which was full of clippings about various people including Zera Tanner and others, some of which are very interesting. The Church Deacon Munger helped to build is still standing in Warsaw.

Two years after Deacon Munger's death, Ruth married again--this time to Oliver Cleveland on Feb. 20, 1866, who died in November, 1874, eight years later.

Ruth Cleveland Foster of Bayhead, N. J. was named for Ruth Emeline, and her sister Esther told me that they used to tease her by calling out the full name of her predecessor: "Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner Munger Cleveland."

Floyd J. Bartlett told me: "Aunt Ruth was the mainstay of the family--like her mother, Ruth Hedges. She was like a mother to all of us, and especially to me. My mother and I lived at her house a long time. She never wore glasses and could read at 93 without any. She was a remarkable woman--very active and strong." Phoebe was a widow from 1873 to the time of her death in 1887, and she and Ruth were very close all their lives. F.J.B. said Ruth and her son Zera Tanner looked alike and had very pink cheeks. Both spent a great deal of time and money helping others who were in trouble. Ruth lived in a big white house on the corner of Liberty Street and Buffalo Street, next door to where Floyd J. Bartlett now lives (at 14 Liberty Street). Ruth did a good deal of travelling around to see relatives, such as those in Montague, N. J., Orange, N.Y., etc. and nobody who ever met her forgot her. She had a great deal of personality, and her photograph shows it clearly.

The obituary in the Warsaw paper, July 24, 1906 says: "Mrs. Ruth Emeline Foster Cleveland, the oldest woman in the town, died yesterday morning in her 94th year... She was a model woman and up to the time of her death her mind was as bright and clear as ever. Her friends were many, as everyone deemed it an honor to be among her acquaintances."

Capt. Zera Luther Tanner, Ruth's son, emerges from the shadowy past as a very attractive personality--intelligent, generous, self-reliant and with an interesting mind. For example, it was he who made sure that Floyd Bartlett went to Yale--his mother being a widow from 1873. F.J.B. said he was very handsome and cut a dashing figure in the world. He said that he became one of the most important hydrographers in the U.S. and had invented a dredging machine, one of his jobs being the deepening of Woods Hole, Cape Cod. He is in WHO'S WHO, which says: "Tanner, Zera Luther, 1855-62 merchant marine; volunteered Navy 1862-67; regular navy commander, retired Dec. 5, 1897; commander Pacific Mail steamers, City of Peking and Colon; Scientific deep sea explorations 1879-1894; died 1906." (Capt. Tanner is probably the only one of the whole Christopher Foster family who is in Who's Who, rating because of his hydrographic accomplishments. Recently Who's Who sent Helen Foster Snow a questionnaire to fill out and said they were going to put her in,as an author and expert on China, but I have not seen this in print yet, though I received the proof. (Both spent a good deal of time in China.)

At the age of 19, Zera Tanner went to sea--in 1855-- on a British merchant vessel trading between Liverpool and Bombay, being in this service two years. Young's History of Warsaw says: "He then returned in an American vessel to New York, where he engaged in the American merchant service. The vessel in which he sailed, after her arrival at the English port to which she was destined, was chartered by the British to carry supplies to the English army in China, at the time of the war between those two countries. In this service he was engaged about two years. Next he was employed at Hong Kong, China, on board the King Fisher, in which he sailed across the Pacific, by way of California, to New York. He sailed on this vessel about one year. The war having commenced, he engaged on board an American merchant vessel employed by the government to carry supplies to the Union army, in which service he continued one year or less. He then engaged in the blockade service a year or two, and assisted in the capture of the British blockade runner, Vixen, and took command of her to New York. Desiring to take a more direct and active part in suppressing the rebellion, he enlisted on board the war vessel, Rhode Island, and assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher. He remains in the Navy, in the service of the government."

Capt. Tanner was in the Hydrographic Office in Washington several years, and was in charge of building their finest vessels for specialized work. (Ensign Esther Louise Foster is now in the same Hydrographic Office in Washington, carrying on the tradition. She graduated from Bates College in Meteorology in 1944, and is the daughter of Samuel Furman Foster and grand-daughter of Julius Jr.) Capt. Tanner did not marry until the age of 49, on Nov. 11, 1884. He married Helen Benedict in Attica, N. Y. daughter of Hon. C. B. Benedict of Attica (she was born April 28, 1858.) A son died in birth, and their daughter Ruth Frances Tanner was born in San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 24, 1887. She married Victor Vellis and did a good deal of travelling, living abroad for some

time. Until recently she was living in New York in the winters and in Nantucket in the summers. Dr. James Foster Scott sees her occasionally. Capt. Tanner was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C. at the age of 72. He died Dec. 16, 1906.

Capt. Tanner took a great interest in compiling "THE GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. 1730-1907," which was a project undertaken by him and Julius Mulford Foster of Chile. He died before it was finished, so Floyd Julius Bartlett of Warsaw, N. Y. completed the manuscript and had it published. This book is now entirely out of print and no copies are available. One copy is being brought up to date and put in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. for the permanent record.

An interesting clipping about Capt. Tanner was in the HISTORY OF WARSAW, which I found in a New York Bookstore. The year is not indicated, but it was some time before 1906. It says:

"Warsaw, July 28.--The paragraph in the morning papers of yesterday, relative to the stranding of the American steamer City of Pekin, Captain Searle, which went ashore in Yeddo Bay, on her way from Hong Kong to San Francisco, via Yokohama, brings to mind some of the eccentricities of the vessel when she was first put into commission by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, some twenty years ago. On her first voyage to China, she was perfectly unmanageable, her commander barely bringing her into port without being a wreck. He resigned his position and the company sent for Captain Zera L. Tanner, U.S. Navy, to come to San Francisco and take charge of her. Captain Tanner was at his home in Warsaw at the time on a 'leave of absence', and wiring the Secretary of the Navy for permission, soon received a dispatch giving him a temporary assignment to that vessel for a stated term. The City of Pekin was advertised to leave San Francisco on the 15th of October, and this was in the first week of the month named while a railroad trip from Warsaw thither had to be accomplished. If he made the trip on time he would barely have time to reach her before she ought to leave her dock, to say nothing of the examination of her workings that should be looked into before stepping on the bridge to take command of so erratic a vessel. However, he made the most of the situation, and hurriedly taking leave of his friends in Warsaw, he sped on his way to San Francisco, and had the pleasure of reaching the steamer's wharf fifteen minutes after her advertised leaving time. Without waiting to make any thorough investigation of her methods under other commanders, he divined the true secret of their failure and then adopted another system of tactics to accomplish her trip. Although she had gotten the name of being unruly her list of passengers for that trip was the largest that ever had been booked for her, so great was the confidence of the public in Captain Tanner. As soon as she left the slip and was on the way out of the bay, his practiced eye discovered wherein she had outwitted her former officers, and from the steamer's bridge he signaled the engineers below as to the amount of steam he desired and other matters requisite to the proper management of the vessel. His clear, cool judgment had rightly divined the secret of unmanageableness of the steamer, and in a very short space of time she was as tractable as any vessel on the peaceful Pacific. She made the trip to and from the Occident to the Orient in shorter time than any other vessel of line had done and the passengers were delighted at his fine management of the hitherto rebellious steamer. From this on for the year or more to which he was in command of this vessel he

sailed her without incident, and had the pleasure of receiving more thanks from those committed to his charge and keeping, than any other commander in the Pacific Mail Steamship company's service, before or since, always bringing her to port on time. After his 'leave of absence' expired he was assigned to the hydrographic office in Washington, D.C., where he remained for some time, taking charge of the construction of the steamer 'FISH HAWK', which was being built for the fisheries commission of the United States, and finally when she was put into commission he stepped aboard of her as her commander. Shortly after he was put in charge of the building of another vessel, the "Albatross", which was the finest vessel ever constructed for the purposes required, and has ever since walked her decks as her commander. Sometime ago she was detailed for duty, in the Pacific Ocean, to whose shores she sailed and up to the time of the Bering Sea troubles, she was engaged in the pursuits for which she was built. Latterly he was detailed for duty in these latter waters and where in the protection of our fishery interests, she might be needed. After a continuous service of many years, Captain Tanner's health having become impaired so much that he required absolute rest, he has been granted a 'leave of absence', for an indefinite time and is now in Warsaw, his birthplace and home, visiting his mother on Buffalo Street, and taking the beneficial treatment of the Warsaw Salt Baths for his shattered health, and his genial face, courtly bearing and suave manners are a pleasure to meet."

Capt. Tanner wrote the story of his life before he died and Floyd J. Bartlett has the manuscript. It is a wonderful story of sailing ships and dangers. The manuscript says he was at sea 22 years and sailed 500,000 miles. He made nine voyages to China and Japan, two around the world, eleven others over the Pacific, to the West Indies and Europe. He went to England originally on the "Rhine", and arrived in London during the Crimean War, which interested him a great deal. In his manuscript he talks of Florence Nightingale as the "noblest of women," as she was then initiating nursing service among British troops in the Crimea. He went to India on the sailing vessel "Culloden" in 1857, arriving in Bombay after a terrible storm that nearly washed the sailors off the decks and very nearly resulted in a mutiny. During the voyage the rats gnawed through the water casks in search of water and the water leaked out so the sailors had not enough to drink and nearly died of thirst before the trip was through. He was in India in 1858 during the Indian Mutiny, and tells about this in his manuscript. He says this first terrible trip to India was what made him decide to be a seaman, as it roused a spirit of resistance and he was determined to conquer the sea instead of being conquered by it. Jane Foster Scott was in India during the Mutiny, too, Zera Tanner's first cousin.

There are three manuscripts written by Capt. Zera Tanner that I have seen, all of which Floyd J. Bartlett has. One is called "Chips from a Sailor's Log," which is the account of his experience at sea in sailing vessels. Another is the "Voyage of the Albatross, From the Atlantic to the Pacific," an account of a deep-sea exploration in 1887-88, written as an illustrated lecture with slides. Capt. Tanner was a hydrographer and spent many years in this kind of work. Another is "An Account of Some of the Ingenious Devices of Chinamen for Smuggling Opium into the U.S."

Some of the obituaries contain interesting information about his

life and I shall quote a few excerpts:

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, 1906, reported:

"Warsaw, Dec. 17.--Commander Zera L. Tanner, U.S.Navy, died suddenly in Washington, D.C. yesterday, aged 73 years. . . .

"Commander Tanner was born in Warsaw December 5, 1833, the son of Zera and Ruth Foster Tanner. He was educated in the Warsaw Academy and remained here until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1855 he went to England, where he secured a patent upon an invention, the plans and model of which he had taken with him. In October of the following year he entered upon a seafaring life with the object of regaining his health, and prior to the Civil War in America he made three voyages to the East Indies.

"He was at sea when the war broke out, en route from China to San Francisco, and returning to the Atlantic coast he entered the transport service. On August 18, 1862, he entered the United States Navy as acting ensign, and was in active service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts until the war closed.

"His first command was the captured British steamer Vixen, a blockade runner, whose chief officer subsequently attained distinction in the Turkish navy under the name of Hobart Pasha. Early in the spring of 1866, while attached to the United States ship Augusta, he convoyed the Miantonomoh on a special mission to Russia, conveying Hon. G. V. Fox, bearer of the congratulations of the United States Congress to the Emperor Alexander II on his escape from assassination.

"Lieutenant Tanner spent the following winter in the Mediterranean and returning to the United States in June, 1867, sailed immediately for Chinese waters on board the United States ship Onward and served successively on the ships Maumee and Idaho, remaining at the Asiatic station until the spring of 1870.

"After the loss of the United States Ship Oneida, Lieutenant Tanner took command of the Aroostock and conducted the search for remains of victims of the wreck. From 1871 to 1873 he was attached to the ship Narragansett.

"Sailing from New York to the Pacific station he visited the west coast of South America, Mexico, California, the Sandwich Island, Samoa, Australia, and made an extensive cruise among the South Sea Islands. He was attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard during the winter of 1873 and 1874; obtained a leave of absence from the Navy Department and commanded the Pacific Mail steamer Colon sailing between New York and the isthmus of Panama from 1874 to 1876, and the City of Pekin from 1876 to 1878, sailing between California and China.

"He was on duty at the Navy Department in Washington during the winter of 1878-1879; took command of the Speedwell the following spring and was employed on the New England Coast during the summer in deep-sea explorations under the direction of the United States Fish and Fisheries Commission. He superintended the construction of the United States Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk and commanded her from 1880 to 1882.

"While still in command of the Fish Hawk he made general plans for the steamer Albatross, superintended her construction and took command upon her completion. The vessel was especially designed for scientific work and was actively employed in deep-sea explorations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts until 1887, when she was transferred to the Pacific where her field of operations extended from the Gulf of Panama to Bering Sea and even to the coast of Kamtchatska.

"Commander Tanner severed his connection with the Albatross in May, 1894, and was ordered to special duty in Washington on January 1, 1894. His advancement in the naval service is indicated by the dates of his appointments and commissions:

"Acting ensign, August 18, 1862; original entry into the volunteer service; acting master, September 29, 1864, promoted in the volunteer service; ensign, March 12, 1868, transferred to the regular navy; master, December 18, 1868; Lieutenant March 21, 1870; lieutenant commander, February 22, 1883; commander February 7, 1893.

"In 1897 Commander Tanner retired, as all naval officers do, at the age of 62 years. In accordance with the law which gives the Secretary of the Navy the right to order any retired officer on duty again, Commander Tanner was ordered to service during the Spanish War. He served several months at the Navy Department in Washington, then went to San Francisco, where he made a contract for the construction of the Samoan coaling station; then to Honolulu where he secured a site for another naval station.

"He returned to Washington at the close of the Spanish War and had since made his home there, though making frequent fisits to Warsaw to see his mother, who died in July, 1906, at the age of 93 years. Commander Tanner's remains were buried today in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va."

* * * * * * * * *

From the Warsaw County Times: "Captain Zera Luther Tanner . . . was educated in this village, where he remained until his twenty-first year with the exception of two years spent in Towanda, Pa." (The remainder is the same information as above.)

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From the Washington Post, Washington D.C.: "Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of heart failure at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 2204 R street northwest. . .

"It was but a week ago Wednesday that he and Mrs. Tanner introduced their daughter Ruth to society, and by far the happiest person at their attractive home was Capt. Tanner himself.

"Capt. Tanner entered the navy during the Civil War, and through his own merit was commissioned to the regular navy and worked up to the rank he held at the time of his retirement. He also made a reputation as a scientific explorer in connection with the Fish Commission, and was deeply interested in all similar scientific research.

"Capt. Tanner was seventy-one years old the fifth of this month. He was born in Warsaw, N. Y. and entered the U.S. Navy August 18, 1862, being placed on the Midnight with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

"Two years later he was transferred to special service on the Rhode Island, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, serving with this ship until the end of the war. Later he saw service in Asiatic waters.

"He was with the Pacific Squadron surveying expedition, 1871-73, and later, while on leave, commanded successively the Pacific mail steamers Colon and City of Pekin. He was connected with the hydrographic office, Washington, D.C. in the years 1878-79, and beginning in 1880 he served fourteen years on special duty as commander of the U.S. Fish Commission steamers Fish Hawk and Albatross.

"Capt. Tanner was transferred to the regular navy and commissioned ensign March 12, 1868. After steadily rising in rank, he was promoted to lietuenant commander, February 22, 1883, and to commander, February 7, 1893. He was again with the Fish Commission in 1895-96, and was hydrographic officer the two years following . . .

"Capt. Tanner was a member of the Metropolitan Club, Chevy Chase Club, Loyal Legion, G.A.R., Geneva Cross Association, National Geographic Society, and several other societies.

" . . . The services will be conducted by Rev. Ulysses G.B. Pierce of all Souls' Unitarian Church. The following will act as honorary pallbearers: Admiral Charles O'Neil, Admiral R. B. Bradford, Capt. E. H. C. Luetze, Capt. Uriel Sebree, Capt. Seaton Schroeder, and Capt. Richard Wainwright. Seamen will be the casket bearers. Internment will be in Arlington Cemetery."

* * * * * * * * * *

From the Washington Post: "With military honors the burial of Capt. Z. L. Tanner . . . took place at Arlington Cemetery yesterday . . Representatives of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in the insignia of their order, and members from all the other patriotic, scientific and social societies to which Capt. Tanner belonged were in attendance.

"Two companies from the marine barracks, one company of seamen, gunners' class, from the navy yard, and one company from the U.S.S. Mayflower, under Commander W. F. Halsey and Adjt. S. Read, with the Marien Band, were lined up outside the house. At the completion of the services the casket, borne by petty officers from the navy yard was placed upon a caisson of the Third Artillery, while the troops presented arms and a dirge was played by the band. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the cemetery, where, after a short service, three volleys were fired over the grave by a company of marines and taps were sounded . . . The honorary pallbearers were: Admiral Charles O'Niel, Admiral R. B. Bradford, Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen, Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, Capt. Uriel Sebree and Capt. Richard Wainwright."

From the Washington-Herald, Washington D.C., Dec. 17, 1906:

"Commander Zera L. Tanner, U. S. N. retired, one of the most prom-

inent hydrographers in the world, and whose reports to the United States Fish Commission are among its most valuable papers, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home at 2204 R Street.

". . . When the navy desired his services, he left the Pacific Mail and again entered the regular service of the Fish Commission. Capt. Tanner made the first cable survey from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands.

"He was assigned to the naval tug Pedro by the Fish Commission and remained with this boat several years. Later he took the command of the steamer Fish Hawk for the commission and continued exploration work and the study of the fish along the Atlantic Coast.

"He remained with the Fish Hawk until 1883, when the steamer "lbatross was placed in commission to continue work along the same lines. Capt. Tanner continued his hydrographic research and his study of the fish of the seas from the coast of Newfoundland to the Caribbean Sea.

"Early in 1888 he took the steamer Albatross to the Pacific Ocean. A voyage was made to the Bering Sea for the purpose of inspecting the fur seals of that locality. The work done along the Pacific by Capt. Tanner has been of great benefit to the Fish Commission, and was the first to any great extent undertaken by the government officials.

"In the work of taking dredgings from the ocean's bottom and deep sea soundings, Capt. Tanner was considered a genius. His work along these lines together with the methods he invented and used were said to be of the highest class. Regarding the fish of both oceans and their habits and the results of his explorations of different parts of the seas, special reports were published by the commission, and have been retained by it as its most valuable and reliable data."

A leaflet was printed of "An Extract from a Letter From Mr. F. J. Bartlett," describing the funeral as follows:

"During the past year Cousin Zera had had these acute attacks of the heart. On Wednesday, Dec. 12th, he had his first attack but he recovered from it and was down stairs on Thursday and seemed much better. He had three attacks and on Saturday he kept his bed and his suffering was intense until he died at three o'clock Sunday morning.

"The casket was wrapped in a flag and his sword, hat and epaulets were on the lid. Flowers were banked all around it, and they were extremely beautiful. Admiral Dewey's beautiful wreath was placed at the head.

"The funeral services were at 2 o'clock and a half hour before that time a company of soldiers was stationed before the house. We sat in the hall on the third floor. We didn't hear a sound or see a person before the services. When everything was ready the undertaker came and asked if the service should begin. The Unitarian minister took charge, and everything was beautifully carried out. He first repeated "The Crossing of the Bar." A quartette then sang, with the piano, "I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger." The singing was beautiful and very impressive. Then the fourteenth chapter of John was read and the choir

sang, "Lead Kindly Light." A few appropriate remarks, a reading of selections from the Bible and the choir sand, "Abide with me." A short prayer and benediction, and then the 'Jackies' from the navy acted as pass bearers. The casket was placed on a gun wagon and drawn by six horses with three riders. While it was being strapped on the wagon the U. S. Marine Band played "Nearer My God To Thee."

"I never heard such a magnificent volume and harmony of sound. A martial band led the procession, and the muffled drum was sounded all the way to Arlington.

"The company marched ahead of the casket and the 'Jackies' walked on each side. The officers rode in carriages. The day was cold, but clear. We reached Arlington afout four o'clock. The soldiers were drawn up in a long line back of the grave, with officers stationed in front.

"The grave was lined with evergreens and all of the flowers were placed on the side. While the remains were being carried from the wagon to the grave, the U. S. Marine Band played 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus.' That music can never be forgotten. The burial service was then read and after the casket had been lowered three salutes were fired over the grave by a portion of the company, and then the bugle played. I am not sure but the bugle played first. The whole service from beginning to end was beautiful and impressive.

"He lies buried not far from Lee's old home in a beautiful location.

"I took back to the house with me the hat, epaulets and sword."

F. J. Bartlett

(1) A TRIP TO WARSAW, NEW YORK, 1947

In 1947, my neighbor, Helen Stone, Karen Gram Scott, and I took a trip to upstate New York and around and visited Floyd J. Bartlett at Warsaw, N.Y. He was living with a housekeeper in his own home and looked to be about sixty years of age though he was then in his nineties. I asked him what the characteristics of the Fosters were, as he had known the generation of his mother, Phoebe Foster Bartlett, and he said:

"First, the Fosters had moral pride. They couldn't stand anything dishonorable.

"Second, they never forgave a trespass.

"Third, all the Fosters I knew, Uncle Luther's family for example, had ambition for better things and a literary tendency. Phoebe had, my mother. Eliza had read a great deal and always good books. They respected their minds.

"Fourth, Luther Jr.'s family were all musical except Aunt Ruth, though she loved it. Phoebe bubbled over with music. Hetty was serious.

"Fifth, they were all earnest and serious. Hetty had everything down pat. I can see her now--once she was having a new silk dress made and tried it on near me when I was a boy. It billowed out and was about to brush against me. She said to me sharply, 'Floyd, don't you see me coming.' The women were all very dignified and reserved but sweet. Jane was regal and when she was in England she was a queen. Jane loved to be admired.

"Sixth, you could never shake the Fosters on a question of right or wrong. They were uncompromising.

"All of the women worked hard and were exceptional. They were all self-respecting and respected in their own right, not debased by the status of women then. They were honored by their husbands and children and their work was respected, even on the farm. They were progressive as women--more than others in those days. They all had minds, and their minds were never empty. They married late and were particular who they married. Calista, Luther Jr.'s wife, worked very hard and spent her time paring apples and doing housework. She was different from the Foster women, who never let this take up all their lives. Luther Jr. was a scholar himself. All the Fosters were gentlemen--they behaved in a gentlemanly way. The Fosters had definite characteristics. They were all

grand people, all of them. They had character and they believed in it. The Bartletts were all snobs intellectually and my father especially was an egotist. I'm all Foster--there's not a drop of Bartlett in me.

"Robert Barnett was a quiet man and very tender to his mother. Reverence for the mother was a custom with the Fosters. The Fosters all had family worship every morning and Robert didn't like to ask the blessing. After breakfast, however, Aunt Hetty would come up with the Bible and Robert had to read it.

"On the hill, Liza and Hetty had family prayers and the blessing. Jane had it three times a day.

"The Fosters were religious. There was always a ruling elder upt to the time of Herbert's death. They were devoted to the Presbyterian Church. In Liza's Will she gave to others but did not mention me nor my sister Linnie--perhaps we were not religious enough.

"I wanted three things and wrote for them. I got a tray I wanted from Robert Barnett--he gave me all the things he had--and a clock. The old tray in the dining room is the one Linnie gave Eliza. Robert Barnett also gave me the old Bible. They had asked Eliza to leave the Bible there with them when she moved. My wife had two bird books bound in morocco, fine books, of the Fosters. Liza and Hetty were fond of birds, and delighted to have them around. Aunt Ruth watched the birds every day before she died.

"Loyd Bartlett wrote a book on Lincoln-- a collection of his funny sayings.

"Jane and her son James spent a summer at Letchworth Park near here and she was given the use of a big Swiss chalet there."

When Robert Barnett died, never having married, he left most of his fortune to James Foster Scott so he could take care of his sister, Elizabeth, who was ill. I saw the will but have forgotten what it said--it left some thing like $40,000, which was a good sum of money in those days. Dr. Scott had an annuity of something like $125 a month to live on from this amount of money. Floyd J. Bartlett was considerably offended by this act, as he was closest to Robert Barnett of anyone in the family, and blamed Julius Mulford Foster for persuading him to remake his Will. It had always been understood that Floyd was his favorite cousin. This created some feeling between Floyd and James Foster Scott.

Floyd J. Bartlett became 95 years of age in 1952 in October, and wrote me a birthday letter on Oct. 20, as follows: "Dear cousin Helen. I can't write you a letter for hand and ink don't work together. I have had a session at Clifton Springs which did me no good, a week with Hayward and Laura who put me under a nurse's care which was an ordeal of kindness but didn't help my knees or night wide-awakeness. I'm back home treading familiar paths and feel more like a citizen, but don't care whether Ike or Adlai wins. Too many callers to say what I would like. YOU have been wonderful in your devotion to the Foster family. I admire you and your unusual talents and hope the clan will cooperate more generously. Hayworth's address is L. H. Bartlett, Eastman Kodak Co. My son Robert's address is R. M. Bartlett, Gulf Oil Building,

Pittsburg, Pa. Heavy snow storm last night. Winter is hers. My best wishes for what you so generously have done and are doing. With my love, Cousin Floyd."

This was written in a perfectly legible hand and he sent me $25 to get the Foster genealogy printed or mimeographed. He was very much interested in all the research I did and I sent him copies of some of it to keep.

He told me many things which I wish I had noted down but neglected to do so. Just now I ran across the statement that, "At Uncle Luther's, we always ate fried pork at breakfast." Then he said, "I was finicky as a boy and didn't like Aunt Hetty's blue dishes--I wouldn't eat on them." He was very fond of his mother and sister and of his daughter who died young. He walked around the streets of Warsaw without any difficulty in 1947 and took us to visit his young friends, the Ten Hagens, he being head of the highway department, who said they felt he had no particular age, and that he was the youngest and most loveable person they had ever known.

At the age of 94 he was going to the dentist with trouble with his own teeth, and went visiting his son at Rochester. He is a remarkable person, not only because of living so long and so well, but because he had complete command of his faculties and was interested in everything that was going on. He often wrote comments to me on new books he was reading or on news in the papers. He said I was a "chip off the old block", and seemed to take a fancy to me. We had a great time talking over his life and the story of the Fosters. He was extremely likeable and pleasant to talk with, and very loyal to the Foster clan. It was wonderful that I could meet him and get acquainted or a good deal of history would have disappeared when he died.

I took some photographs of Floyd J. Bartlett, which show how remarkably young and well he looked--and was. I also took some photographs of the Pelletreau silver porringer which had belonged to Ruth Hedges Foster, brought from Long Island. Pelletreau silver is the famous Long Island make, and among the earliest of American silver.

On the walls of his house, he has an oil painting of Mary Alice Foster of Milford, Pa. who married Dr. Burns of Scranton, Pa. She was the daughter of Josiah Hedges Foster and sister of Julius Mulford Foster of Chile--half-sister rather. He also had a fine drawing of Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner, large size, and told me he wanted to give it to me and would have it sent to me when he died, etc. He loved all his old family things and enjoyed living in the midst of them and remembering happier days.

When we left Warsaw, we drove to Letchworth Park nearby, which is a deep-canyon not unlike Grand Canyon on a small scale. This was in the former Indian country and there are many relics of the Indian days here and there. We also called on Robert Foster who lived at Canadea, New York, nearby. He was driving a horse-drawn vehicle to the town from his farm when we met him and was very likeable and interesting to talk with. He had rosy cheeks and very bright, humorous eyes. He had once been a carpenter in a town but had retired to a farm because he liked to live on one. He was then living alone, as his son Noris John

Foster lived in Warsaw and Herbert Robert lived in Batavia, New York. His daughter, Marguerite, married Samuel Donahughe and lived at La Grange, N. Y., having two children. Canadea is about thirty miles from Warsaw, N.Y. It is a very small town, which did not look prosperous. In fact, the whole of this region seemed to have been in decline for a long time. The houses were unpainted and many of them in disrepair and the farms did not look prosperous. I took a color photograph of Robert Foster, which turned out very well.

H.F.S.

(2): EIGHTY-NINE YEARS

By Floyd J. Bartlett

I was born in my father's old house in Warsaw on October 20, 1857. I loved my only sister dearly and would never let her out of my sight. I tagged her to school at the age of three and there was nothing to do but let me stay. In this way I became a pet of the school and was years ahead of my brothers who were older. I spoke pieces at public affairs and was considered very precocious. Linnie could never escape from me. I can remember very well that once she took great precautions to visit May Carroll without her little brother tagging along--but I was there waiting when she arrived! I had heard her telling mother about her plan and had run out of the house and up the street before she finished.

After the Genesee District School, a parochial school, I went to Warsaw Academy at the age of nine to study Latin. Professor Dan was Principal and came to the house one day to ask if I could go to the Academy to take a special class in Latin. There was originally a class of twenty-one, but at the end of the term only his son and I were left. I could not be put down in school and had a wonderful memory. At the age of nine I used to go around to different schools to speak pieces, such as "John Gilpin's Ride," WThe Fireman," Poe's "Raven." I knew all of Poe and such Shakespeare as MacBeth, Ceasar and Hamlet. My father also had a remarkable memory and after dinner he used to recite, especially Shakespeare, Byron, and Burns. He did not encourage me to go to school, however, and he did not look with favor upon my love for music. I never had a lesson but used to play the piano for pleasure. My mother was very musical and gifted, and we both loved music. Linnie was also musical. The Fosters on the hill were musical. My grandfather and Sidney played the flute, and the family had a fife and drum corps at the farm. Mary played the melodeon while the others sang. I remember that once when I was visiting the relatives in New Jersey with Aunt Ruth, we went to a wedding. The musician failed to arrive but Aunt Ruth asked me to play the wedding march. All I could think of was a college march--but it served the purpose.

I can remember when the first theatre came to Warsaw. They played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "Under the Gas Light," and "The Lost Heiress." It was a great time for me.

My father died in 1873, when I was sixteen, and mother took the whole family to live with Aunt Ruth in the old house on the corner of Buffalo and Liberty streets, next door to where I now live. This whole

area used to be her husband's farm--Deacon John Munger. I used to dig potatoes in the garden where my house stands now. My father had also owned much of the present business district of Warsaw. Aunt Ruth loved Linnie as she would an own daughter, and when she died she left her house and lot to Linnie instead of to her own son, Zera Tanner. Linnie was lovely and sweet and gentle and it was always thought that she and Zera would marry--but for some reason it did not happen that way. She never married anyone else and lived in Rochester in her old age. She was eighty-four when she died on March 11, 1936. Cousin Zera always was thoughtful of Linnie, and I remember that once he paid $1,000 on a mortgage on Bartlett's Block in Warsaw which Linnie owned. He was one of the noblest characters I have ever known. I have always admired him greatly.

Without any proper preparation at all, I went to Yale in 1878 and was graduated after four years. I was good in Latin, Greek and Geometry, as I remember it. I came back to Warsaw in 1882 to teach, and was married in 1883--December 25--to Mary Kate Hayward of Warsaw. She always loved cats and kittens so she was called "Kitty." Five hundred a year was standard for teachers then, but I complained and got $600. Then when the baby came I was raised to $800. I was elected Principal at Fairport, N. Y., near Rochester, and spent four years there at $1200 a year. This was from 1886 to 1891. I had considerable success as a teacher and always enjoyed my work. At this time Dr. William J. Milne, the leading educator of the state, started a normal school for graduates and teachers at Albany, called "State Teachers' Normal College," and urged me to teach. I spent five years there, but felt that I wanted to be head of my own school, and as we had many good friends in Auburn, I welcomed the opportunity to take a position there at $2,000, and stayed in Auburn twenty-one years, as Principal of the Auburn Academic High School. Dr. Milne offered me $2,500 to stay in Albany, but I wanted to be independent. It was this Milne who wrote many textbooks, including the standard one on mathematics. He was then being considered as head of Hamilton College.

We were vdry happy in Auburn and I enjoyed my work a great deal. All my children went to school under me. Though I was Principal, I refused to give up teaching Virgil and Greek for fifteen years. I taught first year Greek so as to give the right start in this subject, as the foundation is the most important. I had a good school with unusual teachers.

A faculty member from Columbia in New York then asked me to go there, and I taught Greek and English in City College, while taking a course in Teachers' College. It was a very poor course and I was sick that year with ear trouble. They asked me to stay at City College but I didn't like the place. The salary was poor and they were all Jews--very inquisitive and always wanting to get something. But they were very intelligent and interested in everything that was going on. I remember that I received a newspaper from Mulford in Chile in Spanish, telling about how Mulford entertained Teddy Roosevelt while he was there, with 108 descendants present, which Roosevelt commented on as very unusual. At City College they asked me for the paper and had it translated.

I next took over a boys' private school in Minneapolis, Minnesota--Blake School--and had a wonderful time there during the four years follow-

ing 1917, except that I had an operation for gallstones and spent seven weeks in the hospital. We had boats on the lake, and the Crosby Flour people were our friends and let us use their summer place with maids, a chauffeur etc. My daughter, Ruth, whom I loved very dearly, had died in 1914, and the boys were probably just out of college at this time. When he got out of Yale in 1918, Robert went abroad to London for the National City Bank, and then to Hong Kong and Calcutta where he married an English girl. He is now in Pittsburg with the Gulf Oil Company, one of the managers, and has four children, two sons now in Yale. Hayward is in Rochester with the Eastman Kodak Company.

After four years in Minneapolis we went to New Rochelle where I was head of the English Department of the High School, ten years until I was seventy-five. I resigned three times but the superintendent refused to accept my resignations. Finally in 1932, I actually retired. I had a year's leave in 1931 and my wife and I went to Florida and California, visiting James Scott in Washington on the way. On our return we took the second floor in an old-fashioned brownstone house in New York and intended to live there during my retirement. We had many college friends in New York and enjoyed living there. Two years later we went to Rochester and took an apartment to be near my son Hayward, but still expected to return to New York to live. In 1938 we visited Warsaw, however, and all the old memories and associations came back so we decided to live here when we found that this house was for sale, right next door to Aunt Ruth's where I lived so many years.

Floyd J. Bartlett * seems to have been exceptionally successful as an educator. He has many clippings and letters about his work in this field. I shall quote a few excerpts from some of them.

On March 9, 1915, Henry P. Wright, Dean of Yale College, wrote: "I have had good opportunity to judge of the kind of work done at the Auburn High School since it has been under the management of Mr. Floyd J. Bartlett. Candidates for admission to Yale College have come nearly every year from this school. They have been well prepared, and have done well in their college studies. The great majority have ranked above the middle of their class, and some have had a very high rank in scholarship.

"Mr. Bartlett has taught the classics, and in the classics particularly the Auburn boys have shown thorough preparation. The number of entrance conditions in Latin and Greek has been very small. On the average, the boys from this school have passed in nineteen out of twenty classical subjects presented by them. In preparing boys in classical subjects the school ranks amont the best that send boys to Yale."

When he resigned after being principal in Auburn twenty-one years, one hundred citizens signed a testimonial of gratitude and regret. The long testimonial said, among other things: "We feel that our city and this institution suffer a severe loss through your retirement. . . Now that your service comes to a close we deem it an act of simple justice to you, to express herewith our recognition of your fidelity to the

*Note: In 1952 Floyd J. Bartlett was still alive at 95, writing his own letters in a clear hand and interested in getting the family genealogy printed.

duties of your position, our valuation of your devotion to the interests of the High School, our appreciation of your ability, our esteem for your character, and our regard for your conduct as an upright citizen. We have noted with admiration the dignity and poise which you have manifested the past year under testing conditions. We express our hope and expectation that you may speedily have opportunity to continue your career as an educator, and we are confident that any Board of Education, or educational instituion, will find you equal to any position which you would assume."

One of the things Floyd J. Bartlett did at Auburn was to plan the purchase of an organ and when this was completed years after he had left, the newspapers noted that he had originated the idea out of his love for good music. The organ cost $10,000 and the fund was collected by graduating classes from 1911 to 1927. The newspaper noted: "Principal Morehouse did not forget the man to whom must be given the credit for making the exercises of the evening possible. That was Floyd J. Bartlett, familiarly known to all students as F. J. B. Nicknames and abbreviated appellations are the surest signs of popularity. Mr. Bartlett is revered by all who attended Auburn High School during his principalship, and it was fitting that he, who conceived the idea of establishing a fund for an organ beginning with the class of 1911, should have been remembered in the formal dedication."

As he left the school, he wrote a letter which was printed in the student newspaper on June 9, 1916: He said: "To all I can truthfully say that it has been a joy to have been with you and to have known you. There are no dark days to recall in my relations with you; all are bright and inspiring, filled with associations with manly boys and womanly girls, all striving together for some goal, with much endeavor, with hope in face and heart.

"No task has seemed arduous to me with your ready will and ingenious hand; no undertaking but what was a delight, because of your courage and zeal. And how pleasurable and profitable our school life has been. From time to time you have given most loyal evidence of this.

"That I believe in the goodness and possibilities that are in each of you is true, sincerely so. That it is your duty to train yourselves in the ancient virtues that will develop the good that is in you into prosperous manhood, womanhood and virtuous citizenship, I strongly assert.

"I do not wish riches or pleasures for you, but that you may live in accordance with those truths which the school has tried to interpret to you.

Faithfully yours, F. J. BARTLETT."

In 1928 F. Passett Puglsey wrote an article "Fairport High School As I Knew It." "None but pleasant memories come as my thoughts go back to the old days in Fairport High School, in '88, '89 and '90. At the head of the school was Principal Floyd J. Bartlett A.B., a scholarly gentleman, efficient, capable, just, an excellent disciplinarian, taking a personal interest in each pupil, and a great lover of the Classics; thru his efforts our school became a Classical and Union School. With him were two other teachers in the Academic Department, Miss Mary E.

Macauley, Preceptress, a choice spirit, vivacious, enthusiastic, and Miss Florence Seeley, teacher of Latin and History, stately, reserved, yet kind and thoughtful.

"How we enjoyed our work under the guidance of these teachers, 'High thundering Zeus' seemed to reign again when Mr. Bartlett translated Homer; with Miss Seeley we read of the 'Faithful Anchises,' 'Aeneas and Queen Dido', and what a joy it was to go with Miss Macauley and her class in Botany down through the Genesee Gorge, where under her instruction Geology and Botany became living subjects; yet it was not so much what they taught that stays with us, as it was the influence which came from their high type of manhood and womanhood, this could not fail to make a lasting impression for good.

"Very enjoyable was the contact with schoolmates and classmates, and how pleasant the morning exercises, with Grace Light or Nettie Reynolds at the piano, and Miss Dewitt teacher of the Eighth Grade, with Principal Bartlett to lead the singing. There were some splendid voice, too, among the pupils, and the walls of Fairport High used to ring with melody."

In 1932 F. J. Bartlett had been teaching fifty years, and this was made the occasion for many congratulations. From Auburn came a telegram: "It is a privilege to us as former pupils of yours and as former and present members of the Auburn Board of Education to send to you our congratulations and felicitations upon the completion of fifty years of teaching. We recall with pleasure and gratitude the instruction we received from you. Countless Auburnians will never forget your able administration as principal of our high school, your consummate ability as a teacher and your constant devotion to the highest of ideals. For the example you have set us we owe you a debt which we can never repay. (Signed) E. DONALDSON CLAPP, H. DUTTON NOBLE, RAY S. MESSENGER."

On July 6, 1932, the Board of Education of New Rochelle, N. Y. passed a resolution paying tribute to Floyd J. Bartlett:

"Mr. Floyd J. Bartlett, after an unusual teaching experience of fifty years, has applied for retirement, and is leaving our school system. Mr. Bartlett was graduated from Yale with A.B. degree in 1882, and was present at the fiftieth reunion of his class this year.

"After graduation he taught for four years in Warsaw, New York, after which he was Supervising Principal at Fairport, New York, for five years. He was then for four years head of the Classical Department at New York State Normal College at Albany, now the State College for Teachers. From Albany he was called to Auburn, New York, where he served with distinction as Principal of Auburn High School for twenty-one years from 1895 to 1916. For two years, 1916-1918, he was teacher in the Townsend Harris High School, New York City; then for four years head of the Latin Department of the Blake Country Day School, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"In September, 1922, Mr. Bartlett came to New Rochelle as head of our English Department which position he has held up to the close of this school year.

"In view of this long and distinguished service, BE IT RESOLVED:

"FIRST, That we congratulate Mr. Floyd J. Bartlett upon his long and faithful service as an educator, a length of service which very few are privileged to attain;

"SECOND, That we recognize his great influence for good upon the thousands of young people who have been privileged to sit under his teaching and who have been influenced by his personality, his enthusiasm, his intimate knowledge of the great masters of English prose and poetry;

"THIRD, That we especially appreciate his helpfulness to the pupils of the New Rochelle High School during the ten years he has served as the head of the English Department, because of his continual emphasis upon the accurate use of English both spoken and written, as well as his unusual ability in helping pupils to appreciate the beauties in the great masterpieces of literature;

"During a time when the tendency is toward the increasing use of slang and slovenly speech, he has stood for an almost classical purity and has taught his pupils to prefer it. In this respect his influence for good will continue long after he has severed his connection with our school system;

"FOURTH, That the Board of Education in New Rochelle hereby express its commendation of the long and faithful service of Mr. Bartlett in the New Rochelle High School and wish for him and Mrs. Bartlett many years of health and happiness in which to enjoy their well-earned leisure.

"Adopted unanimously.

P. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary."

The Superintendent of Schools added a personal letter on June 24, 1932: "I can but feel that New Rochelle has been fortunate in having had the benefit of your culture, your intimate knowledge of the best in our literature and your wholesome point of view with reference to life's problems....C. S. BRAGDON."

Floyd J. Bartlett is a remarkable case of longevity and health. I met some of his young friends in Warsaw named Ten Hagen (Henry), and they said: "He is really a very unusual person. We never think of him as being any older than ourselves. He is perenially youthful." At eighty-nine, he did not seem any older than sixty. He has always been happy and enjoyed life, and this shows in his face, I think. It seems more remarkable, however, to consider that he knew his grandmother, Ruth Hedges, who was born before the Revolution in Long Island--1767--and died age 93 in 1860. She in turn knew her own grandfather, John Hedges (1701-1786), age 84--and he knew his grandfather who died at the age of 99 years and six months in 1734, having been born in January 1634. Four of such lifetimes cover the whole of American history since 1607--Stephen Hedges age 99, John Hedges age 84, Ruth Hedges age 93 and Floyd J. Bartlett age 95. That adds up to 365 years, and since Jamestown it has only been 345 years.

Floyd Bartlett's own mother, Phoebe Dayton Foster, was born in 1816 in Danby, N. Y. where her father, Luther Foster, had started the first tannery in 1810. That was 130 years ago! She was one of the early pioneers to the Genesee country, coming to Warsaw with her father in 1823 in an ox-cart at the age of seven. She always remembered losing a little red slipper while she was asleep in the ox-cart, with her feet dangling over the back of the cart. Her son, Floyd, is only a seventh generation American since his fourth great-grandfather, Christopher Foster, was born in 1603, coming to America in 1635. Most American families are in the 11th or 12th generation now living, This is due to the fact that the Fosters lived long and married late, I suppose. Floyd's own grandparents were British subjects in the American colonies! And Luther Foster's great-great grandfather, Christopher, was born in England in 1603. Within two generations of this family, upper New York has been turned from a wilderness and haven of the Indians to its present state!

Where once Ruth Hedges Foster at 93 had sixty grandchildren gathered round her knee on the old farm on the hill on the Wethersfield road, [illegible] now remain in Warsaw but Floyd J. Bartlett and she has alive only [illegible] descendants in America and 180 in Chile. He was the son of her [illegible] child and is the last alive of her grand-children. Her daughter, [illegible] Adeline Foster, mother of Capt. Zera Luther Tanner, died age 93 in 1906, being then the oldest living inhabitant of Warsaw.

One grandchild of Ruth Hedges and Luther Foster of Warsaw lived to be 95--Julius Mulford Foster, a pioneer industrialist of Chile, and at 72 he was exploring the Andes on horseback. (Ruth Hedges herself rode horseback at eighty!) Another, Alfred J. Foster of Rockford, Illinois, lived to be 94 (he was born in Warsaw in 1829 and died in 1923.) Still another, Roxia Adelia Foster, who was born in Warsaw in 1833, and married George W. Van Slyke, died recently Dec. 25, 1925, at the home of her son in Hancock, Illinois--she was then 92. Another grandchild, Susan Foster, born in Warsaw in 1844, died age 91 in Cherry Valley, Illinois. It is quite common for this family to live in good health until the late eighties.

F.J.B. once told me that he inherited his characteristics chiefly from his mother's side, that he was "all Foster." Certainly he inherited longevity and health, and one or two other things, such as a liking for music and school-teaching. Phoebe Dayton Foster was a school-teacher many years before her marriage at the age of 31, to Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett. In April, 1946, F.J.B. wrote to me in a note: "The sweet pictures of my dear mother arouse such tender, such wonderful love that was given and returned. It was her influence, her never-faltering purpose and will that are accountable for what little good I may have been in my small life. Of the three sisters, she was the most lovable, the most cultured, the most charming socially. The three had all the best characteristics of womanhood. Noble is the word for them."

It is characteristic of the Fosters to be school-teachers. Of F.J.B.'s own generation, for example, there were several: Eliza Jane Foster was a disciple of Mary Lyon and one of the early pioneers in higher education for Women in America and India, where she was Principal of Woodstock school many years until her death. Her daughter Hetty also taught school and was an accomplished musician, having studied at Leipsic.

Another cousin was Mary Brunette Foster who started her own school at Barnegat, N. J. and was noted locally for her exceptional teaching ability, and also for her singing. When she married the Rev. R. H. Nassau in 1881 and went to Africa as a Presbyterian missionary, as Jane had done in India, it was her purpose also to do educational work there but she died in 1884 at the age of 35 at the birth of her only child, Mary Brunette Nassau, who herself was a teacher for a little while. Mary Foster had intended going alone to Persia to do educational and missionary work before she married Rev. Nassau. Then there was another Mary F. Foster, the daughter of Silas Foster, and also Floyd's first cousin, who graduated from Mt. Holyoke as Jane did, and for many years taught school near Warsaw and in Illinois. Her sister, Harriet Foster, wife of Dr. Rowley Morris, was also one of the early school-teachers in Genesee and Wyoming Counties before her death in 1844.

Of the Luther Foster Jr. family who lived on the old farm on the hill in Warsaw, Charles Herbert Foster, the last to operate the farm, was a teacher for twenty years and School Commissioner six years. He was known as one of the teachers greatly in demand in the local region. His brother, Samuel Foster, was for twenty-three years a teacher in Canada, then in the usual tradition, he took up a farm adjoining that of his brother Sidney in Pigeon, Michigan, and retired there. Of their sisters, both Fannie and Hetty were school-teachers, and Eliza had always dreamed of being one but her poor health prevented this.

In the Julius Foster family, Ruth and Grace were school-teachers, Mary a music-teacher, Esther an editor, Edward taught at Lehigh College and his son Alfred in Ohio State University, etc. In other families, any number of persons took up school-teaching at one time or another up to the present. Even in Chile, we find that Manuel Foster took time off from his busy law practice to teach at the local university, in order to keep the students up to date on international law etc.

Phoebe Dayton Foster was of straight English Puritan stock on both sides, her ancestors being all of the founding families of eastern Long Island, where they had lived for several generations a life of their own in their own little community. Her family were Jeffersonian Democrats from the beginning of that movement during the post-Revolutionary period, and all the fosters in Warsaw were Democrats, which is rather unusual in view of the fact that Warsaw, like upper New York generally, is Republican. They were also strict Presbyterians and the family belongs to one of the first Presbyterian congregations in America--in Southampton, Long Island. The New England churches became Congregational but the Puritans who went to Long Island became Presbyterians, and their church was first started in Lynn, Massachusetts. On p. 40 of "The Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of America," by Charles Hodge, it says: "The Church at South Hampton was originally formed at Lynn, Massachusetts, and consisted of Rev. Abraham Pierson, from Yorkshire, England, and some other persons. They removed to Long Island and settled the town of South Hampton in 1640. Hazard's ms. quotes Winthrop, p. 204. This Mr. Pierson, who was a Presbyterian, removed with his people to Connecticut and thence to Newark, N. J."

Floyd J. Bartlett is the 7th generation of the Fosters in New York State and belongs to one of the first English families to settle there. His ancestor, Christopher Foster, was one of the 41 proprietors of

Southampton, Long Island, which was the first English settlement in what later became the territory of New York State, but which was for many years a Puritan settlement under Hartford, Connecticut. There has been a controversy for many years over whether it was Southold or Southampton to be the first settlement, but James Truslow Adams in his "History of the Town of Southampton," has shown it to be Southampton. Following the general westward migration after the Revolution, Luther Foster went to the Delaware region and from there to the Susquehanna at Owego and Danby, and finally at the age of fifty he took his family to Warsaw in 1823, to be in the Genesee country where he felt the church and community to be agreeable. He died in Warsaw in 1846 and is buried in the old churchyard beside the rest of his family. For over a hundred years a Foster was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Warsaw, as also they were in other towns usually, having all inherited a strong Puritan tendency for supporting the church and living according to its precepts. Few families have succeeded in living up to such standards as the Fosters set for themselves and their children in the old Puritan tradition.

NOTES ON THE FOSTERS BY FLOYD J. BARTLETT

I visited Floyd J. Bartlett twice in Warsaw, New York, once in 1945, and again in 1946 or 1947. On one trip we drove all over the little towns where the Fosters lived, including Owego and Danby, New York.

I wrote down in my notebooks the remarks which Floyd J. Bartlett made while I talked with him. As he died in 1952 at the end of the year, these are now valuable information, as he was the last to have remembrance of the Warsaw family.

These notes follow:

"I greatly admire Franklin D. Roosevelt* and I am the only one for fifty miles around here in this solid Republican area. The Fosters here were always Democrats since Jefferson. My father, Bartlett, was a Democrat and he was admired by Luther Foster Jr. but he was not a good citizen and had no sympathy with the local church, and politics. Jane also admired him. His education was far above that of all others around here but he was at outs with everybody—he had cancer of the stomach. He had a brickyard and came from Bath, N. H. He tried to make Phoebe feel that he was superior. His theory was all work and no play. He was very strict. Phoebe, however, was better educated than the other sisters. She and my father used to quote poetry back and forth—and they both knew books well. I am now the only Bartlett here—there used to be some in New Orleans and San Francisco."

"Hetty, my aunt, was slow and moderate, but Ruth, her sister, spoke her mind. When Ruth would go into a tirade, Hetty would say, "Stop it, you've gone far enough." Ruth was not religious but the others were. Hetty was a lovely old lady. We boys would go up to the top of the hill to see her, and she would say, "Floyd, come in and lie down." Then in the dark sitting room she would put me on the sofa and begin taking off my clothes to see if the buttons were all on—if not, she sewed them. I couldn't get up until she had finished. She then gave me a tart—she always had tarts."

"Robert Barnett, her son, was not demonstrative but he was a man of good judgment. Mary Finch of New Jersey wanted to mary Robert but nothing came of it. Robert opened salt wells in Warsaw and evaporated it, but a syndicate bought the wells and closed them."

"Warsaw is 1,000 feet altitude. There was formerly a lake in this region."

"Jane Foster lived with her Aunt Hetty as a girl and was like her own daughter. A letter from Jane was a sacred thing in the Foster family. When one came, it was handed around like the sacrament. Her daughter, Hetty, lived here one winter."

"Of the three sisters, Phoebe was the most attractive socially. She was very musical and loved to sing. She was gay and pleasant, too, all the time. She had blue eyes and black hair and her face was always lighted up and full of fun.

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* Note: James Foster Scott also voted for Roosevelt.

"Jane Foster Scott had a genteel bearing and she was imperious and magnetic --the turn of her eyelids had an influence on everyone around her. She was queenly."

"All the Fosters were good-looking people physically except that Jabez had a cut lip--he died in Rochester. Roxy was the one you would call a beauty, though, and she was a coquette. She didn't like her stip-mother, Calista Smith Foster. She was definitely on the superior side. She was winsome though and pretty and sweet and genteel. She did not like to do house work and seldom did it if she could escape." (Note by H.F.S.--Roxy and Casson Foster, the two children of Luther Jr. by his first wife Lemira Maria Lyon, were cousins of Mary Lyon who founded Mt. Holyoke and was one of the most remarkable women of her century,)

"All the Fosters were attractive to know and they always had a good time among themselves. They had an organ on the hill and Mary played. Mary was sweet-looking and placid and empty, not so bright as the others. Sidney was handsome. Samuel had light hair and was good-looking too--he left home early."

"The Fosters were musical, even old Luther Sr. who played a flute. Phoebe used to tell me about taking walks with her father when he played the flute and she would sing along the way. She had a very high soprano. She always said she wanted to die if ever she stopped singing. She sang everynight. I can see her now standing there: 'THE STARLING BIRD,' 'ROSE OF LUZERNE,' and 'BLUE-EYED MARY'. I remember how she loved 'OH, SPACIOUS FIRMAMENT ON HIGH', not Handel's but another one, and 'THE MISTLETOE BOW,' 'ARABY'S DAUGHTER,' and 'I'VE BRAVED EVERY DANGER,' She had a large repertoire and it was never rusty. Phoebe lived with Uncle Silas when she was in school."

"The three sisters didn't like Calista Smith and called her a "household slave." She was quite different from them and not cultured as they were. The Fosters were "gentry" and they wanted it to be known, too. Our Bartlett place was the showplace of the town, with trees and fruit--grapes, cherries, apples, everything. Bartlett's Block is the business district. The whole block used to be Deacon Munger's farm. He was Ruth Foster's husband. Ruth Bartlett was musical also, and studied in Germany."

"Calista Smith Foster was a hard worker but the Foster family felt she was not the equal of her husband and looked down on her. She slaved for her children day and night and had no time left for anything else--but they all adored her. She used to be always peeling potatoes or apples in her lap, while the Foster women were carrying on an interesting conversation in the parlor or singing. The Foster women were not ordinary women--they were superior to others. Some of them were school-teachers and none of them were dull and commonplace." (Note by H.F.S. Claista Smith and her sister Fanny, who married Silas Howell Foster, came of one of the best families in New England and were famous in the Revolution in Connecticut; they were related to Abigail Smith, wife of President John Adams and mother of John Quincy Adams, and one of the famous beauties and brilliant women of the 18th century. Their mother, Frances Chaffee, came of another of the best New England families.)

"The Fosters had good manners. They were nearly all naturally well-bred. Luther Jr. was quiet and well-mannered. However, James Foster Scott and Mulford were agressive in manner and antagonized people. James came to Warsaw now and then. He was never annoyed. My sister Linnie was the closest to James and Ruth."

"The Fosters were very economical for the most part, but Hedges was very generous and Liza too. Hedges was the mainstay of the family. Liza adored him and prevented him from marrying a nice girl. Luther's daughter, Hetty, was attractive."

"All the Fosters were trained in a religious atmosphere. I remember once meeting Liza and Herbert in a buggy. I went up and asked Liza why she carried a Bible. She said, 'Because it's right', and drove on. She was afraid she might die any time and wanted the Bible in her hand at that time. They all felt the same way about the Bible. Even one of Mulford's daughters was high in the church in Chile--a nun who never married."

"The lawyer for the Fosters at the time of the death of the father, Luther Jr. was Lanus Thayer. The three Foster sisters married the leading citizens of the town--Deacon Munger, Dr. Bartlett, and Robert Barnett. They would rather have stayed unmarried than to marry beneath themselves. They were all proud and proud of their family. They could never forgive any little indiscretion on the part of any member of it."

"They never forgave James Scott and his sister for not coming up to what Jane Foster Scott, their mother expected of them, especially when she had made such sacrifices for them all her life. James was expected to have a brilliant career when he was young. All the Fosters were devoted to Jane and disappointed when she married that old fogey, Scott, a man of no parts and not a success even as a preacher--I heerd him three times and that was enough. He was never James was exactly like his uncle Mulford. Anna was very religious too--the daughter of Scott by his first wife. She died at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Thirty miles from Rochester. Anna had a brother Edward who died young, a fine young man. He came here in '67--he went to Princeton. Frank, James' brother, was under Dr. Agnew at the hospital in Philadelphia. Anna lived at Harrisburg. I met a Long in Philadelphia when I stayed with Frank--one of his cousins. Scott did not care about money."

"The Fosters also thought it was a great tragedy when Mary, the daughter of Julius, married another old man missionary, Nassau, and she died young in childbirth, as Jane almost did. She was one of the talented ones. I was at the weddingof Mary and Nassau."

"In '67 Jane and her husband, Scott, had a school and a garden in this country. Jane was a dictator when she returned from India and liked to run people. Dr. Higgenbotham of the Readers' Digest knew about Jane Scott and spoke of her. When James was in Philadelphia he lived with the Fullertons."

"Janet, my grand-daughter, has a picture of Ruth Hedges standing. It should be copied. She also has the porringer of Ruth Hedges from Long Island. It says on it 'Ruth Hedges 1767, Ruth Bartlett Van Duyn 1937.' The mark is D over D-M."

"Mulford was fast in everything and impressed one as likeable, with good humor. When he came back here last he was homesick for his native land and he intended to spend the winter with me, but I had no place in my home for a guest. I always wondered why he did not pay for the keep of Saavedra who lived with Aunt Ruth when she was a widow and could not afford to keep him without pay. Zera looked up Oscar once and found he had a high position."

"There is a great pine in the cemetery where the Foster lot is. Luther Jr. and his wife are buried there beside Luther Sr. and Ruth Hedges."

On the next day, we talked further and it was somewhat repetitious but interesting. He said: "I loved my mother and my sister more than anyone else in the world. When I was three years old I tagged Linnie to school. She could never get rid of me."

"Linnie had the family treasure valued most next to the silver porringer of Ruth Hedges. It was a black velvet cape that belonged to Aunt Ruth and was given to Linnie then sent to Mary Nassau. Sister used it as a party coat."

"I have had a beautiful life full of good experiences. I have always been happy, except that my young life was confused by my father who was too dominating. I was never a bit like him--I am all Foster, just like my mother. I was extremely musical too, just as my mother was, but my father disapproved of music, especially for a boy. One day I played the pipe organ-I had never handled one before. I just pulled out the stops and was hired from then on--never took a piano lesson. I led the choirs and played the pip organ five years on a salary in Warsaw. I was always the leader in musical circles. Music was my specialty in Auburn--good music, piano. I was the alto singer in the choir as a boy and all my life was in the choir. James played the piano too, as well as his sister. Jane had a piano. Father asked me to be a lawyer and my mother wanted me to be a minister. Both feared my music would lead me astray. My father was self-educated in Greek and read his Virgil. He never went to school and studied German at 60. Father disturbed the lives of his children. I loved books and school and music and father opposed all those things for me. However, after I was married I had a very happy home always. My children were all good and devoted."

"I have had a wonderfully pleasant, good life and I look back on it with good memories. I like Warsaw and I wanted to die here where my mother and I had such pleasant days when I was a boy. The Irish and Italians have flocked to Warsaw, however, and the Catholics are growing, so it is not the same as it was. They are taking over the whole country everywhere you look. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have joined to make a United Church and that's a change, too."

"The Fosters were very Puritanical, even though they played the melodean once in awhile. They wanted little to do with anyone who didn't have a Bible in their pocket. Eliza wouldn't sell the farm to Sidney because he drank and played the flute--as well as the melodean--and had a good tenor voice."

"The Foster names were all taken from the Bible. The Bartlett names were taken from history, Talleyrand, York, Napoleon, Aurora. I was given the name of a son who died of an older sister and mother added the Julius to it. I have half-brothers with descendants, one is a dentist in Castile. We all got on together and were fond of each other. Phoebe called her first two children who died, Luther."

"On the farm on the hill they made butter and cheese long ago and raised wheat, oats and had orchards. The apples they had were not the same as now. There were sweetings and pippins and greenings."

"The old set of fireplace tongs were Hetty Barnett's."

"Once Job Hedges, a noted politician from New York, came here and wanted to get the Hedges descendants to get together and collect the fortune due them in England, but nothing came of it that I know of."

"The Fosters were warm-blooded, not cold. Zera was contained and not demonstrative. They all had self-discipline. I like people and I liked my students, good and bad. I believe there is good in everybody. My first class was in 1882 and I have never had a bad boy in my school since that time. I understand wild boys. My method has been commented on by William Lyon Phelps, William Seward and many educators. I see my success in my students and I have had many of them."

"To sum up the Foster traits: I would say first that they are upright, you might say snobbish, and think themselves above others--which they were. They never forgive a mistake, remember it forever. They are also close and loyal. Linnie and Eliza were intimate friends for eighty years, for example. Linnie gave Eliza a rug etc. I have known many of this family and they had much in common with each other. In fact Evelin Westbrook used to come here and she wanted to marry me, so I almost married another Foster. She gave me a book. But she always quarreled with Ruth."

"Ruth Tanner has a beautiful daguerrotype of Ruth. You should have a copy of it. We also sent her comb to her."

I found F. J. Bartlett with some young friends, Henry Ten Hagen and his wife, and they said they had never imagined anyone could be so ageless. He died at age 95 in 1952, November 30.

We also visited Ada Grimm, adopted daughter of Fanny Foster Everingham, and had an interesting conversation with her. She has the cherry table with a drop leaf of the Fosters which she prized, and also the rocking chair in which Ruth Hedges and her daughter Ruth Emeline used to sit in their nineties. She said Fanny had a good sense of humor and she also was a schoolteacher near Warsaw, like Phoebe and others of the Foster sisters.

Floyd J. Bartlett wrote me many letters and in these he frequently put remarks about the Fosters which are of some historical value. In one letter he wrote: "As I have said to you before, Cousin Zera to me stands at the head of the Foster Family for accomplishment, character, and devotion to the Foster family. Fine-looking, generous, his association with the great in our War Office --had he been graduated from a military Academy he would have been made Admiral." I remember that F. J. B. told me Zera Tanner had beautiful blue eyes and was handsome and distinguished-looking--he looked like his mother, he said. F. J. F. always thought he looked exactly like his mother, too, Phoebe Foster, and was very proud of it. Linnie Bartlett was always in love with Zera Tanner, according to the story, and so she never married. F. J. B. cared a great deal about appearance and education.

F. J. B. was very much annoyed when Robert Barnett cut him out of his will, his estate being $60,711.31. In 1948 he wrote to me: "I have always heard, particularly through Mulford, that all his family were immensely wealthy. But he was inclined to be expansive. It greatly surprised me that he used his influence to make Cousin Robert change his will, so as to help out his sister's two children....What a sad state of affairs. Why couldn't he have opened some of the gold bags in Chile that he raved about?" Again he wrote in 1948: "My

rememberance of Julius Mulford is two-sided. Very loveable, dynamic, rash, impractical. He never recompensed Aunt Ruth for her care of Oscar Gavraeda whom he sent to her and probably profited by it. No little gift of any kind, as far as I know, did he or Manuel leave after their visits, and yet they appeared affluent. During Mulford's last years he wrote to me frequently and with affection and I replied in like manner. I expected, when I heard of James' death to hear that he had left a letter or a message for me. He certainly owed it to me. Neither of these two splendid men, in many ways, were successful all through life....The feeling between James and his uncle Mulford was strained. They were too much alike to get along together. On his last visit Mulford gave James a horse. James was indignant. He told me that was the only thing he ever gave him and the last thing he wanted. A white elephant on his hands. He never cared for horses....Jane (Foster Scott) ranks high with me. A noble woman--got into the wrong pew. Mulford, his words are eloquent, his affection for his own deep--magnetic attraction. What was out of joint?" Above Oscar is mentioned in letters in Bayhead, from 1851 to 1859, usually referring to not paying his board.

The only one of the Chile Fosters I have met is Jose Santiago Yrarrazaval D. who was an actor and wanted to get into a play on Broadway. He was a tall, handsome Spanish-looking type, and did not have any of the Foster characteristics that were noticeable. He brought me some family photographs.

Zera Luther Tanner is the only one of the Fosters in "Who's Who", I believe, of Luther's descendants: Who Was Who says of him: "Zera Luther Tanner, 1855-62 Merchant Marine, Vol. Navy. 1862-67, reg. navy to comdr. ret. Dec. 5, 1897. Comdr. Pacific mail steamer "City of Peking" and "Colon." Sci. Deep sea exploration 1879-94. Died 1906." (Helen Foster Snow, however, is also in Who's Who in the East, Who's Who in New England, Who Knows--and What (a reference work on experts), and the International Blue Book. She is also a member of the International Society of Woman Geographers, Pen and Brush, the Far Eastern Association etc.)

NOTES ON THE FOSTERS IN OWEGO AND DANBY, NEW YORK, AND MONTAGUE, N. J.

There were a number of Fosters among the early settlers of Owego on the Susquehanna in New York, and in Pierce's history of Tioga County and two other counties, on P. 244, he has Luther Foster listed among the taxables "residing north of the river (Susquehanna) as of the list of 1802." Also listed are Abijah Foster, Jonathan Hedges, Thomas Lincoln, Wm. Dudley, Artemas Ward, Ephraim Wood, Elisha Wood.

On p. 160, Pierce says: "The sawmill known as the 'Lower Mill' was erected by Daniel R. Foster in 1833. It stood for 37 years, and in 1870 it was replaced by the present mill owned by Leonard Foster, son of the original proprietor." This refers to Owego.

"In the year 1800 Abijah Foster arrived and settled in the Valley of the Little Nanticoke, at what has long since been known as 'Foster's Hollow.' His son Daniel R. was born there in 1802, and now resides on the old place." Page 157

The first town meeting to elect officers was in April, 1800, P. 247: "All the pioneers came into this part of the valley, following the course of the river....the usual means of travel was a broad flat-bottomed boat," which

carried all the utensils for the family. In 1800 there were 1,284 persons in Owego in the general area and in 1892 there were 8,762. In 1830 the anti-rent conflict came and a period of uncertainty and depression in Owego and around 1849 the Owego railroad came in.

The whole Susquehanna Indian settlement was laid waste in 1779 by order of George Washington. Owego was originally "Ah-wah-gah", an Indian name.

He notes that David Foster lived in Appalachin nearby, after 1822. This is on the south bank of the Susquehanna eight miles from Owego, east.

In the book "Early Owego" by Kingman, Leroy W., he says the earliest event in Owego history occurred in 1779 when it was destroyed by fire by General Washington who sent Gen. John Sullivan and Gen. Clinton from Easton to the Susquehanna region. There were about 20 log houses of the Indians. He says the first white man to settle in Owego was James McMaster in 1788, though Amos Draper had come in 1787. In 1789 arrived Ephraim Wood and in 1800 Thomas Duane. In 1821 Robert S. Bartlett arrived, with three sons, Robert S. Bartlett, Jr. etc. They came from Conn. and Mass. and made guns. No Fosters are mentioned in the list, which is incomplete, he says. I noted Nicholas Brink in Owego and the Sayres in Elmira, N. Y.

McMaster came in 1784 to Owego from the Mohawk Valley and planted corn first, then returned and did not settle permanently until 1788. Most of the settlers came from Massachusetts around 1791. Col. Pixley came in 1791. By 1790 there were only eight settlers in Owego. In 1791 five came from Massachusetts and in 1792 three more, two revolutionary soldiers. Draper came from the Wyoming Valley. (Kingston, Pa. was under the Wyoming claim of Conn.) Between 1790-1800 many came from New England. There was only an Indian trail to Owego then and the deer were tame as sheep, he said.

He says P. 157 that the settlers around Wait's Settlement were "Fosters, James Newman, Whites, Barton," On P. 158 he notes: "The first sawmill of which any reliable information can be obtained was that erected by Willard Foster in 1826." He says that Appalachin near Owego had as early settlers "David Foster, W. Foster, Deacon Armstrong." It was first settled 1790.

He notes that in Owego a well froze at seventy-seven feet down four or five months a year, a peculiarity of deep wells.

In the section on Danby in his History of Tioga, Chemung and Schuyler and Tompkins Counties, by Pierce and Hurd, 1879, it is stated that Danby was settled 1795 by Isaac and John Dimond and John Yaple and that most of the early settlers were from Ulster County, N. Y. P. 468 he says: "The first tannery (in Danby) was erected by Luther Foster, about 1810, and stood within half a mile of Danby village."

Tompkins County, where Danby is, was settled in 1789 and Danby and Caroline were settled first in 1795. Halsey was Sheriff in 1819 and also a Ludlow was there. Adams S. Cowdry was also of Ithaca.

There were Indian trails everywhere but it took a month to go from Kingston on the Hudson River to Owego and nineteen days to Ithaca, near Danby. Danby is a beautiful place with three streams and many springs.

Pierce notes also that within the limits of the town of Owego are villages, including Appalachin and Foster, the name of a locality in the eastern part of Owego, School District No. 17, named for Daniel R. Foster who built a mill in 1836, still being operated (1897) by Leonard Foster of Owego Village. In 1810 Abijah Foster was commissioner to lay out a turnpike in Owego.

The lake road led to Cayuga Lake from Owego and they shipped to the lake and to Ithaca.

He notes that in 1791 the settlement contained but six families," by 1798 nineteen houses were built, nearly all of logs." He says Bartlett and many came from Salisbury, Conn.

The Massacres at Cherry Valley and in Wyoming Valley, Pa., were in 1778, during the Revolution.

Luther Foster had moved to Danby from Owego before 1808 as his son Luther Jr. Was then born in Danby. Two children died in Owego and are probably buried there.

I noted S. W. Foster listed as private Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regiment, enlisted August 2, 1862, on the military service list of Danby, N. Y.

A number of the Long Island Fosters were pioneers in upstate New York, such as Joel, Zenas, Jedediah etc. who founded Palmyra, N. Y. In Owego, N. Y., also was William Cooper Foster b. 1834, at 17 Fulton Street, who married Emma Coons. He was of the Benjamin Foster branch and his father was the tanner in Montrose, Pa. In South East, N. Y. were many Fosters, also in Oneida, Utica, Litchfield, Hartford, N. Y., Rochester etc.

Owego is on the broad, placid Susquehanna River, which runs through the town. I did not have time to try to find the old place where Luther Foster lived as the courthouse was closed so I could not search the deeds. It was Sunday, so I also could not look at the Danby deeds in Ithaca, N. Y. nor at the historical records there. I was referred to Walt Swartout in the County Clerk's office, Owego, for information. There is a Historical Society in Ithaca, Tompkins County, which is only a few miles from Danby, and Mrs. John B. Smelzer, 405 South Albany Street, was one of the heads of it. I was also referred to Edward Judson, Victoria Hotel, State Street. The records were burned I was told, and begin in 1880, most of them. I suppose this refers to the Danby district. Lot Foster and Luther Foster are found on the records, however.

Danby is a very small village on the road to Ithaca and I was referred to William D. Smiley on Route 4 and to the place where Hoover Hawes lived. In the old graveyard I noticed the names of Quick and Terwillinger, which are from Milford, Pa. This was near Catatonk. The old families were said to be Beers, Judson, Hawes, Curtis, mostly from Connecticut, Stratford. Jennings were from Danbury, and Cornwall, Conn. I found the site of the old tannery founded by Luther Foster, but none of the original building was there so far as is known. There is a tannery on Tioga Creek at Judson's Pond. As we drove through Halseyville I took a picture of the house of Nicholl Halsey 1829 who founded this town--these Halseys are from Southampton, L. I.

We also drove around the Finger Lakes region, which is very beautiful in the summer. There is a book on it called the Lakes County, by Arch Merrill, and also a River Ramble printed by Louis Hendly & Son, Rochester, N. Y. In upstate

New York, the houses often have a half-window upstairs, such as you also find sometimes in Pennsylvania. They are usually white clapboard in the New England style generally, and the towns have elms and the New England layout. The farms seemed very run-down and the country-side looked impoverished and deserted in most places. Upstate New York was settled by the families from New England and Long Island, Long Island on the eastern end, being originally a New England settlement of Puritan English.

This letter was sent to me by Lydia K. Armstrong, Port Jervis, N. Y. who said: "Any time you are passing through, George can show you where the tannery was." This refers to the old tannery on the Delaware where Josiah Foster and Solon were etc. The letter is from Will Coulter who did the Armstrong geneology etc. In the New York Public Library is a genealogy on the Descendants of Louise Armstrong Young, of Hainesville, N. J., daughter of James Britton Armstrong who settled Montague, N. J., by Frank Stoll, 138 Johnson Place, Woodmere, L. I., and also at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, Brooklyn N. Y. dated August 16, 1941

Box 630 Ben Franklin Sta
Washington, 4, D. C.
May 24/46

Dear Cousin Lydia & George:

That letter of January 30th from Mrs. Snow is mighty interesting, she certainly is to be congratulated on the information she has put together.

Somewhere in my notes as soon as I can find time, is a reference to that tannery she speaks of, I have been trying to rack my brain ever since your letter came to think where it was.

I copied the data about that son of the Foster in Chile, who went there from Milford, it is rather interesting, you will find it further along in this letter.

There were two essentials in the old days for a tannery, first limestone, second a kiln-wood to burn the lime and then the other was water. I can well remember the old lime vats at Sparrowbush which they used for so many years.

Then after the lime came the bark, good oak bark, later hemlock. Oak is one of the great sources of tannin, similar to tea. My dad when he had dysentary took the skin of the white oak-between the bark and the tree and chewed it, swallowing only the juice, to cure it, this advice was given him by an old woman after all other help seemed to be of no avail, the doctors could not do anything. I well remember that too.

That data about the Warsaw people, makes me sit up and take notice that is where those Westbrooks who went from Montague, they lived among the Fosters, went to, Lt. William E. Westbrooke who has helped me so much on this Westbrook history was a descendant of them. I must write Lt. William E. at once. He would like to contact Mrs. Snow.

We are sorry to hear of Cousin Mary's asthma. I don't suppose any one her age could stand it, but if she could, start with the juice of a half lemon in water, don't put anything else in it--sugar is taboo--just plain lemon juice and water, night and morning, this ought to relieve the congestion because it

clears up one of the causes. I don't suppose she will like it, but it will help if you can keep the sugar away from her. The acid in the lemon dissolves what causes the mucus.

I suppose you know by this time that we no longer live in Orange County, we moved from Huguenot on May 7th and 8th. I bought on April 7th, completed the deal May 4th, a 250 acre farm 7 miles south of Elmira, as the crow flies, 9 miles one way and 10 mile the other by road. It is on a good dirt road between two blacktops, the house is 1000 feet from one.

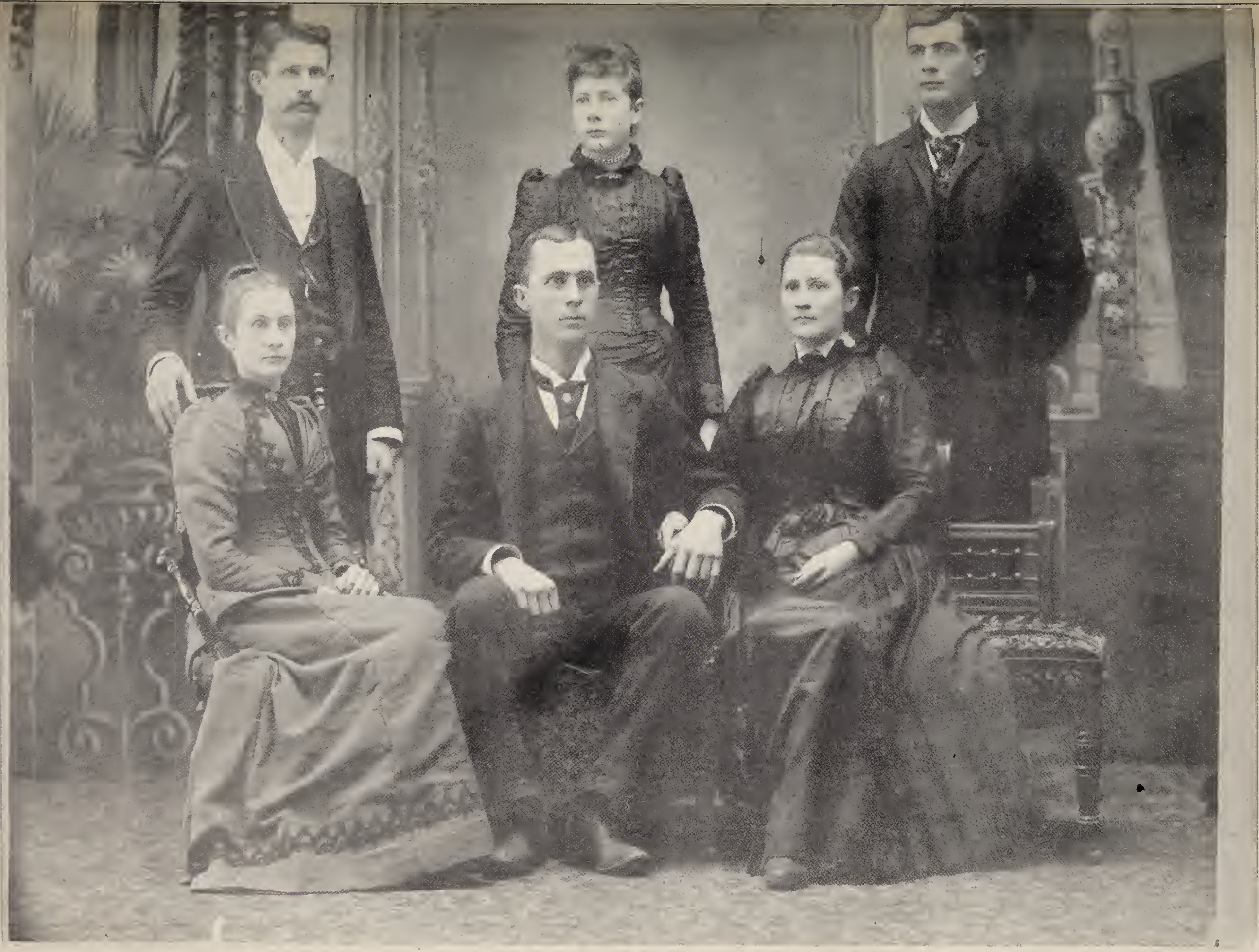
It is 10 miles from Kate and her family, we are on one side of South Creek Valley and she is on the east side. The Farm consists of 135 acres of tillable land, 95 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood. It is currently carrying or was when I left there May 9th, 26 head of cows, 10 young stock and 70 sheep, milk picked up at the barn.

Printed 1940-Manuel Recabarren Foster, lawyer, born Santiago, Chile, May 6 1864, son Julio Mulford Foster and Louise Racabarren married Judith Garcia Huidobro. Educated Santiago Seminary, Degree of Bachelor of Humanities 1885, University of Chile, Bachelor of Laws 1890, lawyer 1890; Editor of various dailies; Manager and Principal Editor La Union of Valparaiso 1894; Secretary of Commercial Court of Santiago 1894-99; Sub. Sec. of Foreign Affairs 1899-1904; Minister of War and Marine 1905-1906; Deputy to National Congress 1909, 1914; Attorney fro Chile in the Alsop & Co. abitration-USA vs Chile adjudicated by the Kingof England in 1911. President of Junta Central Benefecia of Santiago, Professor of Commercial and International Law, Catholic University of Santiago; Attorney of Chile in Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission; Chilean Delegate to Washington Conference 1928; President of Mort. Credit Bank and of various other commercial and industrial companies; Non American member Finland-U.S. Conciliation Commission. Decorations--Grand Cross of St. Gregory of the Holy See; Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. Address--Augustinas 1070, Santiago, Chile.

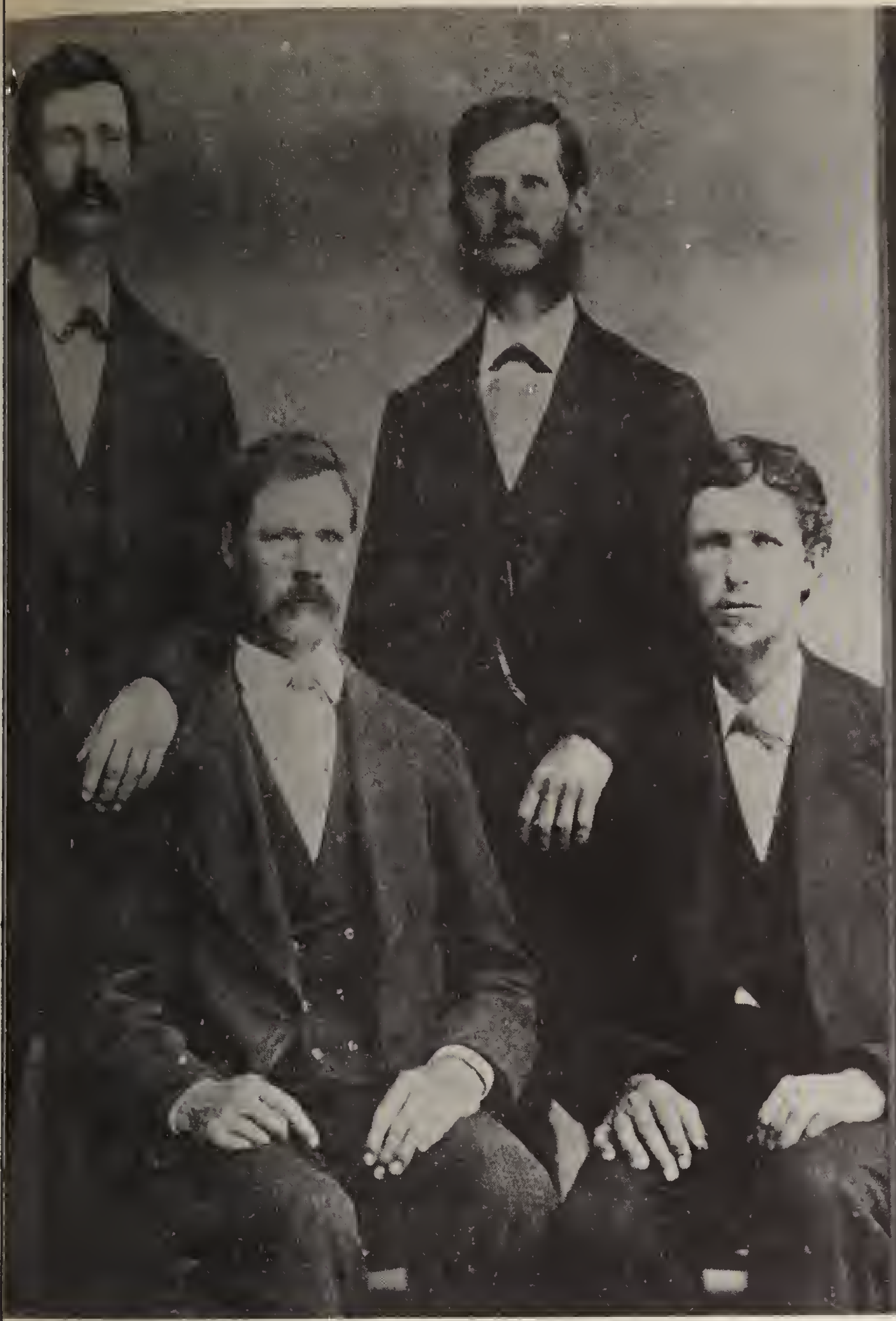
Hope I can get up to see George and discuss my farm with him.

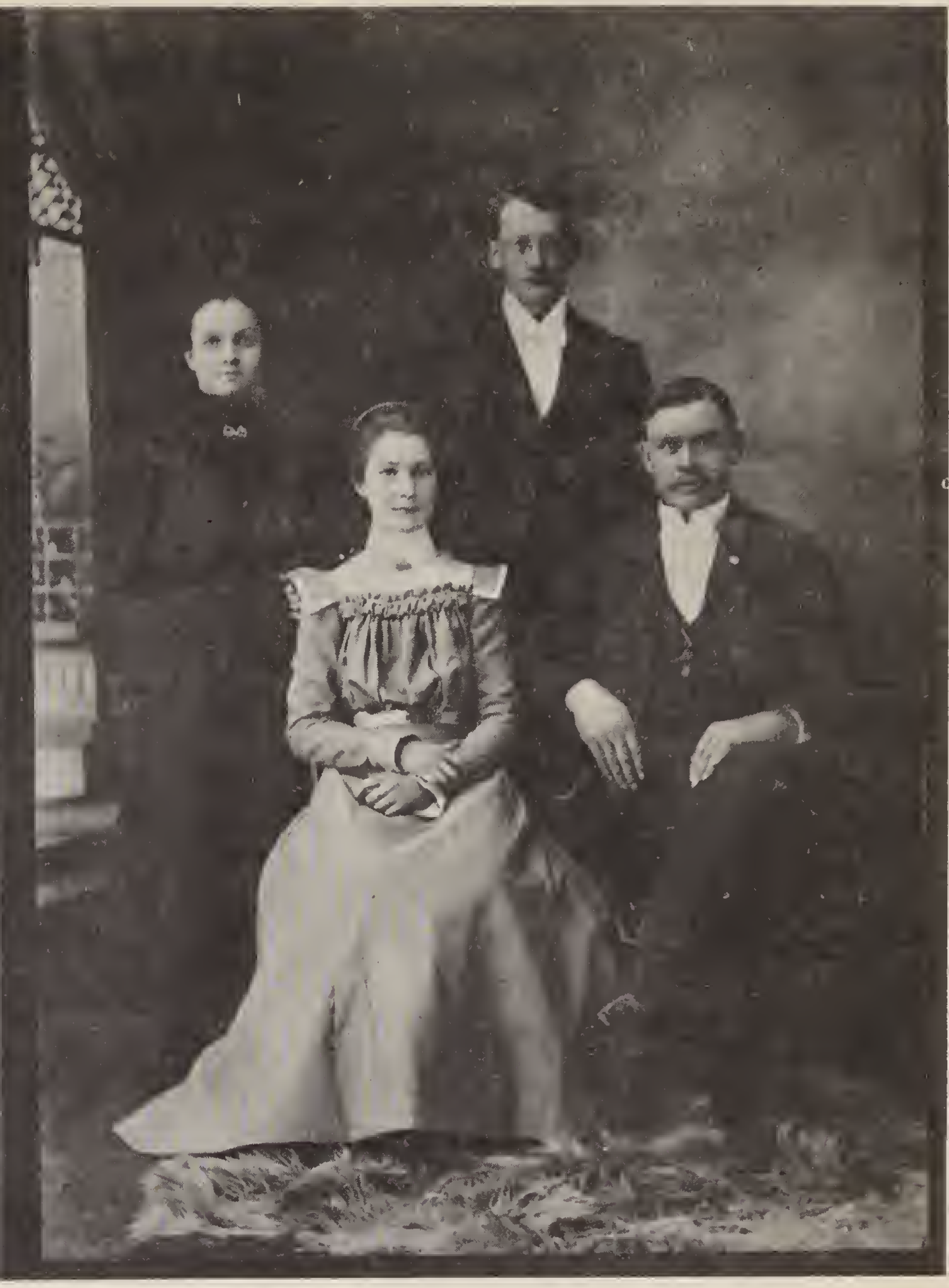
Sincerely

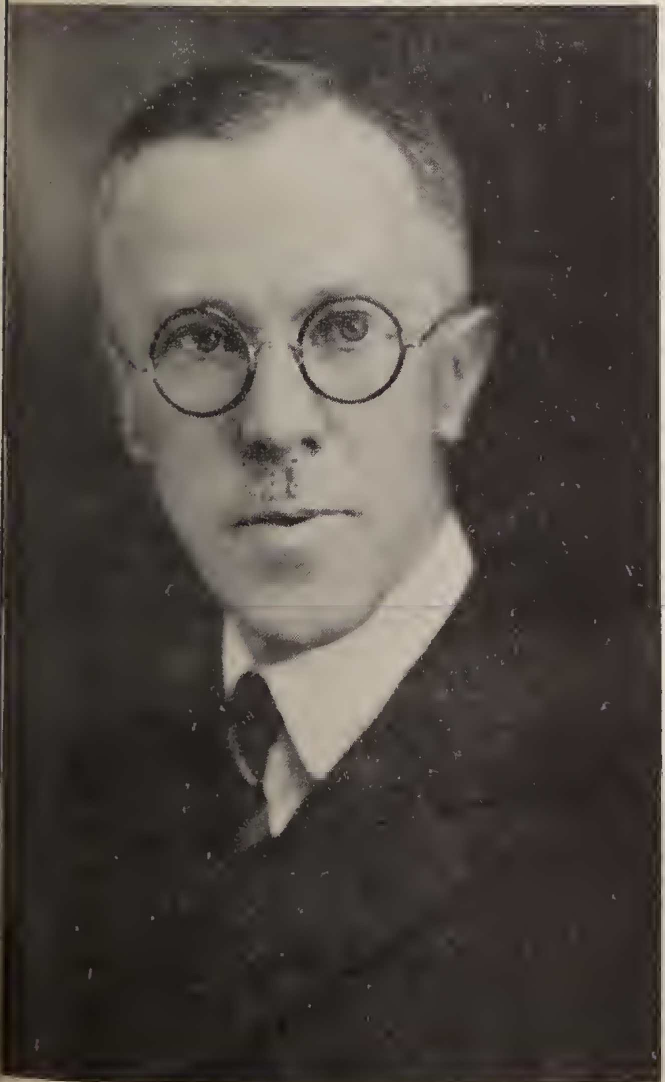
Will Coulter

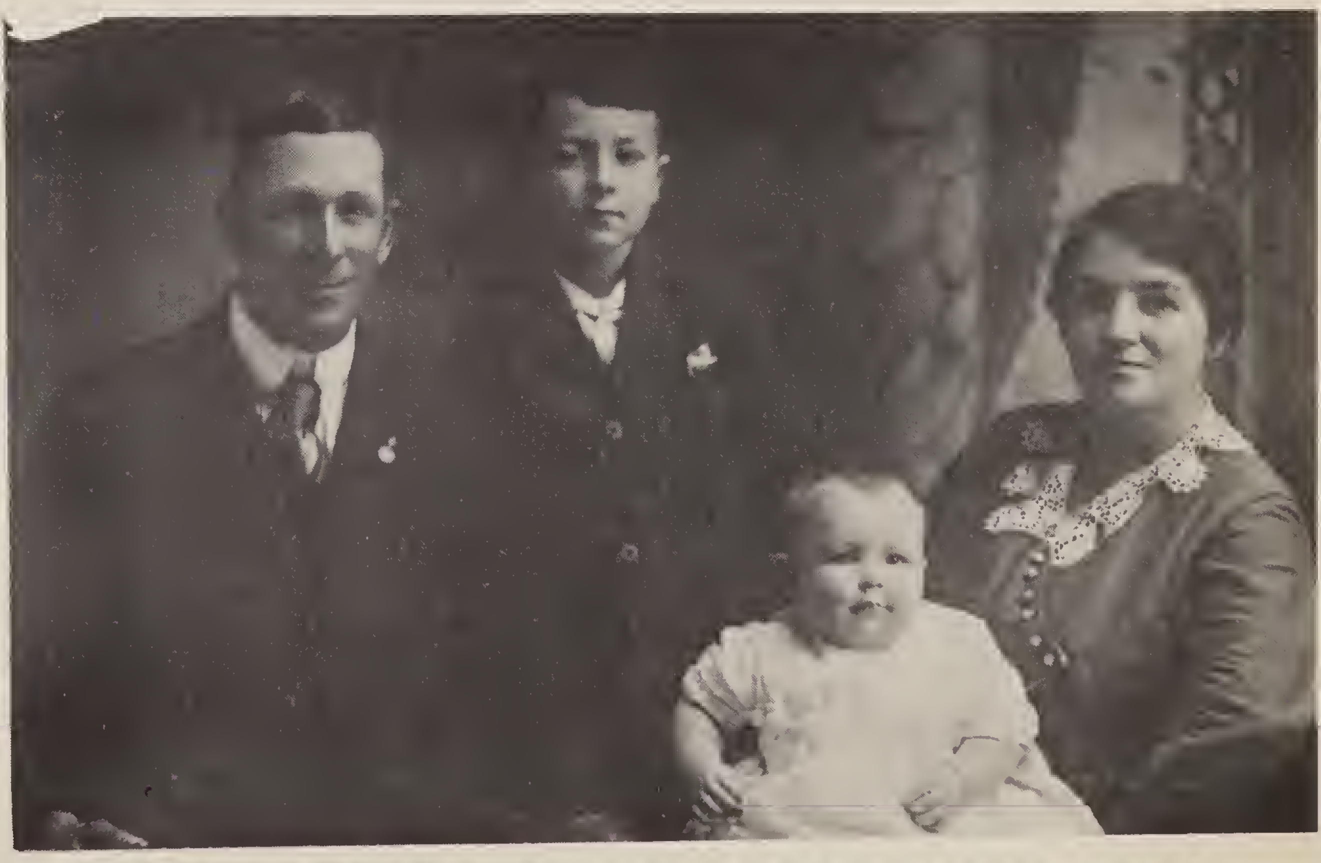


THE CHILDREN OF CASSON AARON FOSTER OF IOWA b. 1830, son of Luther Foster, Jr. L. to R. standing Judge Luther A. Foster, Fannie Maud m. E.C. Hall, George Washington. Sitting: Laurena Lemira m. J.H.Saxton, William Christopher, Elizabeth Jane m. G. W. Douglas. Their mother was Harriett Elizabeth Smith 1840-1900. Casson d. July 6, 1878.









SONS OF LUTHER FOSTER, JR. Left to right: Hedges, Samuel, Herbert and Sidney. Top Right: Lulu Calista Foster at her wedding to her first husband Donald MacAulay, Feb.7,1900, attendants Anna Jane McDonald and Arthur Broderick. Lower left Dr. William Henry VanSlyke of Hancock, Mich. grandson of Luther Foster Jr. Lower Right: Paul Howard Foster b. 1874 of Pigeon, Mich. with his wife Sarah A. Foster and two sons. He was son of Sidney Foster b. 1843.

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY,
By Helen Foster Snow,
Hungertown Road,
Madison, Conn.

PART FOUR: THE DESCENDANTS OF LUTHER FOSTER

1. THE LUTHER FOSTER, JR. FAMILY. PAGE

(1) Pictures of Home, by Eliza J. Foster. 9
(2) Casson Aaron Foster, 1830-1878, and Harriett Elizabeth Smith. 11
(3) Roxia Adelia Foster, 1833-1925, and George W. Van Slyke 15
  a. The Lyon Family--Mary Lyon, Founder of Mt. Holyoke College. 18
(4) Samuel Foster of Canada and Michigan, 1838-1913. 41
  a. The Samuel Foster Family, by Lulu Calista Foster Taylor. 44
(5) Sidney Foster of New York and Pigeon, Michigan. 46
  a. Adelbert Sidney Foster, 1868-1941, and Grace Darling Munger. 49
  b. Paul Howard Foster, 1874-1923, and Sarah Ann Dawson. 50

2. THE SILAS HOWELL FOSTER FAMILY OF ILLINOIS. 59

(1) Alfred J. Foster, 1829-1923, and Jennie M. Poulton of Illinois. 65

3. THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY OF PENNSYLBANIA AND NEW JERSEY. 77

(1) The Julius Foster, Jr. Family of Bayhead, New Jersey. 82
(2) Mary Brunette Foster Nassau. 92

4. THE ELIZABETH MARY FOSTER FAMILY--THE GILMORES. 93

5. SOLON FOSTER 1811-1896, AND SARAH DOWNING. 102

(1) The Downings of Chester Valley, Pa. 104

6. THE JOSIAH HEDGES FOSTER FAMILY FROM MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA. (Separate section.)

LIVING DESCENDANTS OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. AND RUTH HEDGEs, 1946

1. Ruth Hedges Foster	None
2. Silas Howell Foster	55
3. Josiah Hedges Foster (all in Chile, S. A.)	180
4. Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore	49
5. Hetty Foster and Robert Barnett	None
6. Jabez Foster	None
7. Infant	None
8. Infant	None
9. Julius Foster	28
10. Luther Foster Jr.	89
11. Solon Foster	104
12. Ruth Emeline Foster and Zera Tanner	1
13. Phoebe Dayton Foster and Ethan E. Bartlett	13
	519

As of 1953

CHART SHOWING BRANCHES OF THE NAME "FOSTER"

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER 1603-1687, of Ewell, Surrey, England.
II. JOSEPH FOSTER 1638-1708, of Southampton, Long Island.
III. DANIEL FOSTER 1676-1744, of Southampton.
IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER b. 1727, of Southampton.

V. LUTHER FOSTER 1770-1846, of Warsaw, N. Y.

VI. Silas Howell F.
VII. Alfred J.
VIII. Ernest P.
dsp

Josiah Hedges F.
(12 alive)
Albert dsp
George dsp
John dsp
Julius Mulford Foster
Santiago, Chile

Luis Julio
dsp

Enrique

Manuel
dsp

Enrique
Enrique, Eduardo, Jorge, Manuel, Eugenio, Jose, Andres, Alfredo (8)

Julio
Julio M. Foster

Jabez
Foster
dsp

Julius F.
(12 alive)
Julius Jr.

John
dsp

Julius
sp
Bayhead,
N.J.

Alfred F.

Edward Staniford
Warren, Ohio

Edward S. Jr.
William Louis b. 1944
Charles Edward b. 1949

Luther Jr. F.
(21 alive)

Walter B.
Princeton,
N. J.

Julius V.
Paul:Scott b. 1946
Thomas Cochran b. 1948

Walter Brooks Jr.

Samuel F.
Springfield,
Mass.

Charles H.

Solon F.
(See
page
follows)
(34
alive)

Casson Aaron
Foster, Iowa

Luther A.
sp.
County
Judge,
Woodward,
Okla.

George W.
dsp

Samuel Foster
Canada and Pigeon,
Mich.

William
Christopher
sp.
Mutual, Okla.

Herbert John
Ludington, Mich.

James Hedges
Pigeon, Mich.
Zera Calvin F.
930-A Spencer Street

Josiah Hedges
dsp
Warsaw, N. Y.
(old farm)

Charles
Herbert
dsp
Warsaw,
N. Y.

Sidney

(Herbert John
Ludington, Mich.)

(Zera Calvin F.
930-A Spencer Street)
Honolulu, T. H.

(Sidney)

Herbert Edward
13920 Ilena St.
Detroit, Mich.

Samuel C.
Ludington,
Mich.
:
Larry b. 1949

Garold Robert
Austin, Texas
:
Garold Jr. b. 1951

Adelbert
:
Sidney
sp.
Castile, N. Y.

Floyd H.
sp.
Pigeon, Mich.

Robert L.
Caneadea, N. Y.

Herbert R.
Batavia,
N. Y. sp.

Noris John
Warsaw, N. Y.
sp.

Paul Howard
Pigeon, Mich.

Sidney H.
Long Beach,
California

Edward William
Pigeon, Mich.

Paul Howard
Bowling Green,
Ohio
:
Steven Harding b. 1947
Edward Michael b. 1949

Sidney H.
No. Long
Beach, Calif.
:
Alan Thomas b. 1952

Edward William
Pigeon, Mich.

* dsp means died without posterity
sp means without posterity

SOLON FOSTER, YOUNGEST SON OF LUTHER FOSTER AND RUTH HEDGES

SOLON FOSTER 1811-1896
(34 alive)

- William Riter Foster
  - William D. sp.
  - Marsena
    - William Felt
  - Clifford R.
    - Raymond
- Charles Franklin Foster
  - Charles Franklin Jr.
    - Karl Franklin
    - Irwin
    - Rulon Arthur
    - Joseph R. dsp
- Orson Hyde Foster (no sons)
- Solon Foster Jr.
  - Solon Junius F.
    - Morris
    - Luther
  - John Moody Foster
    - Frederic C.
    - Monroe
    - John Moody Jr.
      - John Moody Foster III
      - Eric Adams Foster
  - Edgar Foster
    - Paul DeWayne
      - Lance DeWayne
    - Clark Gene dsp
  - George W.
    - George Theron
      - Michael Theron Foster
    - Clive Moody Foster
    - Anthony Ivins Foster
    - Derrill Moody Foster
  - Joseph D.
    - Keith Downing Foster
      - Dennis
    - Joseph Clift Foster
      - Stephen Clift
    - Howard Knell Foster
      - Eric Dean
    - Charles Eldred Foster
      - Michael Foster

Total alive 1953 of the
name Foster 79

FOSTER.SOLAND,RESIDENCE NAUVOO ILL. IN 1844

OTHER HOMES IN ST. [illegible] (top left) [illegible] (top right) [illegible] colonial-style
house, still standing; (right) [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible].
(middle left) House of [illegible] (left); [illegible] "Triangle corner," [illegible] (right)
[illegible] home, still standing. [illegible] house, [illegible] Ill. 1844

LUTHER FOSTER JR., tenth child of Luther Foster Sr. and Ruth Hedges, was born February 1, 1808, in Danby, New York, where his parents lived at that time. In 1823 he came to Warsaw, N. Y., then in Genesee County, with the rest of his family where they lived on a large farm on top of a hill on the Wethersfield Road, about three and a half miles from the town. There Luther Foster and his line of descendants lived until the farm was sold in 1902, upon the death of Herbert Foster. They were pillers of the Presbyterian Church and said there was always a ruling elder in the family for nearly a hundred years. They were also all Democrats, though Warsaw itself was almost solid Republican. The last Foster descendant there, F. J. Bartlett, is also a Democrat, in the old family tradition. The Julius Foster family of Bayhead, New Jersey, have a number of letters written by Luther Foster Jr. to his brother in Towanda, which interestingly of life on the old farm, which Luther Jr. inherited from his father and passed on to his sons.

On January 20, 1830, he married, at Warsaw, N. Y., Lemira Marie Lyon, a neighbor's daughter. Very little is known of her family except that she was born February 6, 1811, and died March 22, 1835, and an item in a letter from Josiah Hedges Foster in Milford, Pa. of June 27, 1832, which says: "I have just read a letter from Luther, the subject of which was that his father-in-law had turned Morman and was going to sell his farm and move to Missouri where they think is the Promised Land. He wanted me to buy his farm. I have told him no."

They had two children:

1. CASSON AARON FOSTER, born in Warsaw, November 18, 1830, who took up a farm in Iowa near Iowa City. One of his sons is Judge Luther Aaron Foster, Woodward, Oklahoma, and another, William Christopher Foster, Mutual, Oklahoma. On February 24, 1856, Casson Aaron Foster was married to Harriett Elizabeth Smith, born August 25, 1840, died November 25, 1900.

2. ROXIA ADELIA FOSTER, born December 22, 1833, died December 25, 1952, age 92, was married February 28, 1859, to George W. Van Slyke, born May 14, 1840, died July 24, 1897. They had four children.

On February 2, 1836, Luther Foster Jr. was married a second time to Calista Smith, born in Marcellus, N. Y., December 16, 1816, died February 7, 1895. She was the daughter of Samuel Smith (1775-1859) and Frances Chafee Smith (1782-1857), and the sister of Fanny Smith, wife of Luther's oldest brother, Silas Howell Foster. (A descendant of this family is Miss Carol Sage, Route 2, Waterloo, Iowa, where the family lived many years. Another is F. C. Sage, 833 Alma Street, San Pedro, California.) Luther Foster Jr. died in a carriage accident above the Gulf in Warsaw on February 10, 1874. By his second marriage he had nine children:

3. LEMIRA MARIA FOSTER, born January 1, 1837, died July 27, 1854.

4. SAMUEL FOSTER, born September 17, 1838, died April 30, 1913, in Pigeon, Michigan. On December 31, 1864, he married Mary Jane Broderick, born November 21, 1846, of Canada. They had seven children. He was a school teacher 23 years in Canada, then took up a farm adjoining that of his brother Sidney Foster in Pigeon, Michigan.

5. JOSIAH HEDGES FOSTER, born July 22, 1841, died May 10, 1894, age 52. He lived with his brother Herbert on the old farm on the hill most of his life and never married.

6. SIDNEY FOSTER, born September 23, 1843, died December 12, 1914, in Pigeon, Mich. He was a farmer in Warsaw, Orangeville, N. Y. and in Michigan. His first wife was Martha Martin and his second wife Hannah A. Gowen Coburn.

7. CHARLES HERBERT FOSTER, born May 7, 1846, died July 1, 1902, in Warsaw, N. Y. On December 24, 1874, he married Ellen A. Case, born January 7, 1854, died Oct. 5, 1898, but had no children. He lived on the old Foster farm, with his three sisters, until his death. An interesting item about him is the following, copied from "The Biographical Review: Leading Citizens Of Livingston And Wyoming Counties, New York."

"C. HERBERT FOSTER, the owner of the largest dairy farm in the vicinity of Warsaw, his native town, was born May 7, 1846, on the farm upon which he is now living. His paternal grandfather, Luther, was born in Southampton Long Island, on the 10th day of September 1770, and married Miss Ruth Hedges who was born in Easthampton, Long Island, March 29, 1767."

"Luther Foster Sr. was a tanner and currier in youth. He came to Wyoming County in June, 1823 and located upon the farm which is now owned by his grandson, C. Herbert. The journey was made by teams as all journeys were in that generation before the era of the 'Iron Horse', and Mr. Foster wisely selected a place which had already been partially cleared and upon which a log house and some other buildings had been built. The tract included one hundred and sixty acres, which by further investment was increased to an area of two hundred and ten acres. He was as successful as he was industrious and a worthy example to the descendants who came after him. He was a faithful Democrat and a conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church at Warsaw. He died at his home on the 16th of November 1846. His wife survived him fourteen years, dying on the 7th of March, 1860. Of the thirteen children born to them, and one of whom was named for his father, ten grew up and two are still living--Solon Foster, a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. Ruth Cleveland of Warsaw."

"Luther Foster Jr. was born in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1800. He was a lad of fifteen when his father came to Warsaw, and having attended the schools of his native city, he began at once to learn by practical experience the labors of farm life, and was esteemed one of the most progressive farmers in Warsaw. Buying out the interest of the other heirs, he became the sole owner of the homestead, which by his judicious management became one of the finest estates in the locality where he was content to spend the entire period of his useful life. He held among other offices that of Road Commissioner, was appointed Loan Commissioner under Gov. Seymour, and was Captain of the State Militia. His allegiance to the Democracy never wavered through all vicissitudes of that party, and both he and his wife were in religious faith and communion Presbyterians of which church he was a ruling elder for many years. He died in the month of Feb. 1874. Mrs. Calista (Smith) Foster survived him until Feb. 7, 1895."

"Mr. Foster was twice married. His first wife, Miss Lemira Lyon, who was born Feb. 6, 1811, and died March 22, 1835, was the mother of two children--Casson A., who died at the age of 47, and Mrs. Roxie A. Van Slyke, a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich. His second wife, Calista Smith, a native of Marcellus, Onondaga County, born on Dec. 16, 1816, became the mother of nine children--Lemira who died at seventeen years of age; Samuel Foster, now in Pigeon, Mich; Josiah Hedges, who died aged 25; Sidney in Pigeon, Michigan; C. Herbert, of this memoir; Eliza Jane, living at home, Mary Dayton, at home also, Mrs. Fanny P. Everingham, a resident of Warsaw; Hettie S. at home."

"C. Herbert Foster, fifth child of Luther and Calista (Smith) Foster was sent in his boyhood to the Warsaw Union School and Academy where he was a diligent and intelligent student and prepared himself thoroughly for the duties of a teacher, which vocation he followed for nearly twenty years, endearing himself to patrons and pupils in the locality. He was a factor in the instruction and training of youth. He was for six years School Commissioner, a position for which he was especially fitted by his practical knowledge of educational matters. The later years of his life have been devoted to dairy farming. He has been successful in this enterprise. He milks twenty-five head of cows which furnish milk and butter of wide reputation; and he has also a large flock of sheep. His farm covers two hundred and ninty acres of land, and is one of the largest and most fertile in this part of the town. Its principal crop is hay, which is usually abundant and of fine quality. In 1875, Mr. C. Herbert Foster was married to Miss Ellen Case, a daughter of Joseph F. and Emily A. (Tuttle) Case, the father and mother being natives of Wyoming County. Mr. Case, who was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat by political convictions, died at 55 years of age in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have no children. They are both in the communion of the Presbyterian Church of which he is a ruling Elder in Warsaw."

8. ELIZA JANE FOSTER, born in Warsaw, N. Y. August 21, 1848, died April 27, 1930, age 81, at Warsaw, N. Y., unmarried. She was a semi-invalid most of her life, but was well-educated through reading and wrote poetry. She was the person who kept up the family records and knew most of its history during her lifetime. She always lived at home with her two sisters, Mary and Hetty. Her estate was probated at $45,439.36 the heir being Luther A. Foster, a nephew.

9. MARY DAYTON FOSTER, born in Warsaw, Nov. 29, 1850, died Sept. 30, 1904, unmarried. She lived at home most of her life.

10. FANNIE PARTHENIA FOSTER, born in Warsaw, Feb. 6, 1854, died July 9, 1923. On Dec. 31, 1878, she married Edward Benjamin Everingham, founder of the Warsaw Elevator Works, and lived in Warsaw. She left no children, but had one adopted daughter, Ada, born Oct. 18, 1884, who married John Grimm on March 2, 1927. He was born Dec. 28, 1869, and died Nov. 30, 1938. Ada Grimm lives on Maple Street, Warsaw.

11. HETTY SOPHRONIA FOSTER, born in Warsaw, Dec. 5, 1857, died some time after her sister in 1904. She was a school-teacher and lived with her two sisters.

The Will of Eliza Foster was made 1929, May 24, and she left an estate of $42,329.36 in personal property, bonds, etc. The total estate was $45,439.36, costs were $2,826.69, leaving $42,612.67 for the heirs, the principal heir being Judge Luther A. Foster of Woodward, Oklahoma, who received $13,272, her favorite nephew because he was "a Christian," she told Floyd J. Bartlett.

[illegible] born Feb. 6, 1861, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

She left $2,000 for the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Pa. To L. A. Foster she also left a cherry stand and the old mirrors etc. To Ada Grimm, adopted daughter of Fannie Foster, she gave a mirror and cut glass and five vases. To Adelbert she gave $3,000, to Robert the same, to L. A. Foster $2,000, to William C. Foster $2,000, to Georgia E. J. Douglas $3,000, to Fannie Hall $3,000, to Lulu Calista Foster, $3,000, also the white China tea set, silver teaspoons, and one tablespoon all marked E. J. F., an opal ring and topaz brooch; to Mary Ella Cornell she gave six silver teaspoons and tablespoons marked F. and a brooch; to E. J. Douglas she gave also the bluebird coverlid "spun by my mother"; to Fannie E. Pfeifer she gave the cherry bureau; to Grace and Adelbert Foster the "portrait of Hedges in the library" and the group photos framed; to Lemira G. Proctor, 1360 E. 21st Street, Los Angeles, Calif., she gave $1,000. The residual after these smaller bequests was $31,000. Eliza Jane Foster died April 27, 1930, in Warsaw, N. Y. age 81.

PICTURES OF HOME

By Eliza J. Foster

To My Sister Fannie, Warsaw, New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

When the turmoil of day, and its burdens that hold me--
Of care and suspense--are laid down, one by one.
When the shadows of evening so gently enfold me.
'Tis then that my thoughts turn to days that are flown.

In fanciful guise, there is spread out before me,
A canvas so full of the people I love,
Indescribable feelings of shelter come o'er me
As with father and mother I once again move.

The old house large and wide on the hilltop so breezy,
With its front to the sunrise, it caught the first gleam,
The wide open doorway that welcomed so easy,
That made e'en the stranger at home, it would seem.

The real head of the house, Father dear--can't you see him?
With his laughing blue eyes, and dignified mien,
And sweet mother beside him, so united in feeling,
Best of parents! Your influence is widening I ween.

In the rocker-strait-backed, I see Grandma is sitting,
In fresh cap and apron, so neatly arrayed,
And her lips silent moving in time to her knitting,
True energy, surely, you find there displayed.

How often I've dropped at her feet from my roving
And watched her intently, with eyes opened wide.
Ever thinking, 'It's strange Grandma's lips keep on moving,
I wonder, if truly she's talking inside.'

Oh, a big jolly crowd were we sisters and brothers.
Full of music and innocent fun.
Oh, the games that we played and tricks on each other,
But tasks were assigned to each one.

Of course it was never the case nor expected
That a crowd of such spirit would keep very "mum".
But Father's "tut-tut" was by each one respected
When too boisterous we got with our fun.

And then if, perchance, we fell out with each other,
And we all strove to prove that 'might makes the right',
In our midst there appeared the grieved face of saint Mother,
Saying "Children, for shame, only dogs bark and bite."

To the shop o'er the way, marred by time and the weather
We yearly were measured for boots, and for shoes.
Oh! that odor so fine, of shoe wax and new leather,
And the work closely watched lest one stroke we should lose.

To the barns just above, how great was the pleasure,
From the 'big barn' to jump to the hay piled below,
Some boldly, some quaking, yet full was the measure
Of grit, to repeat the spectacular show.

When the silly old goose made her nest, quite secluded,
Way under the barn, to its utmost retreat.
There were those who defied her, and, all undeluded,
Squirmed and wriggled beneath, till they proved her defeat.*

To the orchard we trooped when the laden boughs glowing
With their lucious burden of russet and red;
To the woods in the springtime when sweet sap was flowing
Where mother's big lunches the famished ones fed.

Ah, the picture has vanished, rude reality show us,
The home is deserted, its dear haunts overgrown.
Discordant the sound that the stranger bestows us,
And there's no kindred voice to welcome us home.

Like pearls from their setting they have left their dear places,
To be jewels for Christ in the mansions above.
What a joy when we look in their welcoming faces,
Nevermore to be severed from those that we love.

----

* These were Mary and Fanny and Mary got stuck EJF.

Eliza Jane Foster was sixty-eight when she wrote this, but lived to 1930. All her brothers and sisters were dead before 1916, and she was the last.

This is a picture of life on the old Foster Farm on the Hill in Warsaw N. Y.

(2) CASSON AARON FOSTER 1830-1878, & HARRIETT ELIZABETH SMITH

CASSON AARON FOSTER, first child of Luther Foster Jr. and Lemira Maria Lyon, was born at Warsaw, New York, November 18, 1830, and died July 6, 1878, age 48. At Iowa City, Iowa, on February 24, 1856, he married Harriett Elizabeth Smith, who was born August 25, 1840, and died November 25, 1900. Judge L. A. Foster wrote the following of his father:

"My father, when he was about eighteen years old, took a notion to wander a bit and went out to Iowa. Iowa City was then the capital of the state, although not much more than a good-sized village. The Rock Island railroad had not crossed the Mississippi River up to that time, but did so a little later, and my father helped to clear the grounds for the depot at Iowa City. As perhaps you know, it was the custom for sons in New York as well as generally over the eastern states, to remain and labor on the parents' home until they became twenty-one. Hence it was incumbent upon my father to return to the old home near Warsaw and make up the time he had been away before reaching his twenty-first birthday. After making up 'lost time' he again went to Iowa and at the age of twenty-seven married my mother. My parents settled on a farm on the 'California Trail Road', fifteen miles west of Iowa City. This was the trail travelled by the greater number of those taking part in the gold rush of '49. It was also the route taken by the Mormons in their move from Illinois to Utah. An oak tree still stands by the side of this road about two miles east of my parents' home, and the tradition had it that Brigham Young camped under this tree. No other member of Father's family ever came to live near us. I have a faint recollection of Grandfather and Grandmother when they visited us when I was a small child. Uncle Sidney also spent some months in our home, as did Uncle Sam at another time. Father died when I was nine years of age."

"At the time my Father was in Iowa City before the Rock Island railroad was built into the town, E. C. Lyon, Father's uncle, was running a large general store there, and Father worked in the store. It was common in those days for a store to put on auction sales and his uncle did this and Father was the auctioneer. Also, I can recall another uncle, Cass Lyon, together with his wife, lived at our home for quite awhile. Cass Lyon had TB and did not live long after he left our home. He had no children. E. C. had a son. E. C. died many years ago and I think the son has been dead quite awhile. I was but a small boy and my knowledge of the Lyon relatives is very limited. Uncle Sam Smith lived at our home for some time when I was a small boy."

Casson Aaron Foster and Harriett Elizabeth Smith had eight children:

I. LAURENA LEMIRA FOSTER, born July 27, 1857, died January 19, 1904. On April 1, 1879, she married John Henry Saxton, born March 1, 1857, died January 9, 1816, and had two children:

1. Charles Foster Saxton, born Sept. 21, 1883, died March 8, 1922. On August 26, 1905, he married Nellie Glee Sible, born March 9, 1886, and had four children, three of whom live in California and one in Oklahoma.

(1) Clarence Henry Saxton, Oklahoma City, Okla., born June 15, 1906, was married Dec. 24, 1929, to Nina Fern Holmes, born August 25, 1909. They have one child:

Lyle Gene Saxton, born March 16, 1936.

(2) Vernon Clifford Saxton, Vici, Okla., born Jan. 30, 1910, was married on March 4, 1935, to Anna Pearl Buck, born October 17, 1916. They have two children:

Myra Jean Buck, Born March 23, 1936.
Verna Beth Buck, Born November 29, 1939.

(3) Floyd Tom Saxton, third child of Charles Foster Saxton, was born March 13, 1912, and married on Feb. 27, 1939, to Dorothy Louise Ramsey, born Dec. 23, 1920. Res. Vici, Okla.

(4) Lorena (or Laurena) Myra Saxton, born May 31, 1914, was married on April 28, 1934, to Francis Jack Carter, born December 2, 1914. They have two children; and reside at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Tommie Lorian, born September 22, 1935.
Kenney Dale, born September 5, 1938.

(Note: Judge Luther in 1952 gave her name as Laurena Myra Castor.)

2. Herbert Luther Saxton, second child of Laurena Lemira Foster Saxton, was born July 15, 1891, and lives now at Oxford, Iowa, unmarried.

II. ADELIA HESSY FOSTER, born January 15, 1860, died Jan. 29, 1861.

III. ELIZABETH JANE FOSTER, born Feb. 25, 1862, died May 6, 1939. On November 29, she married George William Douglas, born January 30, 1855, died August 23, 1896. They had two children:

1. Etta Viola Douglas, born October 30, 1883, was married on May 22, 1909, to Frederick Harvey Harrington, born August 12, 1872, died June 20, 1935. They had two children and the mother lives now at Oxford, Iowa.

(1) Max Eldon Harrington, born April 22, 1911, was married Nov. 27, 1941 to Ruth Putzke, born November 4, 1913, and they have one child. He graduated from the State A & M College at Ames, Iowa, in Electrical Engineering and is now employed by a company operating electric plants in Iowa. Address Dubuque, Iowa, Blackhawk Industries.

Sharon Ann Harrington, born May 6, 1943.
Paul Eldon Harrington b. May 16, 1947

(2) Douglas Groves Harrington, born April 27, 1914, was married Dec. 24, 1940, to Alta Teeter, born July 17, 1913, and has two children. He was graduated from the State A & M College at Ames, Iowa, in Agronomy, specializing in Forestry, and is in the Federal Forestry Service, stationed now at Gallup, N. M. He is Chief Technician in the Navajo Reservation.

Patricia Sue Harrington, born August 5, 1942
Ray Harvey Harrington, born December 1, 1944.

2. Myra Georgia Douglas, second child of Elizabeth Jane Foster Douglas, was born April 23, 1886, and on March 31, 1909, married Dr. Dean S. Burbank, of Pleasantville, Iowa. They have three children:

(1) Dean T. Burbank, born February 10, 1914, died May 25, 1917.

(2) Russell M. Burbank, born Sept. 8, 1917, was married on Sept. 30, 1939, to Marry Welshous, and had two children He was in military service and was divorced upon return from service. He married on May 15, 1948, Rosella June Willis, born July 7, 1926 and lives at Carlisle, Iowa, and works as linotypist at the Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dean Stanley Burbank, born April 30, 1944.
Elaine Iney Burbank, born June 6, 1941.
Susan Darlene Burbank, born March 30, 1949.

(3) Sylvia J. Burbank, born June 18, 1921, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, and took medical training in pediatrics in a Baltimore Hospital. Sylvia June married Dr. John T. Morris Dec. 25, 1948, and has two children:

Thomas Dean Morris, born Sept. 8, 1950.
Richard Lee Morris, born Sept. 8, 1952.

Sylvia and her husband both practice medicine in Hanceville, Alabama.

IV. EVA DORA FOSTER, fourth child of Casson Aaron Foster, born Dec. 11, 1865, died Jan. 23, 1866.

V. LUTHER AARON FOSTER, born January 14, 1867, was married on June 2, 1902, to Nina Letha Smith, born July 23, 1872, died Jan. 7, 1933. They had no children, but brought up two sisters, Mabel and Blanch. Blanch is a teacher in the public schools of Amarillo, Texas. L. A. Foster has been County Judge at Woodward, Oklahoma, for many years. He compiled this record of Casson Foster's descendants.

VI. GEORGE WASHINGTON FOSTER, born August 12, 1870, died July 7, 1939, at Mancos, Colorado, unmarried.

VII. WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, born September 9, 1871, Mutual, Okla., married on April 9, 1905, to Rose Elvira Berg, born July 26, 1888, died July 3, 1909. His second marriage was to Myrtle May Shipp, born May 24, 1887, on Oct. 30, 1912. He has no children.

VIII. FANNY MAUDE FOSTER, youngest child of Casson Aaron Foster, was born March 20, 1875, and on April 24, 1901, married Edward C. Hall, born August 3, 1868, died Feb. 7, 1937. She lives now

with her daughter Ruth, at Englewood, Colorado. They have five children:

1. Foster Edward Hall, born May 16, 1903, is engaged in dairying near Mancos, Colorado. On May 4, 1925, he married Mildred Smouse, born August 12, 1906, and has one child:

    (1) Helen Dolores Hall, born September 11, 1926.

2. Erwin Jared Hall, born September 28, 1905, was married on Jan. 13, 1934, to Ruth Pauline Bennett, born Sept. 22, 1916. They have had four children and reside at Atascadero, Calif.

    (1) Helen Irene Hall, born Nov. 26, 1934, died Nov. 26,1934.

    (2) Bessie Eilene Hall, born August 5, 1936.

    (3) Edna Jo Hall, born December 20, 1937.

    (4) Edith Arline Hall, born Sept. 5, 1940, died Sept. 6, 1940.

3. Helen Elizabeth Hall, born August 8, 1909, died Feb. 19, 1911.

4. Luther Thomas Hall, born Sept. 26, 1913, is a farmer at Mutual, Oklahoma. On June 16, 1938, he married Arlene Ella Saxton, born January 1, 1908, and they have three children.

    (1) Edward John Hall, born April 21, 1942.

    (2) Marilyn Louise Hall, born June 16, 1944.

    (3) Barbara Ellen Hall, born December 13, 1947.

5. Ruth Lemira Hall, born October 21, 1915, lives now at Englewood, Colorado. On October 6, 1935, she married Eugene Melvin Smith, and they have three children:

    (1) Patricia Lee Smith, born August 23, 1937.

    (2) Melvin Eugene Smith, born August 23, 1937.

    (3) Donald Lynn Smith, born February 10, 1945.

Casson Aaron Foster and Roxia Adelia Foster were the only two children of Luther Foster Jr. of Warsaw, N. Y., by his first wife, Lemira Maria Lyon, who was born Feb. 6, 1811, and died March 22, 1835. Little is known of the Lyon family except that they lived in Warsaw, N. Y., which records would show them in early days, and they were neighbors of the Fosters there. A letter from Josiah Hedges Foster in Milford, Pa. of June 27, 1832, says: "I have just read a letter from Luther, the subject of which was that his father-in-law had turned Morman and was going to sell his farm and move to Missouri where they think is the Promised Land. He wanted me to buy his farm, I have told him no." An "Uncle Cass Lyon" lived for some time with Casson Aaron Foster in Iowa, where he died of tuberculosis. Lemira Maria Lyon and her daughter Roxia were said to be the prettiest of the family, and Roxia was said not to like to do housework so well as to primp and look attractive, as a girl, according to F. J. Bartlett, who remembers her.

Roxia Adelia was born Dec. 12, 1833, in Warsaw, N. Y., and died Dec. 25, 1925, age 92, while living with her son in Hancock, Michigan. On Feb. 28, 1859, she married George Van Slyke, who was born May 14, 1840, died July 24, 1897. They had four children:

I. Lemira Gertrude Van Slyke, born Dec. 2, 1862, married May 28, 1889 to Charles Proctor, born March 17, 1866, died __________. She died __________. Their children were:

1. George Roy Proctor, born May 15, 1890.

2. Charles Albert Proctor, born March 18, 1892.

3. Carl Floyd Proctor, born September 30, 1905.

4. Foster Proctor, who lives in Los Angeles, California.

II. Herbert Luther Van Slyke, born Oct. 24, 1864, "left home at age of 22 and not heard of since," according to Dr. W. H. Van Slyke.

III. William Henry Van Slyke, born in Hamilton, Ontario, Nov. 5, 1876, died May 23, 1951, in Hancock, Michigan. He was a doctor and his obituary says he "was the third generation of a family of physicians. His grandfather practiced medicine and his father was a professor of surgery at the University of Toronto." W. H. Van Slyke "was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine, and afterwards served for a considerable time as house surgeon in Harper Hospital in Detroit. He was house surgeon for one year in St. Mary's Hospital in Detroit and from there came to the Copper Country. Dr. Van Slyke was at Calumet for a time and in 1899 went to the Quincy Mine location, where he remained for nine years as assistant physician under the late Dr. Neil McDonald, chief of the medical staff of the Quincy Mining Company. Dr. Van Slyke severed his connections with the Quincy medical staff on Sept. 19, 1908, to enter private practice in Hancock. He retired from active practice about 12 years ago." He married Helen Augusta Barrett, born Jan. 7, 1886, the date being Jan. 7, 1911, as his first wife. His second wife was Alma Aino Burman, born Aug. 17, 1898, whom he married July 8, 1930. He had no children. He wrote his geneology to me May 10, 1946, as here given.

Mrs. W. H. Van Slyke, 637 Quincy Street, Hancock, Michigan, wrote on April 11, 1952, saying: "I have a profound feeling of respect and reverence for what has been and never more will be. Doctor spoke rarely about his early days. I gathered that his boyhood was unhappy. He left home at the age of 14, took care of himself and his schooling as well as of his mother until she died here in his home. His father and mother were divorced. The last time he saw his father, he once told me, was in London. 'Goodbye, sir,' he said to his father there, and that was their farewell. His father died in New Zealand. Doctor left his Canadian home after the death of his brother George, whom he loved so devotedly. George was to have graduated from a law school within a few weeks. (Picked a pimple with a pin near his nose and infection set in. It was all so tragically sudden and unnecessary.) Doctor never got over it. Their father wanted Will to be a lawyer; George's last request was to let Will be a doctor. Their sister, Myra, died in California from a spider bite, as I recall. Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke, was an aunt of Doctor's mother. These are just scattered bits of information that come to my mind as I sit here and write. Doctor did not take pictures often. I have a couple of large photographs. Some day when I can force myself to go through his papers, I may find others; if not, I shall have a copy made for you." She taught school and put on the school plays, she said. She enclosed the obituary of her husband from "The Daily Mining Gazette," Houghton, Michigan; May 23, 1951, as follows:

"DR. VAN SLYKE IS TAKEN BY DEATH IN ST. JOSEPH'S"

"Dr. William H. Van Slyke, prominent Copper Country physician and surgeon, since 1889, died early this morning in St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Van Slyke sustained a fractured hip in a fall in his home a week ago Saturday and was a hospital patient since that time. Dr. Van Slyke was born in Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 5, 1876, and was the third generation of a family of physicians. His grandfather practiced medicine and his father was a professor of surgery at the University of Toronto."

"Dr. Van Slyke was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine, and afterward served for a considerable time as house surgeon in Harper Hospital in Detroit and from there came to the Copper Country. Dr. Van Slyke was at Calumet for a time and in 1899 went to the Quincy Mine Location, where he remained for nine years as assistant physician under the late Dr. Neil McDonald, chief of the medical staff of the Quincy Mining Company. Dr. Van Slyke severed his connections with the Quincy medical staff on Sept. 19, 1908, to enter private practice in Hancock. He retired from active practice about 12 years ago."

"Dr. Van Slyke was a member of the National Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity; Montrose Commandery, Knights Templar; Gate of the Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Quincy Lodge, F. and A. M."

"Surviving are his widow; a nephew Foster Proctor, of Los Angeles, and a Cousin Mrs. Lulu Taylor of St. Clair Shores, Michigan."

"Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Memorial Chapel, with the Rev. Fred Clifford, of Onaway, Mich., former pastor of the Hancock Methodist Church, officiating. Burial will be in Forest Hill cemetery. The body will be in state in the Memorial Chapel at noon on Thursday."

The doctor's widow tried to get a pension for his services in the Spanish-American war in Philippines, but was unable to establish his record, though she has a photograph of him in a tent there with others, all in uniform etc.

Mrs. W. H. Van Slyke wrote Nov. 28, 1951, "Despite the fact that no records can be found, doctor did serve in Cuba. He went in as first lieutenant and came out as captain. The only tangible evidence I have is a photograph of him in uniform sitting in front of his tent in Cuba." She taught English and Latin at the Jeffers High School, Painsdale, Mich., 12 miles from Hancock.

On Nov. 30, 1952, Lulu Calista Foster Taylor wrote: "The Mother of William Van Slyke I called Aunt Roxia, for she and family used to visit my father's home at different times, staying six weeks during vacation. George and William were with them. I rather think they (the children) enjoyed their stay with regular cooked meals and the farm. However, Aunt Roxia was really lazy. I remember one year when they were there, although I was only about four years old, she was sitting on the porch and I beside her. She took my hand, looked at it, then said, 'You have a beautiful hand. I hope you will not have to work. I didn't think much about it, only that did sink into a little head, but only the words."

"One time I remember a skunk got into the chicken coop. The noise of cawing chickens alarmed father so he and Dr. George Van Slyke went out to investigate. It was a moonlight night, but they carried a lantern. I was in bed and jumped out of the window and saw what I thought was a cat. However, it got too close to George, result: His clothes had to be buried. Roxia didn't like the aroma. Another time, I believe the last time they came to see us in Canada, father was building an ell on the back barn. There were six workmen and including the rest of us that made sixteen for mother to cook for. A baby was expected in October. Many a time, George would say to Roxia, "Can't you help Jane with the dishes or make the beds, but she didn't lift her hand to help for she was carrying a baby too and cooking. I have heard Aunt Eliza tell of Roxia. One characteristic trait of Roxia was that she felt a little superior to the rest of the relatives. I do not know why."

"I wrote to Dr. William Van Slyke after you told me his address. I never received a reply. He may have had a little overbearing trait in him. About two years after that I was on an auto trip through northern Michigan and stopped at Hancock to call on him. He had had a nervous breakdown and was very hard of hearing and would not use any hearing aid. His wife was at the cottage, but a friend was with him and made him hear and understand. He seemed pleased to see me and told me about the first thing that he thought my father was the kindest man he ever met. Also said he thought he did very well in keeping his mother alive until 92 years. He even spoke of my clothes being so becoming. Every Christmas after that he sent a Christmas card and letter. His stay in Detroit was in the era when the St. Clair River and falts were the high lights of society as he mentioned different names. I guess in Detroit he was very smart and looked after a good many people as patients, mine workers without being able to pay their bills mostly. He told me he had $80,000 on his books owed to him. His wife wrote me in regard to his being in the Spanish War. I knew he was there but that is all I could say. His brother George stayed at my father's home in Michigan for at least six months or more. I was young so can't remember very much at that time. Myra wrote to me for a while, then stopped. Her heart was very bad.

a. THE LYON FAMILY --MARY LYON, FOUNDER OF MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Dr. W. H. Van Slyke said Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke college for girls in Massachusetts, was an aunt of his mother, Roxia Adelia Foster, whose Mother was Lemira Maria Lyon, born Feb. 6, 1811, died March 22, 1835. Casson is no doubt a Lyon name, as is Aaron, as Lemira Maria Lyon and her husband Luther Foster Jr. named their first child Casson Aaron Foster who was born 1830 in Warsaw, N. Y. She had only two children, the other being Roxia Adelia.

Mary Mason Lyon 1797-1849 was born on a farm near Buckland, Mass. and began to teach when she was 17. Mt. Holyoke was incorporated in 1836 and opened the next year. Jane Foster Scott attended this school andin turn became the founder of women's higher education in India, where she started the Woodstock School for girls. Jane was brought up in Warsaw by her aunt Hetty Foster Barnett, so she was close to the Lyon family no doubt. One of my friends in Boston, Marion Lansing, wrote a book Mary Lyon Through Her Letters, sponsored by the Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke College, 1937, which she sent to me. It says:

"Mary was the fifth of eight children born to Aaron Lyon and his wife, Jemima Shepard, in their 'mountain home', as she loved to call it, in Buckland, Mass., which with Ashfield and Conway made a triangle of villages whose boundries touched. --- Both the Lyon and the Shepard families were early settlers in this mountain region not far from Greenfield in Franklin County, which was at that time a part of Hampshire County and is now crossed by the Mohawk Trail highway. She was born February 28, 1797, eight months after the death of a four-year-old Ezra, whose loss left Aaron, eight years older than herself, her only brother. With Electa, Jemima and Lovina, her older sisters, and Rosina and Freelove, her younger, we come to feel almost intimate through the references in letters. Her father, a solid, kindly citizen, church member, and neighbor, died in 1802 at the age of forty-five, when Mary was not yet six years old. On her mother fell the burden of rearing the family, with nearby uncles to render some help. Of that mother Mary Lyon gave a word-picture in ..."A Missionary Offering."

"I was strongly reminded (she writes)...of another widow whom I knew and loved forty years ago.. I can see that loved widow, just as I did in the days of childhood. She is less than forty years of age, and her complexion is as fair and her forehead as noble and lofty as on her bridal day. .... Now she is surveying the work of the hired man and her young son on that wild, romantic farm...Everything was made to yield to her faithful and diligent hand...Nowhere else have I seen wild strawberries in such profusion and richness as were gathered nearby... I can now see that 'mountain home' with its sweet rivulet finding its way among rocks and cliffs and hillocks and deep, craggy dells.....every want was promptly and abundantly met by the bounties of summer and the provident care for winter. The autumnal stores, so nicely sorted and arranged, always travelled hand in hand through the long winter, like the barrel of meat and cruse of oil. The apples came out fresh in the spring, and the maple sugar that most important grocery of the neighborhood, was never known to fail before the warm sun, on the sparkling snow, gave delifhtful indication that sugar days were near....... The children of that household, thus abundantly supplied, never thought of being dependent or depressed...

"Electa, the oldest sister, was away from home for long terms of school-teaching even before her marriage in 1808...So it was Mary who helped her mother

with the making of blankets and bedquilts....at the age of seventeen she began her teaching at Shelburne Falls receiving seventy-five cents a week as pay for her services..."

"In 1810 Mrs. Lyon married again, becoming the third wife of Jonathan Taylor of Ashfield...Aaron married in 1812 and Mary continued to be a member of his family whenever she was free from school duties, loving dearly the four children, Aaron Ezra, Nancy, Lucy, and Franklin....We shall meet this favorite niece Lucy as Miss Lyon's valued assistant at Mount Holyoke Seminary in the 1840's. Then Aaron moved in 1819 to western New York, an adventurous step which proves that Mary did not have the only pioneering blood in the family....Her brother had wanted her to go West with him when the family made the move, and three years later he returned to urge her to come and teach in that new region where his children were growing up and the schools were poor." (See pp. 9 to 14.)

Note: The Lyon descendants should buy this book which is fascinating to have. It costs only $2, Colonial Press, Clinton, Mass. 1937, pub. Books, Inc. Boston, Mass. for Alumnae Assn. of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

"In September, 1832, her sister Rosina (Mrs. Ellsworth) died in New York State. Years before, after Mary had decided not to go back with her brother Aaron to teach in that region, Rosina had done so, and had soon married there.. ..Mary's older sister Lovina (Mrs. Putnam) had been put for three years at the Insane Hospital at Hartford, taken there by her own desire because of periodic spells of acute mental trouble." There were three Putnam children. "In 1833 Miss Lyon visits in that motherless home in western New York (of Rosina). In 1847 the son, Stukely Ellsworth, goes up from Yale College to visit his aunt in South Hadley. From Ipswich days on we find nieces in Miss Lyon's schools, frequently with their tuition paid by her. A letter written in this year to Abigail Moore, daughter of her oldest sister Electa, who went to Ohio and was there widowed, introduces us to this gifted girl, at this time nineteen years old, who was Miss Lyon's special helper; and assistant at Mount Holyoke Seminary."

Electa married Ariel Moore and was left with four children in 1824 in Ohio, later moving to the borders of Lake Erie. (P. 113.) Mary Lyon went out to visit her relative and a letter of September 4, 1833, from Fredonia (which is three miles from Dunkirk, and apparently in New York, Chautaqua County), she said: "I have in this village only my eldest sister and her family; but I found my sister Freelove here, from Massachusetts, waiting my arrival. In Stockton, a few miles distant, is my only brother, andhis great family (ten children), sister Rosina's husband and four children; near by the only brother of my mother, and his children married and settled around him."

Yes, Fredonia is on Lake Erie in New York Not far from Buffalo and not far from Warsaw in Wyoming County. Stockton is only a few miles away. On her trip Mary Lyon visited Rev. and Mrs. Lyon of Rochester and they drove to Genesee Falls near Warsaw. She then went on to Detroit, Mich.

On Sept. 10, 1833, Mary Lyon wrote of her "family during the last fourteen years since my brother came into this country. Till that time, my home was with him. Though he is considerably altered, and appears somewhat bowed down with trails, sickness, and age, yet I find him the same kindhearted, generous affectionate brother." (P. 122.)

Freelove Lyon Married Elisha Wing, his third wife, and she died Oct. 1840. Lovina had married Daniel Putnam. Lucy Lyon, niece, married Edward C. Lord. Rosina married Waterman Ellsworth.

We note that the Fosters in Warsaw married into these names--Putnam, Wing, etc. Esther Foster married Lucien Putnam and moved to Illinois, her daughter Helen Marrying James William Potter. Laura, Esther's sister, married W. B. Manley, and her daughter Harriet married Charles B. Wing, born in Castleton, Vermont. The Putnams also came from Vermont, where Lucien was born in Grafton. All these families probably migrated in the same body to upstate New York and there inter-married.

On page 285 Mary Lyon wrote in 1849, Jan. 19, to Rosina Lyon, the niece, "I am now away from home...Misses H. (Hazen) & J. (Jessup) proposed staying and taking care of things that I might leave. I decided to accept of their proposal. Miss F. (Foster?)aids in the domestic department. I left the greater part of things below with her." This must refer to Jane Foster who studied at Holyoke.

THE LYON FAMILY OF VERMONT--MATTHEW LYON, REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT

One of the leaders of Vermont in the Revolution was Matthew Lyon, and there was also an Asa Lyon who was in 1805 on the Vermont committee to fix the northern Vermont boundary. The History of Vermont, by W. H. Crockett, 1921, tells a tood deal about Matthew and Asa Lyon is mentioned on page 498. I don't know what relation these Lyons are to those who married the Fosters and Mary Lyon's family; however, they all came from the same general region. Crockett says, (page 553):

"Among the Vermont leaders who were prominent during the early period of its history none was more vigorous or forceful than Mathew Lyon. The sotry of his life reads like a romance...Born in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, July 14, 1750, his father died while the boy was young. His Mother married again and the story is told that the step-father was not kind to Matthew. The lad learned the trade of printer and bookbinder in Dublin and at the age of fifteen emigrated to America...bound out as a servant, ostensibly to pay for his trip to America. His services were sold to Jacob Bacon of Woodbury, Conn. Later, he was transferred to Hugh Hannah of Litchfield for the remainder of his term of service, the compensation being a pair of steers valued at twelve pounds...he married a Miss Hosford, a niece of Ethan Allen. In 1774, he emigrated to the New Hampshire Grants, settling in Wallingford. He was a member of Ethan Allen's little band of Green Mountain Boys, which captured Ticonderoga in 1775, and later in the year he accompanied the American Army to Canada as Adjutant of Col. Seth Warner's regiment....Soon after this episode, he was elected a member of the Dorset Convention of 1776. Lyon led a detachment of Vermonters into the battle at Hubbardton...Lyon removed to Arlington during the Revolutionary War, where his wife died in 1783. His second wife was Beulah, daughter of Governor Chittenden, and widow of Elijah Galusha. For several years, he represented Arlington in the General Assembly. Soon after the death of his wife, he removed to Fair Haven, and he has been called the founder of that town, being one of the grantees. Here he established a paper mill, a sawmill, and a grist mill, an iron furnace, two forges, a slitting mill for making nail rods, and a printing office. He represneted Fair Haven in the Legislature in 1783-84 and 1787-96. Matthew Lyon took his seat in Congress about the middle of May, 1797." Lyon got

into a quarrel with Roger Griswold from Connecticut and "Lyon spat in his face." In 1798 Griswold took his revenge, "he went to Lyon's seat, where the latter was writing, and began to beat him with great violence, using a heavy walking stick. Extricating himself from his seat, Lyon seized the tongs from the fireplace, and the combatants closed, coming together on the floor. They were separated....this personal encounter, said to have been the first in the history of Congress, caused so much excitement that members were in no mood for their legislative duties." A vote to expell both men was defeated by a vote of 47 to 48 and the affair "was the occasion for numerous cartoons and poems."

Lyon now opposed the passage of the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts of President Adams and published letters saying the President ought to be sent "to a mad-house" for it. "Soon after his return to Vermont, he was arrested, being the first victim of the Sedition Law....the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of attempting to stir up sedition." In Vergennes "he was confined in what is said to have been a cold and filthy jail and was subjected to treatment accorded only to the lowest criminals. The election of 1798 was held while Lyon was in jail.....the vote standing Lyon, 3,482; Williams 1,554; Isreal Smith, 274.... In order to raise money for the payment of Lyon's fine, a lottery was utilized which....left a surplus of three thousand dollars .....The arrest of Lyon caused great excitement throughout the United States. Jefferson wrote: 'I know not which mortifies me most, that I should fear to write what I think, or my country bear such a state of things'. .....His release was made the occasion of a great demonstration...He was placed in a sleigh drawn by four horses and driven to Middlebury...the procession that followed was twelve miles in length." An attempt to expell him from Congress failed and if "Lyon had been expelled, then Aaron Burr and not Thomas Jefferson might have been chosen President...as Lewis Morris, Federalist, would have cast the vote of Vermont....he voted for Burr. "He continued to attack the Adams policies and had to move to Kentucky. He was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1802-03 and from 1803-11 represented a Kentucky district in Congress and was one of the prominent leaders of his party." His son James Lyon was given a Government clerkship. Another son Chittenden Lyon was very prosperous also and paid his father's debts when a shipyard on the Cumberland River came to a bad end--Chittenden was also in Congress during Jackson's administration. William P. Hipburn of Iowa, a Republican in the late 19th century was a great-grandson of Matthey Lyon. In 1820 President Monroe appointed Matthew Lyon U. S. Factor to the Cherokee Nation and that territory elected him to Congress. "Elected to Congress from Vermont, Kentucky and Arkansas, active in the development of manufacturing enterprises, an intense partisan, zealous and enthusiastic in everything he undertook, Matthew Lyon was one of the notable figures of the first quarter century of American history."

Page 271 "The Vermont Revolutionary Rolls,"....gives the principal officers commanding Vermont troops during the War for Independence as follows: Brigadier Generals, Ethan Allen, Jacob Bayley, Roger Enos, Moses Hazen, Peter Olcott, Joseph Safford; Colonels....._____________Lyon etc."

Page 186 lists Joseph Hildreth of Dummerston as a member of the Convention in Dorset, 1776, along with Matthew Lyon, the latter also being Secretary of the Vermont Board of War.

The first governor of Vermont after the Revolution was Col. Thomas Chittenden born at East Guilford, Conn. which is now Madison, where I live, next to Guilford. He was made prisoner on a trip to the West Indies age 18, but returned in

1749 and married Elizabeth Meigs and moved to Salisbury, Conn., moving to the New Hampshire Grants in 1774 to the Winooski valley. He was also a famous Revolutionary patriot.

The book tells the story of Ethan Allen captured in 1775 and loaded with irons in the "lowest and vilest part of the ship" Gaspee. The Tories on the ship "spat in his face." Washington personally got his release and exchange, when his brother Levi Allen brought this to his attention. Allen was in prison a year in New York, as well as long months elsewhere on board ship, and became quite ill. In 1778 he was exchanged, and furiously ready to take revenge on his captors, which he did to the best of his ability. General Ira Allen, another patriot, died in poverty and under fear of arrest, after having written a History of Vermont. He was also thrown into prison without heat and his health ruined by this experience. His estate was sold for taxes meantime and he was ruined by lawsuits. He said at one time his property was worth more than five hundred thousand dollars, a great fortune then, and he was in prison as a debtor most of the time after the Revolution. His oldest son was Ira Hayden, who remained in Irasburg, Vt., another was Zimri Enos B. 1792, d. 1813; Heman a nephew, son of Heber, lived in Gen. Allen's family. Ira Allen and Thomas Chittenden were considered the founders of the state of Vermont.

In his political life, "The letters which appeared in the Vermont Gazette show that Lyon posed as the foe of aristocracy and intimated that the lawyers and genteel people were his opponents...having much to say of equal rights and the rights of man." He was a strong Jeffersonian republican, as that party was then called in opposition to the Federalists."

Josiah Wing was also an important person in Vermont, and in 1807 was on the Montpelier committee to build the state buildings etc. I did not see any Putnams in this history of Vermont, which has no index. The Fosters married into the family of Wing, Putnam, Morris, Potter, Smith, etc.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE LUTHER A. FOSTER OF WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

L. A. Foster
County Judge
Woodward, Oklahoma

October 22, 1945

Dear Cousin:

I am returning the two photographs which you inclosed, and which you believed to be of my father and his sister Roxie. The one is of my father, but the other is not of Aunt Roxie but of my mother. These pictures were taken shortly after my parents were married, my mother then being of the age of seventeen and my father of the age of twenty-seven. I am sending to you under separate cover a group picture of my brothers and sisters and myself. This was taken about 1891, and this particular copy was sent to the folks at Warsaw and there retained until after Aunt Eliza's death when it came into my possession together with other photographs.

I recall that in my parents' home, hanging on the wall, there was a group picture of Grandfather's family, with the exception, as I recall, of my father

and Aunt Roxie. What became of this picture I cannot be certain, but believe it likely that it was destroyed when my sister Maude's home burned about 1907. She was the last of the children to live in the parental home, and when my mother died most of the things, including family portraits, were turned over to her. Later, as mentioned, her home burned and many items which came to her in this way were destroyed. I have, I believe, individual pictures of all of Luther Foster, Jr.'s family except Aunt Roxie. I have no picture of Aunt Roxie or her family except of her daughter Myra Proctor. I may be wrong in so stating, as I have a daguerreotype which I have examined many times and each time the thought has come to me that it is Aunt Roxie's picture. I have no way of making a positive identification however.

I do have a few pictures of the older members of the Luther Foster, Sr. family, but not a great many. I have the following:

Alfred J. Foster, son of Silas Howell Foster.
Hettie Grace Burton (and husband), daughter of Helen Foster Wheeler who was daughter of Silas Howell Foster.
Esther Foster, daughter of Silas Howell Foster.
Fannie Smith Foster, wife of Silas Howell Foster. This picture is a bit faded but outlines are clear.
Julius Foster, Sr., son of Luther Foster Sr. Also, I have a picture of Julius Foster, Jr.
Phebe Bartlett, daughter of Luther Foster, Sr., and wife of Dr. Bartlett. Also a picture of the Doctor.
Ruth Cleveland, daughter of Luther Foster, Sr., and mother of Zera Tanner by a former marriage. I believe her full name is Ruth Emeline Cleveland.
Mary Foster Bartlett, daughter of Silas Foster, who after the death of Moses Bartlett married Ira J. Nicholes.
Hettie Scott Allen, daughter of Eliza Jane Foster and grandaughter of Josiah Hedges Foster.
Susan Foster Lee, daughter of Silas Howell Foster.
Hettie Foster Barnett, daughter of Luther Foster, Sr., also of her husband Robert Barnett and of son Robert Barnett Jr.
I have a good picture of Mulford Foster; another one of his daughters, and still another of Manuel and other members of the family.
I have several pictures of Luther Foster Jr.
One of Zera Tanner.

I have several daguerreotypes which I feel certain are pictures of members of the Foster tribe, but I have found no way of identifying them. Also several pictures of the younger fry.

I am much pleased to have you say that you are undertaking the task of bringing the published genealogy book down to date, and I am now gathering the data necessary to complete the record so far as Cason A. Foster's descendants are concerned. I appreciate the fact that you have undertaken a great task, and I shall be glad to assist in any way I can.

I regret to have to tell you that I know nothing about Aunt Roxie's whereabouts or of her children. I assume that Aunt Roxie is deceased, although I have not been advised of such event. I learned of her husband's death many years ago. When he was living, they had their home for some time, as you may know, at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

I believe it was in the year 1891, at any rate it was when I was going to school at Valpariso, Indiana, that I received an invitation to come to Chicago and visit with Mulford Foster and his son Manuel in the home of Mrs. Mary Nicholes. Needless to say that the invitation was accepted, and although my visit was brief it was a thoroughly delightful one. This was after the death of Mr. Nicholes, and the inmates of the home then consisted of Mrs. Nicholes and her sister Miss Elizabeth. I think I am correct in saying that both of these women came from the branch of the Foster family which established itself in Ill. At the time I visited them they were quite active, and both were interested in social and other interests. I recall that while I was in the home a Jewish Rabbi called and he and Mrs. Nicholes got into conversation and spent some time discussing the Talmud. But the person of paramount interest and who dominated without aparent effort, was Mulford. He was then well past middle life, yet vigerous and active. His active interest in everything about him was apparent and inspiring. His son Manuel was fine and charming, and his devotion to his father was both noticeable and admirable. As you know, his wife and children were catholics, and as the day after my arrival happened to be Sunday, I attended catholic services with the son and father; although it was my understanding that Mulford had not, up to that time, espoused the catholic faith. Also, so I was informed, he had not renounced his U. S. citizenship.

The volume of Commentaries of which I made mention, is one of three large volumes composing the set. The text used, so the title page states, is the "authorized version" of the Scriptures. It was compiled by Rev, Williams Jenks, and in these volumes the author has brought together the notes and comments of a number of other men as well as adding many of his own. It appears to have been published in 1834.

I am returning to you the pictures of my Mother and Father. I have the same pictures. Also I wish especially to thank you for sending me the photograph of yourself. The truth is I have taken great pride in showing it to my friends. I want them to know that there is at least one charming woman left in the Foster clan. Also I appreciate the one of Luther Foster sr. and wife, although I have an original of this picture.

As soon as I can get the needed information to complete the record of my branch of the family, I will forward it. I have part at present but not all, as I find upon going over my records.

Both Uncle Sam and Uncle Sid spent some time in my parents home in Iowa, but I was too young to remember them. Years later a neighbor who lived in the community at the time uncle Sid was there, told me that a certain young lady who lived neighbor to my parents "set her cap" for Uncle Sid, but that Uncle Sid was not greatly interested. The neighbor said it was regarded at the time as quite a joke.

I would be pleased and much interested to have you tell me something about your literary work. I feel that I know something about Mr. Snow's fine work as reader of the Post.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ L. A. Foster

PS You will be interested in the following note which was written on a small sheet of paper and placed in one of the volumes of the Commentaries.
"These Commentaries were the property of Jabez Foster 2nd son of Luther Foster Sr. Born in 1802 and died of colera in Rochester in 1849. Some of them have been loaned and never returned. Luther Foster Jr. owned them later." I think the writer of this note was mistaken in saying that Jabez was the 2nd son.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLOSED

Capt. Zera Tanner.
Rev. Julius Foster, son of Luther Foster Sr.
Mary Foster Bartlett, later Nicholes.
Mary Brunette Foster, 2nd child of Julius Foster, jr.
Jane Foster Scott, 3rd child of Josiah Hedges Foster.
Julius Foster, jr.
Luther Foster jr. and wife.
Ruth Emeline Foster, mother of Zera Tanner.
Hettie Foster Barnett, 5th child of Luther Foster sr.
Mary Armstrong, concerning which Aunt Eliza noted, "Double cousin of my father.
Phebe Bartlett, 13 th child of Luther Foster sr.
Alfred J. Foster, 4th child of Silas Howell Foster.
Fannie Smith Foster, wife of Silas Howell Foster.
Wife & Daughter of Zera Tanner.
Dr. Hamill Nassau and daughter Mary B.

DAGUEROTYPES

Mary Brunnette Foster - as I believe.
Seven unidentified.
Ruth Hedges Foster.

Daguerrotypes 1. Frances Chafee 1782-1857, mother of Calista and Fanny Smith
2. Jane Foster of Milford, cute little one.
3. Mary Alice Foster, Mrs. Burns, plaid dress, high neck, white collar and pin.
4. Ruth Emeline Foster, sideburns.
5. Phoebe Dayton Foster.
6. Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong of Montague,NJ, I keep.
7. Girl who may be Mary Brunette Foster.
8. Phoebe Dayton Foster, dim daguerrotype.
9. Ruth Hedges Foster, I keep.

Woodward, Okla.
Dec. 12, 1945.

Dear Cousin:

The more I read of your manuscript, the greater grew my consciousness of the endless tangle of facts and complications which face you in the task which you have undertaken. Then after making the most careful research and getting together all available information, there is quite sure to be a missing link - date, place, name, age, or something else, and the picture is not complete until further time and labor is expended. You can be assured of this, however, there will be many in the coming generations of Fosters to rise up and call you blessed. I am certain that Capt. Tanner's Blue Book, while manifestly incomplete, had been prized and fully appreciated by the clan.

Each and every person whom you have brought into the story is interesting, for each had his or her proper place or niche in the structure; yet it is evident some must take key positions and stand forth with prominence, while others must play minor parts. I think you are correct in pointing out that there is no more important figure to be found in the entire narative than that of Ruth Hedges Foster. And as you have well said, she does not appear in any too clear a light. It is of Ruth that I would like to make a few comments before turning to other topics.

You have found it impossible to give her ancestry with certainty but think it probable that she is a descendant of Stephen Hedges. You may be entirely right in this assumption. However, I have in my possession a few facts which I have been unable to make accord with this view. After Aunt Eliza's death I had occasion to go over and take charge of things remaining in the house after the executor had removed the things which by the will went to other persons, and among other objects left in the building, I found hanging on one of the walls of the attack a most interesting deed of conveyance. This deed was written in long hand, and while there were a few mutilations, it was in most part legible. The deed was made, to give the dating in the langauge of the deed, "in the first year of the reign of our Sovern Lord George the third 1761." I have been unable to make out with certainty the description of the land involved in the transaction it states that the land is situated in a certain named place, but I am not able to read the name, and is "bounded Easterly by the highway (here some indistinct words) Daniel Dayton westerly by bay Northerly by John Hedges." This deed was executed by Timothy Hedges to Josiah Hedges, and recites that both grantor and grantee resided in Easthampton, county of Suffolk, in the province of New York. I think that this deed shows beyond question that there was then living in Easthampton a Timothy Hedges and a Josiah Hedges, and that probably John Hedges mentioned in the description, was in the vicinity. In the baptismal record of the children of Stephen Hedges there is a Timothy and a John, but no Josiah appears. This record shows that Timothy was baptized in 1733. Probably following Presbyterian practice, these children were baptized when infants. In 1761 Timothy would have been around 28 years of age, hence would then have been at least competent to make a deed. John was baptized in 1743, and the length of time between 1743 and 1761 is but 18 years. However, he could have been several years old at the time of baptism, and if so he could have been the John mentioned in the description in the deed. The John Hedges mentioned was evidently a landowner.

The thing I am getting at is this: Ruth Hedges did not name any child Stephen, Timothy, Mathew, Nathaniel, John, or Bliss - these being the names of the sons of Stephen Hedges, but did name a son Josiah Hedges. Ruth Hedges was born 6 years after the deed was made, hence, so far as age is concerned, the Josiah Hedges named in the deed could have been her father. But that this Josiah was a son of Stephen seems to be doubtful. I am not overlooking your notation at the bottom of the last of the Stephen Hedges children, that there were "others". But the last child mentioned, Elizabeth, was baptized in 1753, which was about 8 years before the deed was made, hence if there was a Josiah later in the list he would not have been old enough to be grantee in the deed. I have arranged to have it photographed and will send you a copy of this deed. The instrument itself is too frail to be sent that far.

One other thing about Ruth Hedges. Among photographs I will send you, is a daguerreotype of Ruth Hedges. It seems that I wrote you that I have one of both Ruth and Luther sr. That is not correct. I thought I was sober when I wrote that letter, but this puts some doubt on it. I know I was excited over you and the family record you are making. And the copy of the picture you have of Ruth and Luther sr., and which you mailed to me, is highly prized. You will notice an interesting thing about this picture, Ruth wore the same scarf about her shoulders in it that she did in the other one you have. To bring this out clearly you will need to use a reading glass, or other glass that magnifies a bit. The one I am sending was taken, I shoudl judge, a number of years after the one you have.

At the time I met Mulford Foster and his son Manuel in Chicago, each gave me a photograph of himself, and Mulford gave me in addition a lighographed picture of himself taken when he was younger. This picture I wish you to keep to go into your own collection. I think this picture was a favorite of his.

I will send several daguerreotypes which I am unable to identify. I believe them to be pictures of relatives, but have no way of proving it.

A word further about the old deed. I do not know how it came to be in Aunt Eliza's house, but assume that it was first in the home on the farm west of the village, and that when the remaining members of the home moved to Warsaw the deed, together with other items belonging to the home, went with them. But if the Josiah Hedges named as grantee in the deed was the father of Ruth Hedges, this might explain how the instrument found its way into the Foster home in the first place.

I was 9 years old when my Father died. Father possessed a very strong attachment for his relatives in the east, and in our home he frequently made mention of one and another of them. Father was born in 1830, and Ruth Hedges died in the year 1860, hence she was living and resided on the old farm west of the village during all the time that my Father lived there. I cannot recall very much of his remarks concerning grandmother, except that he regarded her as a remarkable woman; and that, while never a large woman, in her extreme old age she shriveled up to a little bundle of energy. The thing that impressed itself on my childish mind most was Father's remarks about her age. I guess I had never heard of any one else living to the age of 93 - unless it was Methuseleh, and I guess I just regarded him as a freak.

Of course another question as intriguing as that of the paternity of Ruth Hedges is who was her mother? If her father was the Josiah Hedges mentioned in the deed then six years prior to Ruth's birth he lived in Easthampton. While I know it is mere speculation, I would be willing to bet dollars to a goat skin that her mother came out of one of the old families of that early settlement.

I regret to say that so far as my present knowledge goes, I do not have any writing which I can identify as being that of the older Fosters. There are names and some notations in books which I received from Aunt Eliza, and I suspect some of these entries were made by Luther Jr., or perhaps Luther Sr., but I cannot be certain. When my Grandfather, Luther Jr., was killed my Father was visiting the relatives at Warsaw. After the funeral and before Father came away, the children and the surviving wife had a family meeting to decide on what should be done with Grandfather's property. Years afterward some of the family told me about this meeting. It seems that some of the children were not in agreement and it looked as if some trouble might arise. It was finally proposed that since Cason was the oldest that the matter be left to him. It appears that up to this time Father had had but little to say in the discussions. The proposal was accepted by all present, and Father found himself "on the spot", as it were. He said to the others, you have placed the responsibility on me of saying how this property settlement is to be made, and now I am going to tell you how it is to be. The old home and all that is in it goes to Mother, and the children are to take only what can be paid out without endangering Mother's interest; she must be assured a proper home and maintenance. This was done and the contents of the home were not disturbed. Doubtless the old deed was in the home then.

Who was Ruth Hedges mother? A thought has crossed my mind, and while it may be too fanciful for serious consideration, I would like to pass it on to you. You will recall that the first child of Ruth and Luther Foster was named Ruth Hedges. Now in this case there is no question as to where the name Hedges came from - Ruth's father. The next child was named Silas Howell. Where did the name Howell come from? It is not commonly used as a Christian name, as John, Walter, Howard, etc. My guess is that it is the last name of an ancestor of either Luther sr.'s or Ruth's, and if I were to go to Easthampton to look up Ruth's mother I would look up the name Howell.

When I was last at Warsaw, Robert Foster, Adelbert's half brother, had purchased 80 acres of land some three miles, as well as I can remember, east of Warsaw and he and his family were then living on it. He then had one child, as I recall. I was at their home but a short while one day, in company with Adelbert, who drove his car. If you saw Adelbert's widow I am surprised that she did not tell you about Robert. Prior to the purchase of the 80 acres east of Warsaw, Robert and his family had lived in the Black Hills where they operated a grocery store. While operating the store, a would-be robber came in the store when the wife was there alone, and she ran him off with a large butcher knife. She showed me the butcher knife. Aunt Eliza left Robert a bequest and when he got it he decided to leave the west and go back to New York and make his home, as I understood the facts at the time I was at Warsaw.

I am trying to get the data for bringing down the history of my branch but do not have it all as yet. I find that it takes patience and prodding - and lots of it.

I have never learned very much about the Lyon family. It seems that the Warsaw folks could give but little information concerning them. I believe I mentioned to you that when my Father was a young man he was at Iowa City, Iowa, for a time before the Rock Island railroad was built into the town. At that time E. C. Lyon, Father's uncle, was running a large general store there, and Father worked in the store. It was common in those days for a store to put on auction sales, and his uncle did this and Father was the auctioneer. Also, I can recall,

that another uncle, Cass Lyon, together with his wife, lived at our home for quite a while. Our home was 15 miles west of Iowa City. Cass Lyon had TB and did not live long after he left our home. Cass Lyon had no children. E. C. had a son. E. D. died many years ago, and I think the son has been dead quite a while. Whether any of the Lyon family joined the Mormans I cannot say. Father called his uncle "Uncle Cass", although that may have been an abreviation of Casson. I was but a small boy at the time, hence my knowledge of the Lyon relatives is very limited.

From the letter you found back east, it would seem likely that the father of Grandmother Lyon Foster sold out at Warsaw with the thought of leaving; also that he had thoughts of joining the Mormans, and of going to Missouri. Probably the move to Mo. is but further evidence of his intention to join the Mornams, for, if I am not mistaken, there was a large settlement of Mormans in Mr. at that time. I will return the pictures which you sent for identification. There is one of sister Jennie and her husband George Douglas, and another of Jennie alone. The one of the man and woman, the man standing and the woman sitting, I am not sure of. It seems to have been taken at Sumner, Iowa. The woman looks like Aunt Hettie. She visited us in Iowa about the year 1887, and at that time went to Watterloo and perhaps other points in the state to visit other relatives. These relatives were on her mother's side of the house, among them being Uncle Sam Smith. Uncle Sam lived at our house for some time when I was a small boy. Then there was the Sage family, and I know that she visited them. They lived some place in Blackhawk County. I was not acquainted with any of these relatives except Uncle Sam.

The lady whose picture was taken by a Davenport, Iowa, artist is unknown to me. The group picture is of Myra Proctor's family. There is also a picture of my oldest sister Myra. It is in getting the data relating to Myra's descendants that I am having trouble. She had two sons, one, single, lives at Oxford, Iowa, his name Herbert Saxton. Charles, the older of the two, married, later died leaving four children and his wife. Except one, all of these are scattered about, several in California. The picture of the child "Myra Amanda" is now Mrs. Dean Burbank, Pleasantville, Iowa. She is the younger of Sister Jennie's two daughters. It is her daughter who is taking intern work at a hospital in Baltimore, and who expects to specialize on children's diseases. Her father is a doctor. The other picture of a child, taken at Iowa City by Townsend, I believe to be of Jennie's daughter Etta Harrington, living at Oxford, Iowa, but I cannot be certain. I am returning all of these as I have others. I do not have a group picture of the Proctor family.

I have mentioned my Father being at Warsaw when his father was killed. Doubtless you have gone over the road from the village to the old farm, and will recall that as you go out of the valley in which Warsaw is situated the road goes up a long, and quite steep, hill, and that there is a deep cut through which the road passes. It was at this point that the accident occurred. There was a gay croud at the old farm, for it was home-coming time, all of the children being present, I believe, as well as other relatives. There was someone in the Barnett home who could not attend, because of illness I believe, and the old gentleman and his wife decided to run over to the Barnett home for a few minutes that day, February 10, 1874. The Barnett home was at the top of the cliff, or deep cut in the hill, and not far from the brink. There was good sleighing and the old folks drove over in a sleigh. On arriving Robert Barnett took charge of the horse, unhitching it and putting it in a stable. When the old gentleman and old

lady decided they had better start back, Robert hitched the horse to the cutter and held it by the head while the old folks got in, and after the old gentleman had the lines in his hands he made the remark "let her go Robert", for the animal was showing signs of turning fretful. Robert did so, and the horse instead of going forward plunged backward over the cliff. When talking about the incident with Adelbert, he said that the animal had a mean streak in her. I have no duplicates of the pictures I am sending. I had intended to have them copied, so arranged with the photographer here to send off a daguerrotype expecting to send others if the work proved satisfactory. If was a failure. So I am sending my originals and doubtless you can go to some competent photographer and get satisfactory copies. Certainly if you can get copies like the one of Luther Sr. and Ruth Hedges it will be a success, I think that picture is wonderful. I am greatly pleased to have the picture of Dr. Scott. The one of his mother which I am sending is good. If the Doctor does not have one as good, I very much wish that you would obtain and send a copy to me and send the original to the Doctor. I will be happy to remit the expense incurred.

Here I have been rambling along, just jotting down things that came into my head, without plan, system or logic.

When I read in your notes concerning Mulford Foster, that it has been rumored that he left on board a sailing vessel, and that he deserted off the coast of South America, it struck me that the whole story had not been told to you. I think it was Aunt Hettie Foster who told it to me. As the story was told to me, it is as follows, and is one of tragedy and humor. As you may imagine, young Mulford, at the time he made his home with his uncle Julius in Penn., was a young man possessed of good looks, a fine personality, no end of energy, and never willing to miss an opportunity for having a good time. He also possessed qualification for leadership and had the will to make use of them. There is no ground, I feel certain, for charging him with conduct unbecoming to a gentleman; yet I can fancy that coming out of an old Puritan home, such as was his uncle's some of Mulford's escapades seemed close to the borderline of the prohibited. At any rate it seems that by word or deed, probably both, he had aroused a spirit of retaliation among the young folks of the town, and with whom he associated, and they met for the purpose of devising ways and means for "getting even". It was finally decided to have a party and to invite Mulford to attend. But before giving hime the invitation, every young lady was to be engaged, and every conveyance available should be hired or secured, so that Mulford would be left afoot and without a partner. Mulford received and accepted the invitation without suspicion of the conspiracy. However, it did not take him long to get wise to the situation. There was a wealthy old maid in the town (my Aunt was careful to use the more tactful term "maiden lady") and Mulford went to her and told her about his predicament, and asked her to accompany him to the party. The lady caught the spirit of Mulford's plan and told him that she would go, but wanted to know how he proposed to get to the party. Mulford said that he did not then know how he proposed to get a conveyance. It so happened that quite late in the afternoon next before the party, an old Deacon of the town came to see his uncle on some business matters. The deacon drove up to the uncle's house in a cutter drawn by a fine looking horse, and with bells jingling. Mulford managed to get the uncle and old deacon in a back room, and after making use of all his charm and graciousness, and after raising in the old deacon's mind quite a favorable opinion of this young Mulford, he excused himself and left the two old gentlemen alone. Yes, you have guessed it ! Mulford took the old maid to the party in the old deacon's sleigh. This would not have been so bad, but on

the way Mulford got to racing with other sleighs, and the deacon's horse being a spirited animal became unmanagable and ran away. Mulford and the old maid were thrown out of the sleigh, but fortunately neither sustained injury. How the old maid got home I do not know; Mulford did not go home. Instead he made for the first seaport he could reach, and took a job on the first vessel he could find, which happened to be a whaler bound to the south seas. Not being a sailor and able to take and maintain a status as such among the other sailors, he found life on this ship quite unbearable. And when the vessel drew in to the coast of Chili to get fresh water, and night coming on before the water was obtained, Mulford and another member of the crew managed to get a plank overboard, and then rode the plank to the shore. They found themselves in a wilderness, but managed to subsist on berries and other food as they could pick up while making their way up the coast. They finally came to a Spanish settlement. The Fosters never did, I believe put this story in print. In fact they never mentioned it, it seems, except to other members of the clan. To them it was a matter of doubtful propriety. And this shows how I, as one of the younger generation, have fallen from the proper standards of rectitude, for when Aunt Hettie told me the story I laughed right out loud.

I think that brother of yours is a mighty fine looking young man, and that your father has sturdy character sticking out all over him. You are, and should be, proud of both of them.

I have often thought of that letter of Solan Foster's which happened to fall into my hands, and of the persecution that was heaped upon him because of his religious views. And most of us like to think that the days of such intolerance have passed, never to return. But have they? Not so long ago followers of the sect calling themselves Jehovah's Witnesses was going going about on the streets of Woodward passing out their literature, and making personal appeals, yet doing nothing to disturb the peace or otherwise violate the law. But they offended a lot of folks, and a number came to the courthouse and demanded that they be placed under arrest and prosecuted. Yes, I am afraid there is still a lot of selfishness, bigotry, and intolerance in the world.

All of the photographs I am sending have been identified by Aunt Eliza, so I think there need not be doubt as to the correctness. As I have no duplicates of any of these I must ask that they be returned to me as soon as you can conveniently do so.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ L. A. Foster

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Woodward, Okla., Feb. 4, 1946.

Dear Cousin:

Since writing to you last I have made every effort to find that group picture of the Luther Foster, Jr., children. The picture was of all the children except my Father and Aunt Roxie. Sister Maude is here from

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Colorado and I have asked her about it. She was the last to live in the old home at Oxford, Iowa, so thought that she would be most likely to know what became of it. She said that she did not get the picture, but was of the opinion that sister Jennie did. I then wrote to Jennie's two girls and they have made a search for it, but have been unable to get trace of it. So I fear it is lost forever. I had no idea that it was the only one of the kind in existance.

I am not certain that my folks ever had a picture of Uncle Sam except the group picture. I have a tintype which I got with the collection I received from Aunt Louisa and which I have believed to be a picture of Uncle Sam. The reason I have thought so is because the picture looks like a Foster, and because it just about fills my notion of what he looked like as a young man from what I have heard the folks say about him. Also, I have compared it with pictures of his brothers and feel certain it is not Sidney, Hedges, or Herbert. I am enclosing it herewith and perhaps you may be able to obtain a positive identification.

As you know, of course, Adelbert was a half brother of Robert, I believe Adelbert was the only child of Uncle Sidney's first marriage. Perhaps it is a matter that should not now be mentioned, and I certainly should not mention it to an outsider, but I have understood that Uncle Sidney's first marriage caused a bit of estrangement between him and his family at Warsaw. I think I mentioned in a former letter that Uncle Sidney went to Iowa when a young man and worked for my Father on the farm. My Father understood that Sidney was encouraged to go to Iowa by his family in the hope that it would result in breaking up the friendship between him and the young lady with whom he was keeping company there at Warsaw. The sojourn in Iowa did not have the result hoped for, as Uncle Sidney returned to Warsaw and married the lady.

I have about all the data needed for extending the record of my branch of the family, I think, except information concerning Aunt Roxie and family. I am still trying to get this information and have hopes of success, but no assurance.

I am glad to learn that the pictures reached you in good condition, and that you have been able to identify so many of them. I should have discovered who Mrs. Armstrong was but did not, although I spent considerable time trying to do so.

It is likely that Bartlett will be able to say whether or not the tintype is that of Uncle Samuel.

You are very welcome to the daguerrotype of Mary Dayton Foster. Also, I have decided that I wish you to have the one of Ruth Hedges. I think you can use them in a more useful way than I can, and I know that you will try to do so. However, I wish you would have the Ruth Hedges picture copied and send me three copies of it; also two more copies of the one of Ruth and Luther Sr. The cost of copying Ruth's picture, as I understand will be $30.00, for which I enclose a check . Please advise me of the costs of obtaining the copies I have mentioned and I will be glad to remit.

Sincerely

/s/ L. A. Foster

Woodward, Oklahoma,
March 20, 1946.

Dear Cousin:

I am enclosing herewith notes for making up the records of Casson Foster's family. My efforts in getting together the information for making up these notes have given me a good broad hint of the imensity of the task you have undertaken in covering the whole field.

The pictures reached me in perfect condition, and I was pleased with the copies which you enclosed. Especially glad to get a picture of Uncle Solan. It is the first one I have ever seen. It seems to me there is a resemblance between all of the older Fosters, but in Uncle Solan's case more of Ruth Hedges appears than in some of the others - or do I imagine it?

I was so much interested in the manuscript you sent that I want to go over it again before sending it back. My, My, what a lot of digging you must have done to get it together. The story you tell of Mulford Foster's trip to S. A. differs quite a bit from the one Aunt Hettie told me, but it is probable that the one you record comes from more direct sources.

I would be very glad to sum up the salient characteristics of the men of the Foster tribe if I could feel that I am qualified to do it. But the truth is I have had little personal contact with these men. My own Father died when I was nine years old, and since then I have met but few of the others, and then but for brief periods. Uncle Herbert came to our home in Iowa at the time my Father died and was there for perhaps a week. In the summer of 1891 I visited for a few days the Foster home near Warsaw. Uncles Hedges and Herbert were then in the home and I had a most delightful time going over the old farm and listening to reminiscences of the years gone before; especially of incidents which happened when my Father was still at the old home. Here is one they told me: It was early spring and the sap in the maples had started to "run", although there was quite a blanket of snow over the ground. All other work was laid aside and all hands were busy at the "sugarcamp", for the making of maple syrup was strictly a seasonal enterprise. "Your Father", said Uncle Hedges, "was carrying a bucket of sap from the trees to the evaporating pan when, not noticing it, he ran into that stump and away went his bucket of sap," and Uncle Hedges pointed to a stump, which was then quite badly decayed. At the time of this visit I also met Robert Barnett, but it was only a meeting. With my personal knowledge of these men thus limited, I feel that it would be hardly fair for me to attempt an evaluation of them.

In my efforts to get information concerning Aunt Roxey and her family I have had a rather puzzling and, up to this time, an unsatisfactory experience. To begin with, I wrote a letter to the chief of police and one to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Hancock, Michigan, asking for such information as they might be able to give me concerning Mrs. Roxey Van Slyke, who, as I was informed, lived in Hancock in the year 1907 with a son who was a doctor. Some days later I received a telegram signed "Dr. W. H. Van Slyke", in which I was advised that the sender was a son of Roxey Van Slyke, and that she died in his home on Christmas day, 1925. I immediately wrote him, expressing my pleasure at receiving his message, and explained to him what you are attempting to do toward extending the genealogy of the Fosters, and requested him to send to me the records of his branch of the family, beginning with the year 1907. I did not hear from him so later wrote to him again. I still have heard nothing further from him. I have been wondering if he may not have communicated with you direct. As Aunt Roxey

was born December 22, 1833, at her death on December 25, 1925, she was three days past 92 years of age. Not quite up to Ruth Hedges' record. My Father died at the age of 48. My older sisters, and I think my Mother, entertained the suspicion that Father contracted TB, of which he later died, from his Uncle Cass Lyon who lived in our home for quite a while, and who at the time was in advanced stages of that disease.

I am glad you sent me the account of Dr. Scott's death. Like his energetic and talented mother, he was beyond question a remarkable person. It is difficult for me to understand why a man who stood as high in the medical profession as he did would so loose interest as to deliberately quit and live the retired life he seems to have done. Was it that other subjects came crowding in, and which had for him far greater interest; or was it that he, like several doctors I have personally known, lost confidence in medicine as an exact science, and came to believe that the administration of many of the drugs used, so far as results are concerned, is a hit and miss affair. One such doctor of my acquaintance put it this way: You can give a certain drug to one patient and it will have a certain effect, give it to another and it will have an entirely different effect. I believe, however, that the profession is coming to a more exact knowledge of the curative agencies used by it, and that there is much less reason for such pessimism.

I will return the pictures and the manuscript shortly.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ L. A. Foster

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Woodward, Okla., April 12, 1946.

Dear Cousin:

No, I do not have the cases for the tintypes of Eliza and Phoebe Foster. They are just as I received them, and if you can run accrossed cases I shall be glad to pay for them.

I think your high estimate of Aunt Eliza is fully justified. While my personal contact with her was limited to the brief time I was at the old farm home near Warsaw in 1891, during later years I exchanged many letters and came to know her, as I felt, quite well. She impressed me as one who at all times wanted to do her own thinking; and this being her attitude, she was probably the one in the family most likely to furnish the initiative in whatever program was brought forth. When I was there I got the impression that the farming enterprise, in which they all seemed to be engaged, was a sort of community interest, in the management of which Aunt Eliza took a leading part. In this respect there was, or seemed to be, only contract between Aunt Eliza and Aunt Mary. The latter was a dear, quiet little body whose great desire was to aid and assist in whatever task might be at hand, but inclined to leave to others the task of providing the main plan. There seems to be a general impression that a poet is a visionary sort of person, generally wanting in those sturdy characteristics which make for stability; and I have thought of this, and knowing Aunt Eliza's love of the poetical, I have been forced to the conclusion that she was a decided exception

to the general rule, if it is a rule. When it came to summing up on any situation she preferred to go over the available facts and make her own deductions, and I suspect her deductions were not often subject to correction.

I think you are correct in your summation of the Foster women. I wish you could have known my sisters Myra and Jennie, as the family always called them. Myra was the oldest child in the family. Father loved music, and in his younger days played the violin. In early days in Iowa, as in most pioneer countries, social life centered largely in the neighborhood dance. Father played at many of these, but later these dances seemed to attract the rougher elements of the community and my parents quit attending and became quite opposed to them. They never went to one or permitted one in their home after I was old enough to know what was going on. When Myra got old enough to study music, my Father had her take lessons on the organ; and I suspect that her organ was one of the first to be brought into the locality. No piano had made its appearance in the community at that time. After she had progressed to the point beyond which the local musicians could no longer assist her, Father sent her away - in the first place to a lady in Galena, Ill., who was an accomplished musician, then later to the Catholic Sisters at Davenport, Iowa. Her musical training was quite as good as could be obtained in that day and in that part of the country. Father was quite proud of Myra's music; especially was he pleased to have her play the organ in the Presbyterian church which we all attended. She began her church playing when quite young and kept it up until after she was married. For a number of years before she was married she taught music. Later she had much trouble with her eyes and was forced to give up a great part of her musical activity.

Jennie had no great musical talent, although she could read music, of course, and for years assisted in the choir work in the church. She prepared herself for teaching and for a number of years before her marriage taught in the public schools. Her husband was a contractor and builder, and one of the finest fellows in the world. Some years after they were married and after their two children were born, he contracted diabetes and was compelled to give up his business. On top of this misfortune, a fire burned his buildings and michinery used in his work of building; doctor bills and other expenses piled up, and after his funeral was had and all debts paid up, there was nothing left except the home in which the family lived. Jennie declined assistance from my mother, who was then living, and turned to ways and means of assisting herself and maintaining her two children. She began the work of "dressmaking". She mastered the art of designing and making women's garments and soon had all of this work she could take care of. She kept and educated her two children, maintained her home, managed her affairs and at the time of her death left an estate of about $17,000. Let us admit that this was not tremendous, yet to me it will always appear heroic.

You ask about my politics. Yes, I know that the Warsaw Fosters were democrats, and I think quite "dyed in the wool". So was my Father. My brothers and sisters as well as myself, apostatized. We are republicans. At the time I became of voting age the great question then dividing the two principal parties was the one of tariff. Many industries had been initiated and were then established; many others were more or less in a formative stage, and it seemed to me that the "protective tariff," under the circumstances, was better then "free trade", as the democratic policy was called. I think this was the deciding factor in my choice of political party at that time. However, had I then chosen to be a democrate, I am quite certain that the New Deal would have driven me out of that party. It seems to me that the basic principal of that doctrin is bottomed on falicy and disaster.

It seems to be an established fact in the history of mankind that upon any great question, as well as upon lesser ones, there shall be divergency of views. And on no question has this been more clearly demonstrated than the one of religion. You have heard folks express themselves as longing for, and believing that in the end, christian people would come to meet and agree upon a common ground. It seems to me that this is a forlorn hope. Monds are not all cast in the same mold, and do not, and can not, react in the same way to any given situation. To my mind there was nothing reprehensible or abnormal in Solan's action in becoming interested in and joining up with the Mormans. Thousands of others did likewise; and other tens of thousands have joined other religious movements. That he was sincere and had the courage to back up his convictions cannot be questioned; and in doing so underwent enormous hardship and persecution. I could not say that he was right in doing as he did, that is, that the views he entertained were correct; but right or wrong he was no hypocrite, and went on to display the stuff that real martyrs are made of, and personally I feel a pride in him.

I was truly interested in what you said about the Downing family. The evil days which came to them in a financial way in recent years are but a recurrence of the same tragedy which has blighted the peace and happiness of many of the old established families. You have heard the saying, "there are but three generation between shirt sleeves and shirt sleeves", and my observations lead me to suspect that this old saw hits pretty close to truth. It is exceptional, I believe, for a family to retain its wealth during many generations. There are many things besides improvidence and missmanagement which can prevent such retention.

The photograph of a woman by a Valparaiso, Ind., photographer is of my Mother. At the time it was taken she was there visiting me, where I was attending school, and also visiting her relatives living at Westville, Indiana, 12 miles from Valparaiso. If you do not care particularly for this picture I would like to keep it. I am unable to identify the others, and will return them.

The young lady whom I have employed to copy the manuscript has not completed her task, and I hope I am not taking too much liberty in retaining it until she finishes.

Sincerely

/s/ L. A. Foster

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Woodward, Okla., April 22, 1946

Dear Cousin:

I decided that I would not get anything like a clear picture of the Foster clan, as your manuscript so ably presents it, unless I gave it time and careful study; and as I did not have the time at the present I just had a copy made, and now I will be able to take it up when I have leasure - and that is the time I like to read it. I am returning the manuscript herewith. I wish you to know how much I have appreciated your sending it.

Earlier the prospect for a good wheat crop in this locality was excellent, then a dry streak hit the country and the wheat crop just now presents a rather gloomy outlook. As wheat is the farmers' main crop (cash crop) here, a failure is quite serious.

I have proposed to write a sketch of my Father's life, as you some time ago requested, and will do so when I can get the time to cull out the facts which I think may be of interest to others.

Sincerely

/s/ L. A. Foster

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Woodward, Okla., February 3, 1947

Dear Cousin:

I have a cousin (son of my Mother's brother) living in this county. His family consists of two daughters and a son. The older daughter married Finley Bradshaw, and they had a son and daughter. During the last days of December we had some severe winter weather, snow fell to the depth of eight inches and the mercury dropped to 19 below - an all-time record. The snow drifted quite badly and folks living in the country found roads badly blocked and for several days many families were snow bound. The Bradshaws managed to get their mail from the postoffice and with it mail for several of their neighbors. The question came up in the Bradshaw home as to how they could get their neighbors' mail to them, as an automobile could not get through the drifts. The son, 15, suggested that he believed that he would be able to take it through on the big farm tractor, as one of these machines will go through drifts where a car will stall. The son was on this errand when one of the front wheels of the tractor dropped into a hole in a samll culvert. No one saw the accident, but from conditions as they later found them, it is believed that when the whell dropped into the hole it caused the tractor to turn sharply to one side, and at the same time suddenly checked the forward movement, thus causing the young man to loose his balance and fall from the tractor. At any rate one of the wheels passed over his head killing him instantly.

Yes, you told in a former letter of the death of Dr. Scott and that you attended the funeral service. He no doubt was an able man and truly a great scholar, and stood high in his profession; and the thing that puzzles me is why did he drop out of active life and live such a secluded existance. I am wondering if he had the atitude toward society expressed in the poet's words: "Let me live in a house by the side of the road where the races of men pass by; some good, some bad, as good and as bad as you and I".

I never became acquainted with Floyd Bartlett, but your words "very snobbish" express the impression I had of him from what I have heard of him. As I have told you, Robert Foster was living on a small farm (80 acres) not a great distance east of Warsaw at the time I saw him. I went there with Bert Foster and his wife, and was in the home perhaps two hours. Robert's wife and child were present. They told me of their life in the Black Hills, South Dakota, where they operated a store. His wife showed me a large butcher knife which she used in chasing a would-be burglar out of the store on one occasion. Both Robert and his wife impressed me favorably. In fact I was more favorably impressed by Robert and by Bert. Their place had a large house and large barn and other buildings. His wife told me that they did not attempt to make use of all of the house. The real estate agent who sold the place to Robert some months before, and who lived in Warsaw, told me that he considered the place one of the choice eighties of

the entire community. Your mention that you found him living alone makes me wonder what has become of his family. Also your statement that he was living at Caneadea, N. Y., makes it appear that he has moved from his home just east of Warsaw.

I remember Manuel Foster as I saw him in Chicago in the year 1891, and while I was not certain as to his age, I had the notion that he and I were about the same age, I had a bit of a surprise to know that he is three years older.

My birthday was the 14th of January. I went to the courthouse in the morning as usual; said nothing to any one about my birthday, and did not know that any one in the building knew about it. About 11 o'clock my brother William, who lives at Mutual, some 21 miles from Woodward, dropped in and commenced to chat, as he is in the habit of doing. After a while I said something about dinner and William then made the statement that Myrtle (his wife) had brought dinner already prepared. Of course I then thought about my birthday. Just as we were about to leave, Mrs. Mayes, my court reporter, advised me that there was some matter set down for hearing at 2:30 in the afternoon. I told her that I would be back to attend to it. About that time in the afternoon the undersheriff came to my office door and called me. I followed him down the corridor toward the courtroom, and in doing so had to pass a jury room, and when I came opposit the door of the jury room I glanced in,there was the entire courthouse personnel lined up around a long table. Just then they began singing "Happy Birthday". On the table, among other things, was a great cake with 80 candles on it, all brightly burning. Of course it was intended as a surprise, and the surprise was complete. As a rememberance they presented me with a copy of Yankey From Olympus.

The two photos I am enclosing are ones which you sent to see if I could identify them, and I find that I have overlooked returning them. I am unable to so much as make a guess as to their identity. You also sent a picture of my mother. I am not returning it as I assume it is not of particular interest to you. However, should you desire it I shall be glad to return it.

Recently I received a letter from Lulu Taylor, who, as you know, is a daughter of Samuel Foster, and who lives at St. Clair Shores, Mich. Her father when a young man came to our home in Iowa and worked for my father on the farm, and Lulu asked if I could tell her when this occurred. I cannot be definite; while I have distinct recollections of hearing older members of my family talking about it, I have no means of fixing the year that he was there. I think I have told you that I was born on this farm, and that the house stood not more than two or three rods from the "California Trail Road", over which many covered wagons passed during the gold rush of '49, and later years. In later years when I last saw the place, a large cottonwood tree stood a few feet north and between where the house stood and the road; and this tree, so I was told, was planted by Uncle Samuel as a memorial of his stay at my parents' home. Lulu thinks it was in the '60's or '70s. It has been my understanding that Uncle Samuel was married not long after returning to New York, and the blue book says that he was married in 1864, so it is quite certain that it was in the early '60s that he was in Iowa. That is as definite as I am aole to be. It was before my time, but I well remember the tree and the story of its origin.

I will be returning the mss. at an early date, and thank you very much for sending it. Also for the pictures. They appear to be better looking than most of the members of the clan.

P. S. I recall that some time ago you requested me to send to you a picture of myself. I believe you qualified that it be one that I like. Well, I am enclosing one that my wife seemed to like, and perhaps it will do as well.

Sincerely yours

/s/ L. A. Foster.

- - -

L. A. Foster, County Judge
Woodward, Oklahoma, Nov. 12, 1952

Mrs. Helen Foster Snow,
Madison, Conn.

Dear Cousin:

On May 28, I was on my way from my home to the courthouse when a young chap (17) came tearing up the street in an old dilapidated Ford, with both brake and steering gear out of commission, and hit my car on the left side, crowding me into a tree which stood just over the curb on the adjoining lot. I know very little about the crash except what has been told me by those who were present. It appears that I had just crossed an intersection going west, and that the young chap came up from the south and when he reached the intersection also decided to go west. His car struck my car just after I had cleared the intersection. Had his brakes been working no trouble would have occurred. As it was, I spent the greater part of the summer in the hospital and on the bed at my home.

I am now going to the courthouse nearly every day and spend some time taking care of court matters, but have not attempted to take up jury cases as yet, although of such cases many such cases have accumulated during my absence, as the man who took my place did not dispose of any jury cases. I am told that my friends, or most of them, gave up hope of my recovery; and when I recovered enough to know what had happened I did also. As you may surmise, I am not too rugged yet.

In March 1949, I went to Oklahoma City, at the suggestion of the local physician, to consult a specialist regarding prostate gland trouble. The specialist advised operation and I spent the greater part of the summer following in the hospital and recuperating elswhere.

At present I am getting about quite comfortably and am, I think, on the mend. However I do not feel equal to the task of rounding up all of the Foster tribe belonging to my branch of the clan to solicit them concerning the purchase of the records you are preparing. I regret to have to say this but physical limitations compel me to do so. If it is decided to print the book, I will take three copies at $10 per copy. Or should the price have to be more than $10 I will take the three copies.

Mrs. Harrington is very much of an invalid. She lives alone and finds it difficult to get about and take care of herself. She has some form of rheumatism which has left her joints enlarged and her body otherwise crippled. Much of the time the writing of a letter is quite beyond her powers, so please do not think it strange if there is delay in hearing from her. I am enclosing some P. O. addresses of some of the younger folks for my branch of the Foster tribe.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The check inclosed ($25) is not intended as payment on the forth coming record but is just a small contribution to your many expense items.

Mention of expenses brings to mind the fact that the young man who caused my injuries was financially irresponsible and carried no liability insurance, hence all hospital and other bills had to come out of my packet. Even my automobile was but a wreck.

Sincerely

/s/ L. A. Foster

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Pleasantville, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1946

Dear Mrs. Snow:

Some of the Warsaw Fosters visited us in Oxford, but I was too young at the time to remember them. But I have read many interesting letters which "Aunt Eliza" wrote to my Mother, and Uncle Luther has told us many things about them all, and their house at Warsaw. This Uncle Luther, we think, is an especially fine person we think he is a real credit to the "clan".

I was especially interested in what you said about the weaving in the old home. I am the proud posessor of a blue and white coverlet that came from there. It is woven in a bird pattern, the most beautiful one I have ever seen. Mother had told me that the wool and linen yarns of which it was made were woven by members of the family, but said nothing about who had woven it.

The copies of old documents you found were so interesting, and the story of the beginning of Easthampton, L. I. and all the human interest stories of those ancestors long gone, as well as the where abouts of the living members of the family. In fact, all of it really puts life in the old geneology book. I know our children will enjoy it as much as we do.

My sister lives alone, and is quite badly crippled with arthritis, but she is so very sweet and patient with it all.

Our son Russel just received his discharge from the army, a couple of weeks ago. He served in Manilla with the I. &. E. Dept. He is a newspaper man. Our daughter, Sylvia, is following her Father's foot steps and is an M. D., in fact she is the 4th generation of M. D.'s in the Burbank family. She graduated from Iowa Medical School, but took her internship in the east, and is now getting a year of practical work in Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

With sincere appreciation
Your "some sort of a cousin"
/s/ Myra Douglas Burbank

SAMUEL FOSTER OF CANADA AND MICHIGAN, 1838 - 1913

VII. SAMUEL FOSTER, fourth child of Luther Foster Jr. and Calista Smith, was born September 17, 1838, in Warsaw, New York, and died April 30, 1913, at his home in Pigeon, Michigan. He lived on the old Foster farm in Warsaw as a boy but went to Zurich, Ontario, as a young man (before 1864) where he taught school for twenty-three years and also served as township clerk seventeen years. There he married Nancy Jane Broderick on December 31, 1864, who was born November 21, 1846, and died March 31, 1933, at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan. In 1890 he moved to Pigeon, Michigan, and took up a farm south of the town where he lived until four years before his death when he moved into the town. Samuel Foster and Nancy (or Mary? Jane Broderick had seven children:

1. Julius Luther Foster, born January 2, 1867, died July 2, 1867.

2. Robert Luther Foster, born March 25, 1868, died October 14, 1883.

3. Herbert John Foster, born June 28, 1870, at Seaforth, Ontario, Canada. He was baptized in 1876 at his grandfather's home near Zurich, Ontario, and educated at the local country day school. From 1893 to 1899 he lived at Pigeon, Michigan; from 1900 to 1904 in Saginaw, Michigan; then in Grand Rapids Michigan; Munden, North Dakota; Brewster, Ohio; and Texas (1913). His address now is 1108 South Madison, Ludington 6, Michigan. He was for ten years car foreman and for fifteen years chief inspector on the Pere Marquette railroad. In 1900 he was Justice of the Peace in Saginaw. His first wife was Emma Dowker, born March 9, 1874, whom he married on September 10, 1893. They had two children:

(1) Grace Foster, born September 19, 1894, who was married but had no children. Her present address is Grade Foster Kneiling, 4109 Arlington, Los Angeles, California.

(2) Herbert Edward Foster, born January 13, 1899, is now foreman at the Griffin Wheel Company and lives at 13920 Ilena Street, Detroit 4, Michigan. He is married but has no children.

The second wife of Herbert John Foster was Minnie Turk, born at East Lake, Michigan, September 28, 1883. They were married February 14, 1914, and had three children:

(3) Lillian Foster, born at Brewster, Ohio, April 22, 1919, married Leroy Isett on December 23, 1938, and lives now at 613 North Jackson, Bay City, Michigan. He is the son of James Isett, R. R. 3, Ludington, Michigan. Their children are:

1st, Leroy Otto Isett, born Sept. 30, 1939, at Ludington.
2nd, William Neil Isett, born Nov. 23, 1941, at Ludington.
3rd, Garold Isett, b. May 23, 1942, at Ludington, Michigan.
4th, Joyce Marie Isett, born Nov. 23, 1944 at Bay City, M.

(4) Samuel C. Foster, born July 10, 1921, at Detroit, Michigan, baptized in the Lutheran Church at Manistee, Michigan, still unmarried. In 1940 he became a wheelsman in the Merchant Marine, shipping between New York, England, Scotland, Africa,

Holland and Iceland, this being a hazardous period early in the War. After two years he was sent home to recuperate for three months and assigned to the ferry which runs between Ludington and Milwaukee. In August, 1945, he sailed from New Orleans to the Philippines. Address: 1108 South Madison Street, Ludington, Michigan. On ____________ he married Gloria ______________ and they have a child:

Larry Foster, born April 19, 1949.

(5) Garold Robert Foster, third child of Herbert John Foster and Minnie Turk, was born April 24, 1924, at Bay City, Michigan. On January 18, 1942, he joined the Engineers' Corps of the U.S. Army, received training at Camp Swift, Texas, and was sent to Europe July 10, 1944, where he served in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. On june 19, 1944, he Margaret Ruth Nichols, daughter of J. C. Nichols of R.R. 2, Streeman, Texas. They live now at 406 West 14th Street, Austin Texas, and have two children:

Judy Kay Foster, born Dec. 31, 1949 and Garold Foster, born October 13, 1951.

4. James Hedges Foster, fourth child of Samuel Foster and Nancy (or Mary) Jane Broderick, was born March 5, 1872, and baptized in 1875. He died August 11, 1942. He was educated at the country day school in Zurich, Ontario, and at Valparaiso College in Indiana, and for many years lived on the old farm near Pigeon, Michigan. On April 13, 1897, he married Myrtle Paterson, who was born November 14, 1876, and died August 11, 1942, at the hospital in Bay City, Michigan, being buried in the Pigeon cemetery. Their children were:

(1) Zera Calvin Foster, born October 2, 1898, on the farm at Pigeon, in Winsor township, Huron County, Michigan. He was educated at the Pigeon High School and Michigan State College, class of 1924, with a B.S. in Agriculture. He was in the Navy from 1918 to 1919, and worked for the State of Michigan from 1924-1926, for the Great Southern Lumber Company, Bogalusa, La. 1926-1927; for the U.S. Department of Agriculture 1927-1941, and for the War Department 1941 to the present, 1946. His work with the Department of Agriculture was as Soil Scientist and took him to various states, North Caroline, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Michigan; to Puerto Rico in 1934-1935, and to Hawaii in 1935. He was in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked the island of Oahu starting World War II. Following the attack his work has been with the U.S. Engineers as Soil Consultant and Land Appraiser. On Feb. 5, 1928, he married Franc E. Saxton, at Wills Point, Texas, who also had a government job in Hawaii, her father lives now at 304, Gunson Street, East Lansing, Michigan. Present address: Zera Calvin Foster, 930-A Spencer Street, Honolulu, T. H.

(2) Hildreth Jane Foster, born August 5, 1900, at Pigeon, Michigan, attended Upsilanti Normal College, graduating in 1920 with a life certificate. In 1932 she received her B.A. degree from

Wayne University at Detroit, Michigan, and taught commercial work at Memphis and Gaylord, Michigan, and at Hamtramck, Michigan. On June 23, 1928, at Detroit she married Otto Baur, who was born February 4, 1902, on a farm at Pigeon, Michigan. He is the son of Simon Baur of Pigeon and graduated from Albion College, Michigan, with a B.A. degree. He has been on the Detroit board of education one year, then began to work for the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. He then baught a newspaper in Marlette, Michigan, had it two years, but returned to the Telephone Company. They live now at 807 West Farnum, Royal Oak, Michigan, and have one child:

Judith Mae Baur, born July 19, 1935, at Detroit, Michigan.

(3) Esther Gwendolyn Foster, third child of James Hedges Foster, was born in August 1904, died August, 1924. (b. Aug. 29, 1904)

5. Zera Samuel Foster, fifth child of Samuel Foster, was born September 15, 1879, and died March 13, 1882.

Mrs. John Taylor wrote Nov. 30, 1952 as follows but did not say whose children they were: David Herbert Foster b. June 23, 1946; Mark Edward Foster b. May 12, 1948; Barton Thomas Foster b. Nov. 11, 1950.

6. Lulu Calista Foster, sixth child of Samuel Foster resides at 21905 Sunnyside St. Clair Shores, Michigan, was born July 24, 1883, on the farm near Zurich, Ontario, Canada, and baptized October 10, 1885, at the same place. On Feb. 7, 1900, she married Donald McAuley, who was born November 26, 1875. She was educated at the Pigeon, Michigan, High School, where she lived from 1900-1902, and from 1915-1918. Her other places of residence were: Graniteville, Ontario 1902-1903; Pigeon, Michigan, Dec. 1903-1904; Elkton, Michigan, 1906-1911; Bad Axe, Michigan, 1911-1915; Pigeon, Michigan, 1915-1918; Bad Axe 1918-1923; Detroit 1923-1929; St. Clair Shores, Michigan, at 22626 Maxine, her present address. She collected the foregoing history of her family. She is a Presbyterian. Her second husband was John Taylor, whom she married Dec. 29, 1927, after the death of Donald McAuley on April 22, 1922. By her first marriage she had one child:

(1) Helen Catherine McAuley, born July 23, 1901, at Pigeon, Michigan, attended High School at Pigeon and Bad Axe, graduating from Bad Axe. She then attended Oxford College for Girls at Oxford, Ohio, one year and afterward went to the Bertha Baur Conservatory, graduating from there at Cincinnati, Ohio. She taught public school music and art at Almont, Michigan, one year, and then taught three years in the Detroit schools. On November 26, 1924, she married Charles Glasgow, born July 3, 1901, at Cincinnati, Ohio, who was graduated as Engineer at the University of Cincinnati. He worked for the government one year, taught mathematics at Cass Technical School in Detroit one year, then took a job with the Jones & L. Steel Company, Pittsburg. After three years they returned to Detroit where he has established a fabricating steel company known as the Charles Glasgow Company.

Ann Catherine Glasgow (adopted) born August 12, 1933.

7. Mary Ella Foster, seventh child of Samuel Foster, was born October 17, 1886, and died ______1953. She was educated at the local school and at the Pigeon High School in Michigan. She belongs to the Congregational Church, and lives now at Imlay City. On October 30, 1913, she married Dr. Austin T. Cornell, Federal Veterinarian, who was a First Lieutenant in World War I. They have two children: and lived at 1013 Lincoln, Port Huron, Michigan.

(1) Estella Jane Cornell, born at Bad Axe, Michigan, August 14, 1914, graduated in 1936 from Michigan State College with a B.S. degree, and on April 18, 1942, was married to George F. Fisk Jr. He was born January 11, 1912, at Detroit, Michigan; graduated from the University of Michigan Law School with an LL.B. degree in 1935; entered military service July 17, 1942, and was a special agent in the Counter-Intelligence Corps, Lt. Judge Advocate General's Dept. They have one child:

Mary Foster Fisk, born March 9, 1944.

(2) John Austin Cornell, born at Elkton, Michigan, August 22, 1920, graduated in 1942 from Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, in Business Administration. He entered military service May 30, 1942, and was a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps. On September 11, 1945, he married Evelyn Joan Pasley, a graduate of Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, who was born May 31, 1923.

A. THE SAMUEL FOSTER FAMILY

By Lulu Calista Foster Taylor

Samuel Foster, fourth child of Luther and Calista Foster, was born on a farm located on the West hill near the town of Warsaw, New York, on Sept. 17, 1838. He attended the country school, and the Academy at Warsaw. He grew up in a strict household, which itself had been influenced by the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and all of their family were brought up to attend church and Sunday School. He joined the Presbyterian Church in Warsaw when he was sixteen years old. The family of Luther Jr. and Calista Foster were musically inclined. Many evenings were spent singing rounds, glee songs, hymns, psalms and playing different instruments. Their home ties were very close.

In the year of 1861 Samuel decided to go to Ontario, locating near the small town of Zurich, with the idea of selling a book but school teachers were scarce in those days and the opportunity to teach school was offered to him. He wrote an examination for a teacher's certificate and passed. Started to work, he taught in different towns--Seaforth (at $20 a month), Varney, Bayfield, Crediton and the district where his home was located. He also held the office of Reeve or Clerk of Hytownship for seventeen years. On Dec. 31, 1864, he married Nancy Jane Broderick, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Graham of the village of Ogmond. Seven children were born to them. Two died in infancy and the eldest boy, Robert then fifteen years old, was kicked by a colt and lived only a few days afterward. They felt the loss of Robert very keenly.

In the year of 1870 They purchased one hundred acres of land with a six-room house on it. While he taught school, Nancy Jane cared for the children and kept the work on the farm going with the aid of a farmhand. In a few years they had saved enough money to erect a ten-room brick house and barn. They were living a quiet and comfortable life.

He studied the German and Spanish languages and could speak fluently. In this age their home would have been a community center on a smaller scale. The young people came to their home for more knowledge, learning spelling, and singing school with the do-ra-me for voice. Plays were also given. Occasionally they attended opera and heard singers, such as Jenny Lind at the Toronto. Oh, yes, the Ringling or P. T. Barnum Circus, and of course the church and its activities. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

In 1890 he decided to return to the United States as it was his native land. (He liked the law enforcements in Canada, they were not as lax as in the United States.) Coming to Huron County, Michigan, he found land located on and near the banks of the Pigeon River. A railroad ran through the back end of the farm. There were two barns, not too bad in condition, and the living quarters sonsisted of four rooms, just a hut, which had to be renovated as dirt, vermin and odors were bad. But whitewash, plaster, hot water, and carbolic acid and lye seemed to help a lot. He liked the land which was very fertile, but there was one obstacle: this had to be settled before he would place any money on the farm. There was a cemetery where the owner, Mr. Hyser, had buried his deceased kin on the banks of the river. Until 1890 there had been no public burying ground and everyone was forced to take the dead much farther away on account of the land not being drained, or bury them in the highest spot of land. Samuel told the owner, he would have to go home and consult his wife. Result: She wouldn't move unless the owner consented to remove the bodies, so he sent work to Mr. Hyser of their decision. The owner immediately sent a telegram that the bodies would be removed. However, it was some time before that job was accomplished, and a lawsuit was commenced against him. The telegram saved a lot of trouble.

To move to a new, unsettled, country was an ordeal, with mud, mire, and clay roads, so bad a team with wagon could hardly get through. In fact, the household goods had to be shipped by rail from Port Huron to Pigeon. The family moved five weeks later, after a great deal of cleaning was done. It was quite a let down to move into such a place, leaving a nice home. Even the smaller children who were shy, voiced their opinions and wanted to return to their big home. One of the interesting sights was in the spring of the year when logs were floated down river to the lake by the rivermen. The hunting was good, also fishing. Sliding down hill and skating provided fun for the children, and also the adults. His brother, Sidney, and his sons Paul, Floyd and Robert used to come up to skate sometimes on moonlight evenings, as well as in daytime.

One of the days in fall was when they made apple butter. The day before cider was made from apples, a large brass kettle was rented by a neighbor and this was set in over a fire. The women folks peeled apples and cored them. Some were very sweet. They used them for thickening. The next morning very early a fire was made, cider was put in and boiled, while apples were cooked. Someone at all times used a paddle to stir the butter. When finished cooking, usually at 10 p.m. it had a flavor of its own and was very good.

Then there was the day when pigs and a beef animal were killed, dressed, sausage made in different ways, also lard tried out and meat cut up. It was the best.

The Sunday School picnic was another event--going to a summer resort. Every one was up early and the baskets were loaded with everything good to eat. There was always plenty for extra children who did not have their dinner with them. Boat rides, ball games, merry-go-rounds provided amusement.

Samuel Foster erected a small cheese factory, making American cream cheese. There was no surplus, as the customers came to him for it. There were twenty-five dairy cows, also other cattle, and plenty of work for all. Some of the land had to be cleared the same as other settlers had to do. The small of wood burning seemed always near one.

The Methodist church was the first to be erected. Samuel gave the first $50 toward a church. There was also a Lutheran Church. After a while a handful of Presbyterians got enough money to start building a church, where he and his family attended church and Sunday School. In 1896 he built another ten room brick home which was a most satisfying move--to get into another home. His cousin, Mulford Foster, wanted him to start a nitrate plant in Detroit. Also his cousin Luther Foster of Oklahoma wanted him to come down to the Phahandle in Texas, but his heart began to bother him and he did not care to take on extra work, for he was getting old. The land where he located (which was 320 acres) was called the "Garden Spot of Michigan."

One thing--he lived his religion every day. He was a great reader, liked music, was a kind father to his children and good to his wife.

In the year of 1904, Samuel added an extra building to one of the barns. That was another day, for a lot of work had to be accomplished. The women provided food for 80 extra men, as they were needed to help raise the heavy timbers. It was on this occasion that Zera Tanner sent a telegram that he was returning from his ranches in Manitoba, Canada. Of course, the meal was over when Sidney brought him to see Sam, but there was an abundance of good food, only it was not served--it was help yourself. That evening the men who heaved the timbers lingered around until finally Zera started to tell of his travels as he was a captain. It was 2 a.m. before they retired. The men said they could have listened all night. I guess they hungered for news of the sea. Someone asked what was the cheapest wages he worked for. He replied "$300 a month, and it was very foolish to work for that amount, as there was a great responsibility--all the lives depended on me." Samuel's brothers and sisters came to visit him on several occasions, and he returned the trips, sometimes with wife and children. When he became ill with heart trouble, his Masonic friends would stay with him all night as nurses were scarce. Sam would tell them of his belief in Christ and ask them to live a good life.

Samuel was a staunch Democrat until 1911, then his son-in-law was running for an office and he voted Republican. The prices in 1894 and 1895 of products were very low, eggs six cents a dozen, butter twelve cents a pound.

SIDNEY FOSTER, OF NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN, 1843-1914

VII. SIDNEY FOSTER, sixth child of Luther Foster Jr. and Calista Smith, was born September 24, 1843, at Warsaw, New York, where he spent most of his early life. Before his first marriage, however, he worked on his brother Casson's farm in Iowa awhile. He played the flute in the family fife-and-drum corps on the hill and was the most mischievous of all his brothers, it is said. Floyd Bartlett told me that he was very handsome and popular and that he was his favorite of the brothers. On January 2, 1868, he married Martha Martin (or Martha Lavendar), who

was the mother of his first child, Adelbert Sidney Foster. He did not marry again until the age of thirty, on May 14, 1873, after which he lived in Warsaw and Orangeville, New York, but in 1891, at the age of 48, he took his family to Pigeon, Michigan, and took up a farm adjoining that of his brother Samuel. Samuel and Sidney were close friends all their lives. Both died of arteriosclerosis at about the same time, in Pigeon, Michigan, Sidney died on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1914. He was a farmer.

Sidney Foster's second wife was Hannah A. Bowen Coburn, born January 17, 1841, who died July 23, 1912, at Pigeon, Michigan. She was the mother of Paul, Floyd, and Robert. Sidney Foster had four sons and no daughters as follows:

1. Adelbert Sidney Foster, born September 26, 1868, died November 9, 1941, at his home in Castile, New York. He has twenty-one descendants, but only one son, Sidney Foster, who lives now at Castile, N. Y. and has no children.

2. Paul Howard Foster, born February 22, 1874, died December 18, 1923, at Pigeon, Michigan, where his wife, Sarah Ann Dawson Foster, now lives. He had four sons and one grand-daughter.

3. Floyd Herbert Foster, born February 23, 1876, at Warsaw, N. Y., was educated at Orangeville, N. Y. and in Pigeon, Michigan, where he went with his father from Orangeville in 1891 as a boy. In Pigeon he had a farm together with his brother, Paul, on the old homestead of Sidney Foster. He still lives in Pigeon and does gardening. He is a Presbyterian and has never married.

4. Robert Luther Foster, born March 22, 1885, at Orangeville, New York, lives now at Caneadea, New York, about thirty miles from Warsaw, on the Genesee River. He bought a farm on a hill a few miles from the town several years ago, having decided to come back to the Genesee country where his family had pioneered over a century ago. He and his children are the last of the name in this region, aside from Sidney Foster of Castile, his nephew. He has been a carpenter and lived for some years in Rapid City, South Dakota, where he kept a store at one time. On October 10, 1906, he was married to Margaret (Maggie) Elida French, who was born April 14, 1877, in Windsor, Michigan, and died December 11, 1933. They had four children:

    (1) Herbert Robert Foster, born September 26, 1916. He was a corporal in the army four years and was several times decorated for bravery. He lives now at Batavia, New York, unmarried.

    (2) Noris John Foster, born June 23, 1921, has a job now near Warsaw, New York, and is unmarried.

    (3) Crystal Dorabelle Foster, born September 8, 1926, died December 5, 1939, unmarried.

    (4) Marguerite Foster, married Samuel Donahughe. They live at Lagrange, New York, and have two children.

The following was written about Sidney Foster by his Niece, Lulu Foster (Mrs. John Taylor) daughter of Samuel Foster:

"Good farm land at low prices prompted the westward migration of Sidney Foster from Warsaw, New York, to Huron County, Michigan, in March, 1891. The great fire [illegible] Sidney [illegible] 1873, [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

[illegible]

of 1880 left the entire Thumb of Michigan a desolate area of burned-over forests and swamp lands and the land that the two brothers bought, three miles south of the present town of Pigeon, Michigan, needed much hard work. The land had to be cleared, drainage ditches had to be dug and the fences had to be built. Slow, back-breaking work and the most of it was manual labor."

"Sidney's farm, if it could be called such at the time, had a log house and a small barn but hard work and economical planning resulted in the building of a fine brick home and a large barn near the turn of the century. Building a house lent itself to little glamour but a barn raising, in those years, was a community event, the memories of which still recall a wistful nostalgia of a happy era to those who participated in such projects. After the timbers, home-lumbered and hand-hewn, had been framed, the call went out for a barn-raising and neighbors for miles around responded. Traditionally that response is attributed to neighborliness and a desire to help but evidence points to the fact that the sociability of plenty of good food and free beer was just as compelling a motive. Sides were chosen, assignments were made, and at a given signal, the race was on. To the accompaniment of loud cries of 'Yo Hee', much sincere cursing and enthusiastic shrieks of women and children, the barn went up. That accomplished, much food and drink went down and the day was a huge success for everyone."

"Music provided an improtant satisfaction in the life of Sidney Foster and through the flute, the piccolo and the singing of hymns he found expression of a natural talent. On many occasions the clear and mellow notes of his flute drifted through the twilight quiet of summer evenings to the neighboring farms and many Sunday afternoons were spent at the home of his brother, Samuel, where the old church hymns were sung to the accompaniment of the organ played by his niece, Lulu Foster. For many years the Orangemen hired him to play the piccolo in the band for their July 12th celebration."

"With a natural liking for sports and hunting, he maintained a close campanionship with his boys and the children of his brother. Many happy days were spent in hunting in the neighboring woods and fishing and skating on the Pigeon River which ran through Samuel Foster's land. His love of reading and his ability as a story teller made him a welcome member in any family or neighborhood gathering. "

"Another activity, developed no doubt from need and some natural ability, in which Sidney Foster was engaged, was woodworking and in time he built a very complete shop. While most of his products were for his own home and farm use, for a number of years he spent his spare time making wagon sheels which were sold to his neighbors. (The first products of his craft were hose darner's balls, rolling pins, newels for stairs, also chair rungs.)"

"His wife, Hannah, died on July 23, 1912, and her passing was followed by a succession of housekeepers which was terminated by the marriage of the last one, Sarah Dawson, to Sidney's oldest son, Paul Foster. This was a happy solution to a domestic problem, and Sidney continued to live in his home with his son's family until his death in Dec. 12, 1914. Politically, Sidney Foster was a staunch Democrat and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church. He was a regular attendant at services and served his church in the capacity of deacon."

Sidney Foster emerges as the son of Luther Jr. with the most personality, just as 'Liza' does of the girls. He looked very much like his grandmother, Ruth Hedges, and must have been one of her favorites for Liza dedicated her poem to him saying he loved to sit at his grandmother's knee and listen to her stories.

His son, Robert, of Canadea, whom I visited, looks like him and also has a sense of humor. He told me that though his father would occasionally take a drink and smoke, he never once heard him use an oath. Floyd J. Bartlett told me that his cousin Sidney was his favorite cousin while Hedges was Robert Barnett's. He said that though Sidney was the wayward son, he had a very attractive personality and was extremely likeable. Herbert was the model son, the "ruling elder" in the church type. Hedges worked harder than anyone else and sacrificed his life for his sisters, taking care of them on the farm etc.

ADELBERT SIDNEY FOSTER, 1868-1941.

VIII. ADELBERT SIDNEY FOSTER, oldest child of Sidney Foster and Martha Martin (or Lavendar) was born September 26, 1868, and died November 9, 1941, age 73, in Castile, New York, where his widow now lives. He was brought up on the old Foster farm, but after his marriage moved to another, also near Warsaw. His wife wrote to me: "Our first farm was in Sharp Schoolhouse district about three and a half miles west of Warsaw. Then when Sidney was three years old, we moved into the village, fifteen years, and in 1926, bought a farm four and a half miles west--one mile beyond the old Foster estate. Fifteen years later we came to Castile, in 1941". On June 24, 1897, he married Grace Darling Munger, who was born September 5, 1871. She is a descendant of Nicholas Munger, one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut, who came from Kent, England, to Guilford in 1639 at the age of nine years. About 1826 three brothers came to Warsaw from Connecticut, Samuel, Deacon John Munger (who married Ruth Emeline Foster) and Ebenezer Munger. The four children of Adelbert Sidney Foster and Grace Darling Munger were as follows:

1. Olive Grace Foster, born March 8, 1899. Her first husband was William L. Mortimer whom she married in Warsaw, N. Y., on January 1, 1921. He was born November 14, 1890. They had five children:
    (1) Marion Louise Mortimer, born Dec. 4, 1921, married Chester E. Brown and has three children:
        1st. Ruth Marion Brown
        2nd. David Chester Brown, born October 6, 1943.
        3rd. Diane Elaine Brown, born August 28, 1945.
    (2) Eleanor Grace Mortimer, born March 21, 1924. On Dec. 24, 1943 she married Albert Barnes of Vienna, New Jersey (who was born March 17, 1925). They have one child, and live at Vienna:
        1st. Judith Ann Barnes, born December 19, 1944.
    (3) Shirley Ruth Mortimer, born March 1, 1925, married John S. Groff on October 21, 1944. They have one child:
        1st. John S. Groff Jr., born August 27, 1945.
    (4) Sydney Eileen Mortimer, born March 1, 1925, died April 18, 1925.
    (5) Malling Adelbert Mortimer, born June 7, 1926.

Olive Grace Foster's second marriage was to Roy Hardenber in New Jersey, a farmer. They lived now at Pequest, Oxford, R. F. D., New Jersey, and have two children:

(6) Richard Adelbert Hardenber, born April 9, 1938.
(7) Russel Edward Hardenber, born October 22, 1939.

2. Agnes Calista Foster, second child of Adelbert Foster, was born January 21, 1903. She married Kenneth D. McCaffery, a veteran of World War I, who was born October 31, 1897. They live now on Mill Street, Castile, New York, a few miles from Warsaw, and have four children:

(1) Jean Eileen McCaffery, born November 6, 1922, married Cpl. Louis

Vastolar on June 16, 1944 (born August 7, 1920).
(2) Maurice Kenneth McCaffery, born April 4, 1928.
(3) Patricia May McCaffery, born February 26, 1931, died Feb. 28, 1931.
(4) Edward Adelbert McCaffery, born July 3, 1932.

3. Frances Everingham Foster, third child of Adelbert Foster, born Aug. 29, 1907, was married November 22, 1927, to Dlifford Pfeifer (born Nov. 19, 1907). They have three children:

(1) Norma Grace Pfeifer, born December 7, 1928.
(2) Francis Clifford Pfeifer, born May 21, 1937.
(3) Joyce Mae Pfeifer, born July 9, 1938.

4. Sidney Martin Foster, fourth child of Adelbert Foster, was born January 4, 1910, and on December 17, 1932, married Elizabeth M. Rulapaugh, born November 4, 1911, no children. He has had a position for many years at the salt works in Silver Springs and lives now in Castile, New York, a few miles from Warsaw.

PAUL HOWARD FOSTER OF PIGEON, MICHIGAN

VIII. PAUL HOWARD FOSTER, second son of Sidney Foster, and the child of his second wife, Hannah A. Bowen Coburn, was born February 22, 1874, at Warsaw, New York. He was educated at Orangeville, N. Y., where he lived until March, 1891, when he moved to Pigeon, Michigan, with his father. He was a farmer and a Presbyterian. On November 27, 1913, Thanksgiving Day, he married Sarah Ann Dawson at the old farm house in Pigeon. She was born in Liverpool, England, June 21, 1890, and lives now on the old farm at Pigeon, Michigan. Paul Howard Foster died December 18, 1923, at the age of 49, on the Pigeon farm and is buried in the local cemetery. He had four children, left orphans at his untimely death, who were brought up by the mother with great devotion and effort.

1. Sidney Hedges Foster, born in Pigeon, Michigan, on March 5, 1916, graduated from the Pigeon High School, then enlisted in the U.S. Navy for four years, being at sea all that time. He served on the U.S.S. Salt Lake City. At the end of the term, he returned home for a time then worked at the Navy Yard in Boston, Mass., having been accepted into the Civil Service. He was later transferred to the Dafoe Boat Works at Bay City, Michigan, during the construction there of wartime U.S. Navy ships. A year before the end of World War II, he was transferred to the U.S, Navy base at Long Beach, California, where he was promoted to Chief Electrical Inspector and admitted to the board of Planners and Estimators. His address is 1930 Poppy Street, North Long Beach, California. He married Ruth Teeple, daughter of Bert Teeple, of Minden City, Michigan, and they have two children:
(1) Lynne Ruth Foster, born in Bay City, Michigan, April 19, 1943.
(2) Alan Thomas Foster, born August 18, 1952.

2. Edward William Foster, born in Pigeon, Michigan, January 25, 1921. After graduating from the Pigeon High School he took a job with the Bell Telephone Company, Saginaw Division. In October, 1943, he entered the U.S. Army, receiving training at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, and Camp Gordon, Georgia. On March 4, 1944, he was sent overseas in the First Army, serving under General Hodges, and later in the Third Army under General George Patton, where he was in the 996th Engineers. Treadway Bridge Company first and later transferred to the famous 88th Engineers. His work took him through the

entire European theatre of operations from the Invasion at Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day to V-J Day, which found him in Austria. On September 15, 1945, he arrived in New York City, and received his honorable discharge from the army at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, after which he resumed his association with the Bell Telephone Company. He lives now with his mother in Pigeon, Michigan, and is unmarried.

3. Russell Paul Foster, born in Pigeon, Michigan, February 24, 1923, died January 5, 1924, three weeks after the death of his father.

4. Paul Howard Foster, born in Pigeon, Michigan, June 18, 1924, graduated from the Pigeon High School and worked in a Detroit factory one year, then enlisted in the U.S. Navy Air Corps in August, 1943. He received training at Ohio State University, Bowling Green, Ohio; at Glenview, Illinois; Corpus Christi, Texas; and St. Mary's College, California. The war ended just a few weeks before he would have graduated, so his training stopped suddenly and he was placed on the inactive list. While a cadet at Bowling Green, Ohio, he met Ruth Willey, a student there, and they were married August 4, 1945. Their address now is 122 Lehman Avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio. Leona Ruth Willey was born at Bryan, Ohio, and is the youngest daughter of Orville Hayes Willey and Mary Leona Harding of Bryan, Ohio, both deceased in 1929. Paul's mother writes: "Paul is almost a complete replica of his Dad, and a real Foster too". His children are:

(1) Steven Harding born August 17, 1947.
(2) Edward Michael born January 31, 1949.
(3) Cynthia Marie born July 12, 1951.

On July 26, 1946, Sarah A. Foster, widow of Paul H. Foster, wrote from Pigeon , Michigan, "It is so gratifying to me, to look over the history of some of the Foster, and feel so proud to be privileged to carry the name, and it is my fondest hope that my sons will keep sacred their name of Foster, so that history recorded may have reason to be proud of them, too. I know that is the way their father, and their grandfather Sydney would want it. So far they have given me no reason to feel that my wish will not be granted. I gathered together some time ago a few snapshots to send you, but I'm afraid they may arrive too late now to be placed where you wanted them. Floyd lives alone in Pigeon. He has a small home of about five rooms, with two lots of land that he has into garden, potatoes and berries. He also has quite an apiary. He has always been very interested in bees. He was out here to see me today. I have about 12 acres of woods on my farm, and he came out to pick berries in the woods. We are three and a half miles from town, but he has a bicycle--has never owned nor driven a car. The farm where we used to live, the one on which Sydney and his family homesteaded, is one half mile east of us here and the farms that Sam and James lived on were half a mile north of our old place. (A chart shows the farms of Sam and James Foster on one side of Pigeon River and near it, with the farms of Sydney and Sarah A. Foster on the other side but not near the river.) James was Samuel's son. Pigeon is a very prosperous small town in the heart of the best farming communities in the state, perfectly level land, marked off in square miles, good roads, gravel, tarred or cement. The farms have wonderful buildings. Many homes are as modern as any city home. A large percentage of the farms are tiled for drainage. Pigeon has two railroads, P. M. and G. T., two large grain elevators, one is a Farmers' Cooperative (the largest one), many gas stations, a large hotel, a Frozen Foods plant which is being very much enlarged, many modern stores, several large churches, The Consolidated School has seven large modern busses to bring in the country children. We serve cafeteria hot lunch to 350 daily, while over

600 children attend school. A wonderful large new hospital was completed over a year ago, which is fully appreciated. We have a large canning factory to take care of peas, snap beans, tomatoes, and pumpkins the farmers contract for. We have a modern fire truck, electricity and telephone in nearly every home in the farming district and the residential district has beautiful homes, three beauty shops and so on to make an up-to-date town."

Jan. 30, 1946

"I was very much thrilled and delighted to receive your letter today and the pages of history about our cherished Foster Family. I've always been so happy to have had the privilege of carrying that name and of the fact that I have three wonderful sons to help immortalize it in this generation. Lulu had written me about bringing the geneology up-to-date and I'm only too happy to have a part in doing so, in fact, in the Blue Book we have in our possession I had written down the dates as they occurred so that my own family would have that record. However, when I received Lulu's letter it just happened that I read it on the way home from town in the car, and somehow failed to turn over the necessary sheet on which she made her request, and in so doing I overlooked the real mission of the letter, I put it into my purse, and intended to answer her as I had wanted to write her anyway. Then the holiday activities came and went and it wasn't until a few weeks ago that I took out the letter again to write her and read what I had missed. Then because one of my sons had recently married I wrote him for his wife's birthday, etc., and it took a little longer, but finally I did get it sent out to her last Monday morning and it should soon be ready for filing. She was going to have Hildreth Foster Baur type it all for her. Another recent letter came from Lulu and she mentioned your name in that. It is altogether likely that you will soon receive her collection of history and dates and if there is anything I have over-looked I would be very happy to send it on to you if you will let me know. My husband Paul passed away 21 years ago last December 18, leaving me with three small boys. Sydney Hedges was 7½, Edward was not quite 3, and Russell Paul was 10 months. However, Russell Paul became ill and joined his daddy in three weeks, and six months later Paul Howard was born, so I have raised my family alone and am very proud of them. Sydney is married and lives in Long Beach, California. He has a very lovely wife, Ruth, a former school teacher, and a precious little daughter, Lynne Ruth. Sydney has been in civil service for seven years now and is employed as Electrical Inspector in the Navy Yard at Long Beach. He has a very responsible position, is a fine strong, tall (6 ft. 3½ in.) dependable fellow--all business, a real Foster. Intelligent and full of integrity. Edward William is a big fellow too, but heavy set, more like my father in appearance--full of kindness, a good worker, has no bad habits, and is an all round good fellow that everyone likes and admires. He has just returned since September from 19 months over-seas, was an engineer and bridge builder for Patton's 3rd Army. I am thankful to have him come home in such good condition. He is back on his old job as truck driver for Bell Telephone. He stays here with me. The youngest, Paul H. was training in the Navy Air Force but the war ended and so did his training and he married last August to a Ruth also. He met her at the State University at Bowling Green, O. A very lovely, sweet girl, intelligent and capable. She is still attending College. They have an apartment, and he works. Paul is almost a complete replica of his dad, and a real Foster too. I tell him that if he is only as good a man as his dad was it will make me very happy and he has a good start. I have always worked to make ends meet, nursed or something, this school year I'm working at the hot lunch cafeteria, serving some 350 school children in Pigeon High School. The last two years, while the boys were in service I went on nursing cases for four months at a time, which took me away from home during the severest weather. We live on a farm. having sold the homestead after Paul left, as his brother Floyd had half interest and he wanted his money, but kept Paul's own 40 acres, and built a very nice home here 9 years ago and love it here. Although my nearest neighbor is half

a mile away. We are 3½ miles from Pegeon and have always lived here, since 1909. I have lived no place else but on the farm or in Pigeon. "The Foster Family Tree" is a wonderful piece of history and I want my three boys to have a copy of it. Id be glad for any pictures you care to send and perhaps I can get some snapshots real soon. I hope I haven't stayed to long on my first visit, and thark you for writing, I would be glad to hear from you again. Sincerely, Sarah A. Foster."

Lulu Calista Foster wrote: "I saw the picture of the spread which was woven at Warsaw. Etta Harrington, daughter of Elizabeth Douglas of Oxford, Iowa, has a blue wool coverlet with Chinese figures in it woven by grandma at Warsaw. It was beautiful when I visited them in 1935. Perhaps you could have a picture of it. The blue was the prettiest I ever saw. . . . Grace Foster, daughter of Herbert John Foster has been married once or twice. Her address is Grace Foster Kneiling, 4109 Arlington, Los Angeles, California. From a child up to womanhood she was a very nice looking woman. I do not know what she does now. They had no children. I have several pictures of her. Her brother, Herbert lives at 13920 Ilena Street, Detroit, Michigan. He is a foreman at the Griffin Wheel Co. This is his second wife, and the first died. He did not get a very good education in high school, as father and mother separated and he stayed with his father and his father's work took him to different places to live. However, he has done fairly well financially. I don't mean bulging, but comfortable. He spends the summers at a cottage on Lake Michigan, the northhern part. I do not see him very often. I have pictures of James Hedges Foster and wife, also daughter Hildreth, Mary Ella Cornell, daughter of Samuel Foster, her son, John Austin Cornell. Herbert John Foster's two sons, Samuel and Garold, I have, and also daughter. My niece, Hildreth, typed the copies you sent and was delighted to do so. I visited my sister who lives at Imlay City. She has two family group pictures of the Luther Fosters at Warsaw, one taken on the front lawn. Herbert sits in the buggy with horse; also one of the family, all but Samuel were in it when they were younger. . . . I have to study and write on exams at Detroit Conservatory of Music which I attend every week."

1868-1941 ADELBERT SIDNEY FOSTER AND GRACE DARLING MUNGER

Adelbert Sidney Foster, born September 26, 1868, was the oldest son of Sidney Foster by his first wife, Martha Martin. He died November 9, 1941, at the age of 73, having twenty-one descendants at that time. On June 24, 1897, he married Grace Darling Munger, who was born September 5, 1871. She lives now in Castile, New York, which is only a few miles from Warsaw, with her daughter Agnes Foster McCaffery. She is now seventy-five but writes a clear hand and an interesting letter. I received the following one yesterday:

"Castile, New York
January 18, 1946."

"Dear Friend:

"You must have given up hearing from me, but I must send you an address that will perhaps help you to get data--Mrs. Sarah A. Foster, Pigeon, Michigan. I have just learned that she was back home. Sarah was Paul's wife (my Bert's half-brother). Paul died after an operation before her youngest was born (a boy so she named him after his father). A year ago at Christmas I heard she was in Texas with that son who had been called and was training. Sara h was a good writer and probably can give information of Uncle Sam's boys also. Their farms joined for years and Paul's home was a part of his father's (Sidney's).

My head is in bad condition so have not been able to write letters since the holidays--am sorry as can give you more information."

"Our first farm was in Sharp school house district about three and a half miles west of Warsaw. Then when Sidney was three years old, we moved into the village, fifteen years, and in 1926, bought a farm four and a half miles west--one mile beyond the old Foster estate. Fifteen years later came to Castile, 1941.

"Sold my home soon after Mr. Bartlett wrote for family records, then had over forty-years' accumulation to sort and dispose of--had private sale of household goods, had two good sisters to help me, one who nursed me two years ago through pneumonia complications and a very bad case of bronchitis, which left me with heart trouble, which is my trouble now. I felt sick as I left my home, tried to throw it off by visiting my sister Gertrude Munger who married a Munger (Rollin). She is just widowed as are the other two who helped me. I am living with a daughter, Agnes, married to K. D. McCaffery here in Castile. They fixed a lovely front upper room for me, with some of my things to make it seem like home--called Mill St. but the silk mill is on Main Street, and the lumber mills are down on the creek. My home was on the east end and Sidney's is on the west end, and this place half-way between just west of Main St. crossing. Sidney has worked in the Salt Works at Silver Springs for years. He was called and passed but his employer got him released each time. He bought a simple cottage-like place and has gradually built it over as he could, so now has a lovely home. My oldest daughter, Olive, who is very proud of her Foster blood, lives in New Jersey, a little place called Pequest, Oxford, R. F. D., married a farmer and came to visit me just before breaking up our home. Then a grand daughter and husband and babe who live at Vienna, N. J. (Mrs. Aldert Barnes) came to visit. The youngest daughter also pround of her name, Fanny Everingham Foster Pfeifer. (She was named for my husband's aunt who married Edward Everingham, Fanny Foster, of the old Foster estate which you visited in Warsaw. Everingham was the founder of the big elevator plant in Warsaw.) Clifford Pfeifer was a farmer. They have just moved into Hermitage, and he is trucking milk to Buffalo now. "

"Am sending the Munger data to my brother. Thank you. He will compare with Munger Hudson Assn. If I live will write later, Mrs. Adelbert Foster."

"P.S. This Bert Foster lived around Warsaw the year before our marriage. We were engaged a year (1896) and one of my love letters went to him. He put 'opened by mistake' and signed his name. This made some fun for the young folks."

The note at the end refers to a clipping she sent me about an Adelbert Foster, which is really quite a coincidence to have two living so near each other and being the same type more or less apparently too. This one may be descended from the family of Jedediah Foster which settled in Palmyra, New York, at the same time that their second cousin, Luther Foster, went to upper New York from Long Island. The clipping is as follows:

"YOUTH REFECTED AS UNFIT CELEBRATES 91st BIRTHDAY

"Mt. Morris, Jan. 10. They all laughed when Adelbert R. Foster tried to enlist in the Army. He was a frail little fellow, and the idea of him shouldering a big gun and a heavy pack was ludicrous. Examining Army surgeons tapped his chest significantly and figured he wouldn't live long anyway, even without the possibility of an enemy bullet."

"This was 77 years ago. The army Mr. Foster finally succeeded in joining was the Union Army during the Civil War. Tuesday Mr. Foster celebrated his 91st birthday in Pike. The frail little boy of more than 70 years ago has outlived all the other Boys in Blue who returned to Wyoming County after the close of the war. He is the only surviving member of the John Robeson Post 101, G.A.R. of Perry."

"Mr. Foster's final acceptance in the Union Army, despite his tender age, was the result of sheer persistence on his part. In fact, the recruiting sergents came to put such a high premium on his nuisance value that they just naturally took him to shut him up."

"But not until after he had demonstrated his physical prowess by turning a series of handsprings and somersaults in front of the examining surgeons and swearing before the recruiting officer that he did not need the consent of his parents, as he was an orphan."

"He joined Company G, 21st New York Cavalry, and served two years and ten months under Gen. Hunter. Later he fought the Indians in Colorado. His Army luck held out when recently he had a battle with pneumonia in Warsaw Community Hospital."

"Mr. Foster was born in Castile on Jan. 9, 1849, and as a small boy worked on the old Genesee Valley Canal between Rochester and Olean."

Ruth Foster of Bayhead, N. J. told me that when she knew Adelbert in 1902 he was very slender and handsom, that he "was as dignified as a statesman even though he was thin and not large, and he was always the perfect gentleman," with fine manners. She was very much impressed by him. She said he had lived for some years on the Foster farm and it was intended that he should take care of it and eventually inherit it, but there was some trouble with the aunts so Adelbert took up his own farm. He was on the farm in 1902 when she visited there, but he did not look at all like a farmer--he was too much of a gentleman, she thought. She said she had called on Grace Munger Foster ten years ago at their farm just above the old Foster place.

Adelbert was also Ada Grimm's favorite relative--the adopted daughter of Fanny Foster Everingham. On Dec. 6, 1945, she wrote me: "Adelbert was always called Bert. You and I rode past the farm which Bert owned and sold and then moved to Castile only a few years ago, that farm is up above the old farm, about one mile and we turned around at the corner to return to Warsaw. I think you have the record of Bert's children... the Robert Foster of whom you speak is a son of Sidney Sr. by a second wife as he is a half brother of Bert. Robert as you probably know now lives at Caneadea, a small place thirty miles south of us. Back to Bert's family, his widow Grace has sold her home in Castile which she and Bert bought when they left their farm in Wethersfield and she is now living with her daughter Agnes McCaffery in Castile. I am very fond of this family and I get to see Grace as often as I can. She is frail in health and around 70 years of age. Bert came to live on the farm with my aunts and uncles when he was a little boy and his early life was a sad one. He worked on the farm until, and for a while, after he was married. Bert was a fine man and was my favorite cousin but he never had an easy life."

Adelbert had four children: Olive Grace Foster born March 8, 1899, who married William L. Mortimer in Warsaw, N. Y. January 1, 1921, and had five children. He was born November 14, 1890. Of these, Marion Louise born Dec. 4, 1921, married Chester E. Brown, and has three children: Ruth Marion Brown, David Chester Brown, born Oct. 6, 1943, and Diane Elaine Brown, born Aug. 28, 1945.

Eleanor Grace Mortimer, born March 21, 1924, married on Dec. 24, 1943, Albert Barnes born March 17, 1925. They live at Vienna, N. J., and have one child, Judith Ann Barnes, born Dec. 19, 1944.

Shirley Ruth Mortimer, born March 1, 1925, married John S. Groff on Oct. 21, 1944. They have one child, John S. Groff Jr., born Aug. 27, 1945.

Sydney Eileen Mortimer was born March 1, 1925 and died April 18, 1925.

Malling Adelbert Mortimer was born June 7, 1926.

Olive Grace Foster's second marriage was to Roy Hardenber, a farmer, and they lived in 1945 at Pequest, Oxford, R. F. D., New Jersey. They have two children: Richard Adelbert Hardenber, born April 9, 1938, and Russel Edward Hardenber, born Oct. 22, 1939.

2. The second child of Adelbert Foster was Agnes Calista Foster, born Jan. 21, 1903. She married Kenneth D. McCaffery, a veteran of World War I, born Oct. 31, 1897, and they live on Mill Street, Castile, New York, a few miles from Warsaw. They have four children:

Jean Eileen McCaffery, born November 6, 1922, who married Cpl. Louis Vastolar, June 16, 1944 (born August 7, 1920).

Maurice Kenneth McCaffery, born April 4, 1928.

Patricia May McCaffery, born Feb. 26, 1931, died Feb. 28, 1931.

Edward Adelbert McCaffery, born July 3, 1932.

3. Frances Everingham Foster, third child of Adelbert Foster and Grace Munger, was born Aug. 29, 1907, and named for her father's aunt, Fanny Foster Everingham of Warsaw, N. Y., whose husband founded the Warsaw Elevator Works. On Nov. 22, 1927, she married Clifford Pfeifer, born November 19, 1907 a farmer. They have recently moved to Hermitage and he markets milk in Buffalo. They have three children:

Norma Grace Pfeifer, born Dec. 7, 1928.
Francis Clifford Pfeifer, born May 21, 1937.
Joyce Mae Pfeifer, born July 9, 1938.

4. Sidney Martin Foster, only son of Adelbert Foster, was born Jan. 4, 1910. On Dec. 17, 1932 he married Elizabeth M. Kulapaugh, born Nov. 4, 1911, but they have no children. He is now thirty-six and lives in Castile, New York, on the west end of town. He has for a number of years worked in the salt works at Silver Springs.

Sidney Foster and the family of his uncle, Robert Foster, are the last of the Foster name in the Warsaw region, where the family have lived since 1823, a century and a quarter. Castile is the next stop on the railroad from Warsaw.

His uncle, Robert Foster, lives at Caneadea, however, which is in the next county. The only great-grandsons of the name Foster of Luther Foster Jr. are those in the Sidney and Samuel Foster families, as there are none in the Casson Aaron family and the other sons of Luther Jr. left no descendants. Aside from these in the Luther Jr. family, there are only three others of the thirteen children of Luther Foster Sr. and Ruth Hedges carrying on the Foster name--Julious Mulford Foster in Chile; the only one of this whole family remaining in the U.S. being Dr. James Foster Scott of McClean, Va. now 82. In the Julius Foster family, there are only the descendants of Julius Jr. of Bayhead, N. J. In the Solon Foster family, there are only the descendants of William Riter Foster, Charles Franklin Foster and Solon Foster Jr. in the West. However, there are quite a number of descendants of Luther Sr. using other names. In fact, so far as I can find out, Sidney and Robert Foster are the last of the name in the whole of New York State of the branch of Luther Foster's father, Christopher Foster, as there seems to be none remaining in Southampton. The Fosters were among the 41 founders of the first English settlement in New York State--Southampton, Long Island, and they have been there three hundred years--in the state I mean. So they are one of the oldest families in the state, and like many old families seem to be dying out in nearly all branches. Christopher Foster came to America in 1635.

The Munger family is also one of the very old families in America. Nocholas Munger was one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut. I bought a second-hand History of Warsaw, by Young, in an old New York bookstore, which had belonged to Samuel C. Munger and had some clippings and notes about his family in it which I sent to Grace Darling Munger Foster, as she is of this same family. One of these notes said: "Nicholas Munger came from Kent, England, to Guilford, Conn. in 1637, at the age of 9 years; his line to ours is John Munger, Jonathan Munger, John Munger who came to Warsaw in 1826 and died there 1830 aged 81 years." It adds that three brothers came to Warsaw, Samuel Munger, Deacon John Munger, and Ebenezer Munger. Ruth Emeline Foster married Deacon John Munger but they had no children--Adelbert Foster's great-Aunt.

The street I live on is called Mungertown Road, and is named for this Munger family which is said in the neighborhood to have had a direct charter from the King. Very near my house is the Munger Lumber Company, a big firm, which is run by Henry and his sister Maria Munger, who live in their old family house full of Munger antiques. They may be the last of their family around here, so far as I know. The place I live in is called East River and until 1825 was East Guilford (though the P. O. address is Madison, Conn.) The land here was bought from Uncas, the famous Indian Chief of the "Last Of The Mohicans," by James Fennimore Cooper. My neighbors, the Stones, have an original deed signed by Uncas.

East River was a very little place, rather it still is--the town is only one store and a library, and about fifty years ago or more it was a nest of Fosters and Mungers who owned a good deal of the property all around my house. The next house to mine was owned by the Foster family distantly related to us, and also the field that belonged to my house. Christopher Foster came to East Guilford in 1740 and his old house built at that time is still standing, and is a very attractive place. The only Foster descendant left in this region is Herbert Foster Knowles, whose mother was a Foster. He is a music teacher and President of the Historical Society of Madison, also librarian at East River. He is now 70 years old, never married.

Another of our ancestors--in the Phoebe Hildreth Foster line, mother of Luther Foster--was John Mapham, who was one of the founders of Guilford also, his son going to Long Island early in the 17th century. He was the first surveyor of Guilford.

In the History of Guilford and Madison, Conn. by Steiner is an item that "On Sept. 3, 1652, Nicholas Munger, John Rossiter and six young women were examined for unfit company keeping. The court judged them all guilty of these rather vague offenses, which may have been nothing more than undue merriment." On Sept. 7, 1654, Nicholas Munger complained that Elizabeth Evarts had slandered him and the court ordered her to "make publique acknowledgment of this her fault upon the next Lecture day, before the whole Assembly, when met together."

"On June 12, 1654, Dennis Crampton was convicted of "cousening" Nicholas Munger of flax. He took a parcel of flax from Munger and only returned part. The court ordered him to return the rest and, as has been noted, ordered him whipped for this and two slanderous reports."

The name Nicholas Munger appears in a list of 1650 of 47 "freemen" in Guilford. On P. 129 is a note: "Nicholas Munger was a stepson of Henry Goldam and continued to live in Guilford after his stepfather's death. He died October 16, 1668."

On p. 195 is an item: "Nicholas Munger, who came from England when a youth, settled on the north bank of Neck River on the public road, probably as early as 1651. Samuel Stone settled near him, and Reuben Norton a little to the west; they were both from Guilford. Dennis Crampton settled on the Neck in 1660."

On P. 196: "John Pierson from Killingworth, afterwards minister of Woodbridge, N. J., John Munger, grandson of Nicholas Munger, and William Bartlett, an Englishman, who came here from Barbadoes, settled in the neighborhood called Flanders."

P. 196 also says: "Jedediah Coe from Durham settled at the Horsepond, and Christopher Foster from Southampton, L. I., in the Woods district about 1745; Jonathan Bassett from Chester and Seth Stone from Guilford in the Neck about 1760." (The Foster house is on Horsepond Road that is still standing.)

These are the only items referring to Nicholas Munger, etc., in the history except one on P. 274, about a Samuel Munger; "The Sabbath Day Houses were first mentioned and authorized on May 20, 1696, when John Lee, Stephen Parmelee, Sam'l Munger, Ebenezer French, James Evarts, and John Dudley were each of them granted two rods of land on the Rocks, beyond Lieut. Bradley's house, to build houses on for their sabbath conveniency."

Henry and Maria Munger both have large light blue eyes and bland faces without much expression. They have light brownish hair and both work very hard and are said to be very shrewd in business. Maria handles the financial end and her brother and the rest---they also do milling of lumber, etc. Henry is not known to smile very often.

On the fly-leaf of the book I have, History of Warsaw, is a long account of the Wheeler-Clark-Fitch family of Pawlet, Vt. who married into the Munger family near Warsaw.

Sidney is probably distantly related to everybody in Madison, East River and Guilford through either the Fosters or Mungers.

Silas Howell Foster was the oldest child of Luther Foster Sr. and Ruth Hedges, and he was born July 28, 1793, doubtless in Montague, New Jersey, on the Delaware River. His parents had been married in 1791 in Long Island and two months later arrived in Montague with Julius Foster and his wife Elizabeth Hedges, brother and sister of Luther and Ruth. Luther had property next to his brother Julius, and the latter's house is still standing and is one of the most interesting old houses along the Delaware on the famous Old Mine Road, the first road of any length ever built in the United States. Julius had only one child, Mary Dayton Foster, who was the double cousin of Luther's children. She married James Britton Armstrong and had fourteen children. Her grandson, George Armstrong Jr. still lives in the old Foster house in Montague. I have a photograph of her and she was very beautiful, though Ruth Hedges does not seem to have been particularly pretty. Luther's first child died in infancy, the week after birth in 1792--a girl named Ruth Hedges Foster. Why they should have named their first son "Silas Howell" is a complete mystery. There is no record of any Howell who married into our family, though in Southampton, Long Island, the neighbors on either side were Howells. (The old Foster house there on south Main Street is still standing, built in 1690 by Joseph Foster, and is the D.A.R. chapter house now.) .In those days, names were never used except for a very good reason and ordinarily only family names were used for boys, expecially the first-born, to keep the line going. Luther's second son was named for Ruth Hedges' father, Josiah Hedges of Easthampton, Long Island, who died the same year she was born. (L.A. Foster of Oklahoma has the original deed of Josiah Hedges' property in Long Island which Ruth Hedges brought with her when she left apparently.)

In any case Edward Howell was one of the founders of Southampton and was the most important man in the colony. He came from Buckinghamshire, where he owned a large stone manor still standing and was very wealthy apparently as he bought 500 acres of land when he arrived in Lynn, while Christopher Foster bought only sixty.

When Silas was four years old, his father sold his place in Montague and went to Owego, New York, on the Susquehanna River, a very pretty place, then a new settlement. In 1792 it had only fifteen settlers. It had been a center of massacre of Indians by George Washington in 1779, Owego being one of the most important places on the river for the Indian settlements. In 1802 Luther is listed as a taxable resident living north of the river. The family lived in Owego between 1707 and about 1810, when Luther built the first tannery in Danby, New York, which is nearby in Tompkins County. In Owego two of Sila's brothers died as infants, three were born and one girl, Hetty. The three younger Fosters were born in Danby--Solon, Ruth and Phoebe.

On April 30, 1818, Silas married Fanny Smith, who was born August 16, 1802. He was then 25 and she was sixteen. No doubt his first job was helping in his father's tannery and later in Warsaw when his eyes were ruined he worked in the tannery there. I have a photograph of Fanny Smith but have never seen one of Silas Howell Foster--the first daguerrotypes were made in 1840 and 1841 and he died in 1846, but could have had one made as his father Luther died at the same time and had a photograph taken. Fanny Smith was samll and dark and very bright-looking, with a kind of curved nose. Her son Alfred looked very much like her except that he had blue eyes. She must have been a remarkable woman of great endurance as she had a family of nine children under difficult pioneer conditions and was left a widow without any means of support to speak of, as Silas before his death seems to have had a great deal of bad luck--yet she lived until July 24, 1880, age 78.

I have an interesting photograph of her brother, "Uncle Sam Smith," and also I believe of her sister wearing glasses. Both are certainly sturdy pioneer types with plain, severe faces cast in the New England mold. L. A. Foster of Oklahoma has an unidentified daguerrotype that formerly belonged to Eliza Foster of Warsaw which may be the mother of Calista Smith, Luther Jr.'s wife--however, it looks a good deal like Fannie Smith and the later photograph of the person mentioned above. (The photograph says she was the mother of F. C. Sage also.)

Note: The photograph is of Parthena Smith Sage, sister of Calista Smith Foster and of Fanny Smith Foster, who were also sisters. The daguerrotype is of Frances Chaffe, wife of Samuel Smith, mother of all three sisters.

These Smiths must have been very dominant people as the children of Fannie seem to look quite a bit like her, and the photographs of the Smiths indicate that they would not tolerate any nonsense.

The first two children of Silas Foster were probably born in Danby, Harriet born Dec. 2, 1719, and Esther Foster, born Jan. 10, 1823. F. J. Bartlett told me that his mother was close friends with Harriet and Esther, but he knows nothing of the family of Esther now, nor does anyone else that I have been able to find so far. Harriet was a school teacher, and I believe she lived on the old farm on the hill with her grandparents as there is mention of her activities in Luther Sr.'s letters. On October 16, 1844, she married Dr. Rowley Morris in Warsaw, at the age of 25, and she died October 9, 1851, leaving no children, being then only 32. I have an unidentified photograph which I believe is either Harriet or Esther, taken in Perry, New York. It looks quite a bit like Mary Foster Nicholes when she was young.

Esther Foster married Lucien Putnam in Warsaw on June 28, 1846, she being then 23. She also died young at the age of 31, on July 20, 1854, leaving four children: Helen Burnette Putnam who married James William Fotter, and had four children; Edward Howell Putnam, who had four children; Alfred Elliott Putnam who married Caroline Nous and had three children; the fourth died in infancy in 1854, August 15, just after the death of the mother.

The third child of Silas was Celinda, born in Warsaw Dec. 10, 1824, who died August 10, 1851, age 27, and it seems to me she lived on the old farm in Warsaw. She was never married and I believe was not strong. F. J. Bartlett told me she was known as having a "beautiful character," and was religious and very unselfish and altogether a model person admired by the whole family. In Bayhead, N. J. the Fosters have a letter written by Jane Foster Scott at the time Celinda died saying she was practically an angel and lamenting her death.

All the rest of this family moved to Illinois, I believe--Alfred, Mary, Laura, Elizabeth, Helen, and Susan, so I will have a separate section on them.

Among the old letters of Julius Foster Sr. which his family in Bayhead, N. J. now have are many referring to Silas Howell Foster. At the time the family moved to Warsaw in 1823, Luther Sr. bought a large farm and went into debt for it so that he had hardly any money except enough to pay off his mortgages. Warsaw was then very primitive and thelife was difficult. In fact, Elizabeth Mary Foster Gilmore died from "hardship," her father said. In 1850 and earlier the average wage was fifty cents a day, or $14 a month, which was what Silas Howell Foster earned in the tannery. Solon Foster also worked for his brother Josiah in Milford, Pa. for

$14 a month but "much against my will," he says in a letter. I looked this up in an American history book--and it said fifty cents a day was the usual wage and that money was very scarce, so that barter was commoner than using money, especially among farmers. Sometimes farmers never saw any money from one month to the next.

Silas went to Warsaw with his family the same time as his parents, in 1823, for Celinda was born in Warsaw in 1824.

One of the first times Silas is mentioned in the letters is in one from his father Luther Sr. dated Feb. 9, 1833: "Your letter was received with very tender emotions, the papers you sent to Luther and Solon were received 4 or 5 weeks since. Silas has returned home, he received much benefit at Scot's Hill (?) he can see to go about and discerns objects, his eyes are going back fast, the doctor says it will take six months to cure them and says he can cure them without any doubt, we are trying to provide means for him to go back but I know not how or what to do, the doctor says if he can provide means to pay for his board he shant ask any pay untill he gets able to pay him. Twenty-five dollars would carry him through but I dont know any way at present to provide a half of it."

Another page undated from Luther Sr. says: "Silas I know not what to do, his docter told him when he came from.....that his eyes were not cured, they were only in a fare way to be cured, he said that if he stayed away very long they would go right back again which we find to be true, they are going back fast. I have hired three men which have spent four days in going round to try to get help for him and they have got but seven or eight dollars which will do but little more than make them as well as they were when he left there...I can't help him any other way that I can see than to sell my property and if I should attempt to sell I could not get within a thousand dollars what it is worth--Eliza's sickness I saw to be in consequence of trouble and hardship, she is entirely broke down and it is uncertain whether she ever gets to so good a state of health again as she had before and I feel to get her home and take care of her as long as I have it in my power. If Silas had a friend on earth that would help him to 25 or 30 dollars I suppose there would be no doubt but his eyes would be cured but such a friend he has not as yet found. I am willing but not able. My own debt drives me hard but I feel to submit to the hand of providence."

A letter of April 14, 1833, from Luther Sr. says: "You have heard of Solon's imbracing the Mormans principals, he has left us and lives with the Mormans, I have one of Eliza's boys living with me and Harriet Ruth lives at Dec'n (?) Youngs (?) She has a good home and good pay. Phebe has taken a school this summer in Wheathersfield, we heard from Eliza and Ira last week, she is well. It is thought that Ira will not live long, the last we heard from Silas was seven or eight weeks since his eyes then were doing as well as could be expected. We made two pair of warm boots and sent him which he turned in for board. I think it would be hardly necessary for me to name the hardship, trouble, and fatigue which I now indure, both of body and mind, but I strive to make the best of it.....

Your affectionate parent,
L. FOSTER."

On July 10, 1837, Luther Sr. wrote: "Mother is smart for one of her age. Hetty is with us. Phebe is teaching a school about 2½ miles from home. Silas & family are well. Luther and family are well, he has another daughter. You did not write so definitely about coming to see us as I could wish. Your mother and myself are getting old and infirm, we want to see you very much."

A letter of August 23, 1840, says: "Phebe has not lived at home much for several years especially for two years past or more, she has been at a high school kept in the Village about six months each year. She was employed in the Village as soon as the School closed that she was attending to teach the summer school. They give her fourteen dollars per month.....We got about three hundred dollars for our dairy last year. I don't know what we shall get this year, I expect it will be low....now just at this moment Silas came in he has been out of health about two weeks, his complaint is bad digestion. He is so that he keeps about but not able to work. Harriet went home with her grandfather Smith about a year ago and she got a school soon after she got out there and has continued to the present time teaching. Perthena Calista's sister has been here all summer, she is a good girl to work, she understands everything. She will return this fall. I must now come to a close and hope I shall see you here soon. Your affectionate parent, L. FOSTER."

In 1833 Luther Sr. was very unhappy and troubled for good reason as he was practically alone on the farm except for Luther Jr. Solon had gone away and so had Jabez. Of course, Silas and Josiah and Julius had their own affairs to attend elsewhere. Luther was then 63, and the farm was still half wilderness no doubt. It was impossible for him to take care of the harvest and even Josiah had to come home in the summers to help from Milford. Solon also came back two summers to help with the farm work. Luther Sr. seems to have had a constant succession of grandchildren to take care of in addition to his own daughters. Ruth and Zera Tanner lived at home with him then, also.

In 1846 both Silas and his father died within a month of each other.

From other letters, it seems that as early as 1831 Silas was almost blind. Another says Silas had a job in the Warsaw tannery for $14 a month, and that now his family which had been scattered could be brought together again.

A letter from Solon in Warsaw to Julius of March 25, 1833, says: "I like to forgotten Silas, I heard from him two or three weeks ago, he was in good health, his eyes was againing as fast as could be expected. We received a letter from Silas wife, she wrote that her father had signed a note with a merchant and the man had run away and he had money to pay which is like to take the main part of his property away from him."

A letter from Hetty in 1837 says that "Phebe teaches in Orangeville, Silas lives in the village and has 20 dollars per month and is blind: Harriet teaches children.

Josiah Hedges Foster wrote from Milford on August 25, 1835; after a visit in Warsaw: "Solon was there and will stay until the falls work is done when I expect he will repair to his highly favored people but I am inclined to think will return to Warsaw....Silas is working at a tanyard in Warsaw for $14 a month, his family has been separated for five years."

In 1858 Alfred J. Foster wrote from Cherry Valley, Illinois, saying that his "Uncle Horatio Sage applied for Ma a pension as Pa was in the Army in 1812." He was then in the furniture business. Apparently Silas was in the War of 1812 though he was only nineteen then.

F. J. Bartlett told me in Warsaw that Silas Howell Foster was a fine cabinet-maker and had made the desk for his father, Luther Sr., which is now in possession of Bartlett's son, Lloyd Hayward Bartlett, an executive in the Eastman Kodak C8.

Rochester, N. Y. F. J. Bartlett gave this to his son as a wedding present, and both he and his son use a photograph of it as a bookplate. It is in the Governor Winthrop style with two highly turned columns for trim above the legs. It has three drawers, full-length, and cubby-holes inside the drop-leaf compartment.

In 1866 Eliza wrote in a letter that her brother Sydney had just got back from a year in Iowa, and came through Illinois where he stayed "at Aunt Fannie's." She says she cannot go sleighing as she is too sick even to go to school. She wanted to be a teacher but now this will be impossible. She talks of the "beechnuts and butternuts" the other children had gathered.

After moving to Illinois, which was some time before 1858, the Silas Howell Foster family frequently came back to visit in Warsaw. Ruth Foster told me the Warsaw Fosters looked upon their Illinois relatives as if they were sisters rather than cousins. L. A. Foster has a picture of Mary Foster Nicholes taken in Chicago by Copelin which says "For Dear Aunt Calista, beloved next to my own dear mother." She is quite young in this picture, but has her hair in waves as usual in all her photographs. In this picture she looks a little like Julius Sr. She had a prim mouth, light blue eyes, and looked very much like a schoolma'rm which she was. In Bayhead is a letter from her when she is planning to go to a college, and she writes to Julius, her uncle, for advice on what subjects to take, etc. He was the fountain-head of all wisdom in educational matters. A note in Julius' hand says: "Silas' Mary Malony married Mr. Bartlett."

F. J. Bartlett told me he knew Mary Foster and that she was very intelligent and well-educated and seemed to be an exceptional person. He said the only ones of the Silas' family he knew well were Suzie and Helen who often came to Warsaw from Cherry Valley, Illinois. He said Suzie was very pretty, the prettiest of all the Fosters. Suzie and Helen looked quite a good deal alike, both had blue eyes and the same kind of nose. Suzie lived in Cherry Valley and Helen lived nearby in Flora. Laura lived in Hebron. Alfred J. Foster lived in Cherry Valley and later in Guilford and Rockford, after his furniture business failed in Cherry Valley.

Hetty Grace Wheeler, daughter of Helen M. Foster Wheeler, collected the family history information. She is Mrs. A. Nelson Burton, 1033 Garfield Avenue, Belvidere, Illinois.

In a letter from Luther Foster Sr. dated Feb. 9, 1833, from Warsaw, he says: "Your letter was received with very tender emotions. The papers you sent to Luther and Solon were received 4 or 5 weeks since. Silas has returned home. He received much benefit at Scot's Hill (?). He can see to go about and discerns objects. His eyes are going back fast. The doctor says it will take six months to cure them and says he can dure them without any doubt. We are trying to provide means for him to go back but I know not how or what to do." At this time Luther Sr. had many troubles in his life and it seems to have been very difficult to get any cash together, as he wrote, "My own debt drives me hard but I feel to submit to the hand of providence." At this time he was alone on the farm except for the help of Luther Jr., as Solon and Jabez had left. On August 23, 1840, he wrote: "We got about three hundred dollars for our dairy last year. I don't know what we shall get this year, I expect it will be low....now just at this moment Silas came in. He has been out of health about two weeks. His complaint is bad digestion. He is so that he keeps about but not able to work. Harriet went home with her grandfather Smith about a year ago and she got a school soon after she got out there and has continued to the present time teaching. Perthena, Calista's sister, has been here all summer. She is a good girl to work. She understands everything. She will return this fall. I must now come to a close and hope I shall see you

here soon. Your affectionate parent, L. Foster." From other letters, it appears that Silas was almost blind as early as 1831. In 1837 Hetty Foster wrote: "Phebe teaches in Orangeville, Silas lives in the village and has 20 dollars per month and is blind; Harriet teaches children."

After the death of Silas Howell Foster, his family moved to Illinois, near Rockford and Cherry Valley, and there his wife lived until her death. In 1866 Eliza Foster wrote that her brother Sydney had just got back from a year in Iowa and came through Illinois where he stayed "at Aunt Fannie's". They frequently came back to Warsaw to visit, and the two families were as close as brothers and sisters rather than cousins, Floyd J. Bartlett told me.

Silas Howell Foster and Fanny Smith had nine children, two of whom were born before they moved to Warsaw:

1. Harriet Foster, born December 2, 1819, died October 9, 1851, age 32, having no children. She taught school several years in Warsaw and Illinois, and on October 16, 1844, married Dr. Rowley Morris in Warsaw, N. Y. The History of Warsaw, by Young, says: "Rowley Morris was born Dec. 30, 1811, and commenced the practice of medicine in this town. He married Harriet Foster and removed to Brodhead, Wisconsin, where he is still a practicing physician. After a residence there of ten or twelve years, his wife died. He married a second wife, by whom he has several children." He was the son of Solomon Morris, born Aug. 9, 1787, who came from Hampton to Warsaw in 1806, and was the local surveyor.

2. Esther Foster, born January 10, 1823, died July 20, 1854. A note by Parthenia Smith Sage says she died in childbirth in Freeport, Illinois. At the age of 23, Esther Foster married Lucien Putnam, born Feb. 14, 1824, in Warsaw on June 28, 1846, where I believe she was then teaching school, and she died at the age of 31, leaving four children. The History of Warsaw by Young says: "Lucien Putnam married Esther Foster, in Warsaw, and now resides in Rockford, Illinois. They had four children; one died in infancy. Mrs. Putnam died, and Mr. Putnam married Cynthia Smith, who has a son." Lucien was the son of Edward Putnam, born in Grafton, Vermont, Aug. 18, 1782. "He settled at an early day at Wright's Corners, in Middlebury, where he kept the first store in that town. He removed soon after to Warsaw, where he resided until near the time of his death. He married Rachel Hutton and by her had nine children....Rachel died June 6, 1838, and Mr. Putnam married Huldah Eldred, by whom he had a daughter, Agnes. He died at Rockford, in 1865, in his 83rd year." Lucien's sister, Vallona, married David Shedd and they lived in Rockford, Illinois having four children: Henry C., W. Irving, D. Inf., Helen Irene, who married Abner Sherman, and lived in Rochester, N. Y., and Julia A. A brother, Henry Clay Putnam married Miranda Wilcox and had three children.

Esther Foster and Lucien Putnam had four children: I have not been able to trace the descendants of Esther Foster putnam further than this. H.F.S.

(1) Helen Brunette Putnam, born in Warsaw, N. Y. July 1, 1847. On April 5, 1873, she married James William Potter, and they had four children:

1st. Heallie Raymond Potter, born March 15, 1874, who married Nellie Randall July 3, 1898. Their children were:
Scila Madge Potter, born March 2, 1899.
James Potter, born Dec. 2, 1903.

2nd. Rhoda Mabel Potter, born February 6, 1876; married on June 23, 1897, to John R. Van Sickle, who died Sept. 4, 1898. They had one child:

Vada Esther Van Sickle, born April 25, 1898.

3rd. James Lucien Potter, born November 10, 1881, third child of Helen Brunette Putnam.

4th. Wagru Nilson Potter, born October 4, 1885, fourth child of Helen Brunette Putnam.

(2) Edward Howell Putnam, second child of Esther Foster Putnam, born in Warsaw, N. Y., March 8, 1849, was married Sept. 10, 1871, to Amelia Wickes, born May 2, 1848. Their children were:

1st. Grace Alice Putnam, born Dec. 2, 1872.

2nd. Arthur Elliott Putnam, born Feb. 21, 1874, died June 16, 1877.

3rd. Sarah Esther Putnam, born Sept. 19, 1875, died June 9, 1877.

4th. Edward Wallace Putnam, born July 27, 1877.

(3) Alfred Elliott Putnam, third child of Esther Foster Putnam, was born Dec. 9, 1851, and married Caroline Nous, in 1887. They had these children:

1st. Ernest Putnam.

2nd. Arthur Putnam.

3rd. Bertha Putnam.

(4) Son of Esther Foster Putnam died in infancy August 15, 1854, a month after the death of the mother.

3. Celinda Foster, third child of Silas Howell Foster and Fanny Smith, born in Warsaw, N. Y.., Dec. 10, 1824, died August 10, 1851, age 27, unmarried. She was known in the family as a "beautiful character, greatly admired by everyone," Floyd J. Bartlett told me. She was delicate and beautiful and very unselfish and agreeable, he said. When she died, Eliza Jane Foster, daughter of Josiah, wrote a long sad letter about it to her uncle Julius.

ALFRED J. FOSTER, 1829-1923, & JENNIE M. POULTON, ILLINOIS

4. Alfred J. Foster, fourth child of Silas Howell Foster, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., February 19, 1829. He moved to Cherry Valley, Illinois, where he was in the furniture business before 1858, and later moved his business to Guilford and Rockford, Illinois. He died February 10, 1923, at the age of 94. He was a fine cabinet-maker. On Aug. 30, 1868, he married Jennie M. Poulton, born April 5, 1848, died March 5, 1910, and they had three children: ("Uncle Alfred's home was full of books. He gave readings at family gatherings.")

(1) Alice M. Foster, born November 30, 1869, in Cherry Valley, Ill., lives now at 833 18th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. On May 26, 1892, she married Bruce R. McElderry, born July 27, 1869, who died suddenly on

Christmas Eve, December 25, 1945, his son Robert having been home from overseas only three days. She was a school teacher in Rockford, Illinois. Their children were:

1st. John Foster McElderry, born Feb. 14, 1895, died Dec. 5, 1939 leaving no children. He did newspaper work. On Dec. 5, 1926, he married Ruth Fischer.

2nd. Bruce Robert McElderry, born Jan. 2, 1900, was in the U. S. Marine Corps in 1918 and served overseas in the Air Transport Command in World War II. He is professor of English at Pullman University, Washington. On Aug. 15, 1921, he married Frances Lamb. They have two children:

John Robert McEldrey, born Feb. 7, 1928.
Phyllis Jean McElderry, born May 4, 1935.

(2) Jennie Grace Foster, second child of Alfred J. Foster, was born in Guilford, Illinois, Sept. 1, 1873, and died April 11, 1945. On Jan. 1, 1901, she married Ernest Sovereign, who died Jan. 26, 1927. She was a school teacher in Rockford, Illinois.

(3) Ernest Poulton Foster, third child of Alfred J. Foster, was born Aug. 11, 1878, at Rockford, Illinois and died July 2, 1879, in infancy.

5. Mary F. Foster, fifth child of Silas Howell Foster and Fanny Smith, was born in Warsaw, N. Y. July 1, 1831, and died 1917, having had no children. On July 28, 1869, at the age of 38, she married Moses Bartlett, who died April 27, 1878, after which she married Ira J. Nicholes on June 10, 1879. He died June 10, 1881. She lived in Chicago for many years but returned to Rockford, where she died. She was a school teacher and taught Latin in a college in Ohio where her sister, Helen, graduated. She was a Presbyterian. She weighed only eighty-five pounds but was very active and efficient. Floyd J. Bartlett told me that she was very well-educated and highly cultivated and a remarkable woman. She was very particular about her appearance and frequently had her photograph taken, looking every inch a school teacher. She was a college graduate of Mt. Holyoak, and a classical student. She and her sisters who lived in Illinois were always very close to each other. She was also called "May".

6. Laura Foster, born in Warsaw, N. Y., October 24, 1836, died May 16, 1887, was the sixth child of Silas Howell Foster. On Feb. 26, 1861, she married William B. Manley, who was born June 27, 1825, and died March 14, 1871, leaving four orphaned children. They lived in Hebron, Illinois. Their children were:

(1) Harriet Manley, born in Hebron, Illinois, June 1, 1862. She was a school teacher. On Nov. 11, 1884, she married Charles B. Wing, born in Castleton, Vermont, Jan. 3, 1852. They had four children:

1st. Linna Wing, born Oct. 3, 1885, died Jan. 23, 1886.

2nd. Kleber Wing, born August 31, 1887.

3rd. Alice Wing, born Feb. 24, 1891.
4th. Harold Wing, born Dec. 29, 1894.

(2) Arthur Manley, born in Hebron, Ill., Feb. 7, 1864. On Oct. 3, 1893, he married Lois E. Mason, born in Hebron, Ill., Sept. 6, 1870. Their children were:

1st. Mabelle Mason Manley, born Oct. 22, 1894, who married Helmer Helgeson and has two children:

Virginia Helgeson.
Billy Helgeson.

2nd. Marian Mason Manley, born May 9, 1896, married Oscar J. Brandt, and lives now at Fennimore, Wisconsin. She supplied this family history of the Manleys. She has three children:

Lois Jean Brandt, who married Russell C. Preston and has one child:
Larry Preston.

Arthur M. Brandt.

Richard O. Brandt.

3rd. Florence Mason Manley, born May 1, 1903, married Herman Waterpuhl, no children.

(3) Ernest Manley, third child of Laura Foster, was born in Hebron, Ill. July 5, 1867, and died Nov. 12, 1868.

(4) Ernest Manley, fourth child, was born in Hebron, Ill., Feb. 2, 1869. Last known address being 502 East Avenue, Belvidere, Ill. On Jan. 28, 1894, he married August Sloffregan. One child was:

1st. Margaret Sloffregan Manley, born May 22, 1901.

7. Elizabeth Foster, seventh child of Silas Howell Foster, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., June 23, 1839, and died Feb. 24, 1923, age 82, at Cherry Valley, Ill., where she lived with her sister, Susan. She broke her hip and went on crutches many years. She lived most of her life with her sister, Mary, and never married. She was a Presbyterian and I believe she was a school teacher. She was very musical and played the melodean and piano.

8. Helen M. Foster, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1841, and died at Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 21, 1921, age 80. She graduated from a college in Ohio. Her daughter, Grace, wrote: "My mother played and sang but not in public. She was president of L. A. S. of Cherry Valley church, however, for fourteen years, and she and my Dad did so much good in the world. My mother was raised in the home of her own folks. Robert Barnett Jr. was a real brother to her and I remember his visiting us when I was a very small child. After he went home he sent my mother a black silk dress and some blue cassimere for me a dress, and also a white satin fan trimmed with feathers I never forgot. My mother shared his estate with five cousins at his death. Cousin Hetty Foster inherited a lovely quilt and the silverware which were Aunt Hetty Barnett's, and after her death Cousin Eliza sent them to me." The Fosters are all good people--honest, upright and looked up to and as a rule quite independent. Aunt Suzie lived in Cherry Valley always and my

mother lived on a farm one and a half miles from Cherry Valley. The four sisters and one brother were very close to each other--I mean were together a lot."

On November 3, 1862, Helen M. Foster, married George G. Wheeler, who was born August 19, 1832, and died January 23, 1909. They had five children:

(1) Arthur Foster Wheeler, born in Flora, Illinois, Sept. 16, 1863, died Nov. 25, 1940. On Sept. 7, 1892, he married Cora Belle Clarke, born March 15, 1866, died Nov. 9, 1941. Their children were:

1st. Violet Lucile Wheeler, born in Belvidere, Ill., Feb. 19, 1894, married Frank Emmet Molander on Sept. 21, 1920, and was divorced in 1928. They had one child:

Meredith Lucile Molander, who died Dec. 17, 1927.

2nd. Florence Emily Wheeler, born in Belvidere, Ill., May 8, 1895, is unmarried, and lives now at 1724 East 11th Street, Long Beach 4, California, with her sister Lucile. She is a clerk in the Long Beach Public Library.

3rd. Harold Clarke Wheeler, born in Belvidere, Ill., June 1, 1896, married Mildred Gertrude Dagmar Dahlstrand of Belvidere on Sept. 20, 1923. They have one adopted son, Gordon William, born Jan. 9, 1922, who was in the U. S. Navy from Sept. 13, 1942, to Feb. 4, 1946. Harold Clarke Wheeler's address in 1953 is: 1148 West Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., Gordon married Jan. 19, 1947, Wanda Lois Nixon of Los Angeles, Calif. He is a technician with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in Hollywood.

(2) Charles Oscar Wheeler, second child of Helen Wheeler, born in Flora, Ill., Sept. 26, 1865, died June 5, 1920. On Dec. 7, 1900, he married Lillie Vincer, who was born October 20, 1879. Their children were:

1st. Helen Marion Wheeler, born Sept. 19, 1901, who married on Nov. 15, 1927, Henry Hellar, born April 22, 1902, a farmer living now at Belvidere, Ill., Route 1. They have three children:

Virginia Mae Hellar, born March 24, 1930.
Donna Gene Hellar, born June 13, 1934.
Joyce Marie Hellar, born Dec. 6, 1940.

2nd. George Robert Wheeler, second child of Charles Oscar Wheeler, was born Sept. 29, 1903, and married on June 7, 1939, to Blanch Martha Totz, born Dec. 25, 1917. They have one child. He is a farmer near Garden Prairie, Ill.

Charles George Wheeler, born October 16, 1944.

3rd. Herbert Charles Wheeler, born Oct. 29, 1905, married June 14, 1930, Ina Louise Burton, who was born Sept. 2, 1909. He is farming the old homestead near Cherry Valley, Ill., with his mother. He has one child.
Lester Herbert Wheeler, born October 14, 1935.

4th. Ruth Frances Wheeler, was born July 20, 1909, and on Sept. 25, 1931, married Roy Johnston, born Aug. 10, 1902. They live on a farm, Route 1, Belvidere, Ill., and have one child:

Onabeth Ruth Johnston, born Nov. 27, 1940.

5th. Evelyn Elizabeth Wheeler, youngest child of Charles Oscar Wheeler, was born March 11, 1916, and lives at home.

(3) George Herbert Wheeler, third child of Helen M. Foster Wheeler, was born in Flora, Ill., Nov. 8, 1868, and died Sept. 28, 1869.

(4) Robert Barnett Wheeler, fourth child, was born in Flora, Ill., Jan. 24, 1871, and died April 22, 1884.

(5) Hettie Grace Wheeler, youngest child of Helen M. Foster Wheeler, was born in Flora, Ill., on Dec. 1, 1878, and lived near Cherry Valley, Ill., also with her daughter, Mrs. Wendell F. Hallstrom at 1019 Haskell Ave., Rockford, Ill. She gathered the material for this family history. On Dec. 22, 1897, she married Alfred Nelson Burton, who was born Aug. 19, 1872, and died April 23, 1933. They had five children: (She is a Presbyterian.) In 1953 her address is: 1033 Garfield Ave., Belvidere, Ill.

1st. Helen Margaret Burton , born Sept. 10, 1903. Her mother wrote: "Helen and family are Baptists and great workers in the church and S.S. Helen has enough musical education so she acts as pianist in church and little Sharon sings so sweet." On Nov. 1, 1923, Helen Burton married Francis R. Linder, a contractor and builder, living now at Belvidere, Ill., Route 3. He was born March 17, 1901. They have these children:

Merrill Kenneth Linder, born June 14, 1925, who served in the Army at Okinawa. He married Marjorie ________________. Child: Diane.
Audrey Elaine Linder, born March 7, 1928, employed in the office of the Farmers' National Bank at Belvidere, Ill.
Marie Linder, born March 12, 1948, resides at 909 E. 4th St. Belvidere, Ill.

2nd. Willis Wheeler Burton, born Oct. 16, 1904, is now a merchant living at 615 Grover Street, Belvidere, Ill. On May 20, 1931, he married Hazel Virginia Gray, born Dec. 21, 1909. They have two children:

Richard Lee Burton, born June 19, 1936.
Sharon Lynn Burton, born July 12, 1941.

3rd. Alfred Foster Burton, third child of Hettie Grace Wheeler Burton, born May 21, 1907, bought a business in Belvidere, Ill., a town of 10,000 population. On Aug. 6, 1934, he married Evelyn Larson, who was born June 4, 1916. He worked on his family's old farm until it was sold; joined the Air Force June, 1942, to Nov. 1945, and was in Australia, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. Alfred F. and Ruth Burton had a son James Nelson Burton,

born May 10, 1948, at Afton, N. Y., and another son Stephen Francis Burton, born Jan. 7, 1950, at Maco, Georgia; also George Edward Burton, born Nov. 1, 1952, at Burlington, J. J.

4th. Mildred Genevieve Burton, fourth child, was born Nov. 9, 1911. Her mother wrote: "My daughter Mildred has most of the musical ability in the family. She began teaching when fourteen years old and has kept it up as far as possible. For three years now she has studied in Chicago and still takes a lesson in there every two weeks. She is a 'piano stylist', playing anything required. She plays in orchestras and has a lot of pupils. Teaches classical or popular. She has to keep help, of course, and now I am here to oversee things. Her children are all musical.' Mildred was a dramatic reader as I was also when a girl and little Marilyn has studied it and appeared in public several times." On Oct. 9, 1930, Mildred Burton married Wendell F. Hallstrom, a journeyman ironworker living now at 1019 Haskell Ave., Rockford, Ill., He was born Nov. 14, 1909 and is a member of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. They have four children:

Ronald Wendell Hallstrom, born August 18, 1933.
Robert Wayne Hallstrom, born Dec. 5, 1935.
Marilyn Jean Hallstrom, born Sept. 7, 1937.
Jerry Dale, born Dec. 27, 1939.

5th. Robert Wendell Burton of Clinton, Wisconsin, (1953), youngest child of Hettie Grace Wheeler Burton, was born June 3, 1919, and was farming near Belvidere, Ill., Route 3. On Dec. 13, 1939, he married Lorraine Labo, born July 14, 1922. They have four children:

Thomas Wendell Burton, born Sept. 17, 1943.
Jon Alan Burton, born Aug. 23, 1945.
Janice Lynn Burton, born Mar. 24, 1948.
Cynthia Rae Burton, born October 25, 1952.

9. Susan Frank Foster, ninth child of Silas Howell Foster, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., on Aug. 27, 1844, and died Jan. 5, 1935, age 91, at Cherry Valley Ill., where she lived all her married life. This is a pretty village of about 600 population. Hettie Grace Wheeler wrote of her: "Aunt Susie delighted every child and everybody else with her reading and she was a good dramatic reader and gave readings in public gatherings and everywhere she went. She had a wonderful supply of them. She was at least 85 years old when she gave readings at a big "home-coming" in Cherry Valley. Oh, she was so sweet and she liked humorus readings best. She was alsays full of fun. She sang alto in the choir till she was past 70 anyway." Floyd J. Bartlett told me she was the prettiest of his cousins.

She married first, on Nov. 3, 1862, Maynard H. Howe, who was born March 3, 1839, and died Jan. 6, 1871. She then married on October 27, 1875, Thomas M. Lee, born Sept. 6, 1844, died________. Susan Frank Foster had three children:

(1) Fanny May Howe, born in Cherry Valley, Ill., July 26, 1863, died in 1952, she was living in Cherry Valley in 1945. She married George F. Cramer on March 9, 1897. He was born June 18, 1855, and died Jan. 5,

1928. They had no children. Hettie Grace Wheeler wrote of her: "Fannie was pianist in church for years (Cherry Valley) and has been treasurer of the church for 55 years. She loves good music and plays the piano yet every day at the age of 83."

(2) Frank Wilson Howe, born in Cherry Valley, Nov. 27, 1865, died Jan. 25 1944, age 79. On March 12, 1889, he married Cora Alexander. They had two children:

1st. Maynard Alexander Howe, born May 9, 1892. On June 30, 1915, he married Edna Fisher, who was born May 28, 1893. They have three children:

Bonnie Ann Howe, born March 29, 1923, who married Arthur Holm on Feb. 28, 1943. He was born Oct. 28, 1920, and is vocal instructor in Belvidere High School, having returned from service in the Navy. She is a talented pianist.

Wayne Franklin Howe, born April 3, 1926, who was in the Navy. He formerly played in an orchestra, as did his brother.

Richard William Howe, born Dec. 26, 1927, also in the Navy.

2nd. Vera May Howe was born Sept. 9, 1895. On June 20, 1917, she married Joseph J. Kellar, who was born Nov. 15, 1892, and served in World War I. They have no children and live at Apt. D-1, 140 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. He was general manager of the Buffalo Weaving and Belting Company. 1953 address: 1730 Hornet Rd., Pasadena 5, Calif.

(3) Raymond Foster Lee who died in 1952, youngest child of Susan Frank Foster, was born Sept. 1, 1880, and lived in Cherry Valley. On Sept. 19, 1906, he married Elsie Beach, a school teacher, who was born Dec. 25, 1879, and died Dec. 5, 1939. They had three children:

1st. Russell Beach Lee, born Feb. 4, 1908. On Sept. 25, 1927, he married Lucille Webster, born Nov. 10, 1905, and they had one child, Barbara Ann Lee, born Nov. 22, 1928, who resides with her mother and grandparents Harry D. and Catherine E. Webster, at 818 ½ Central Ave., Fort Dodge, Iowa. Russell Beach Lee married second Ruth Elle of Chicago, Aug. 1, 1936, address 2734 So. Barrington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., Child James Raymond Lee born March 22, 1939, and child, Linda Mae Lee born Aug. 8, 1941.

2nd. Muriel Evelyn Lee, born Sept. 10, 1910, married Louis Shannon of Rockford, Ill., on June 17, 1944. She had graduated from Rockford High School and Rockford College and attended Teachers's College at Whitewater, Wis. She taught in the Rockford Junior High School until her marriage, with the exception of one year when she took her Master's degree at Columbia University, N. Y. City. Louis Shannon was born June 19, 1916, son of Lewis Shannon of 324 Napoleon Street, Rockford, Ill. He lives, in 1953, at 2806 Country Club Terrace, Rockford, Ill.

3rd. Wilson Raymond Lee, born March 3, 1912, youngest child of Raymond Foster Lee, entered the U.S. Marine Corps in 1941 and was killed at Tarawa in Nov. 1944.

Note: In 1945 Silas Howell Foster had 55 living descendants out of 73, 18 being dead.

LETTERS FROM THE SILAS HOWELL FOSTER FAMILY

In 1946, Mrs. Burton wrote to me that Ward Shedd of Rockford "says he thinks there is a Lucien Putnam buried in the Greenwood Cemetery here in Rockford...the picture you sent was of Alice McElderry."

I found some names in the Rockford, Ill., telephone book and wrote to them to find the Esther Foster Putnam descendants. Mrs. Robert Van Sickle, 2001 Cumberland Street, Rockford, said: "Your letter....I have referred to my husband's father, Judd Dewitt Van Sickle of Durnad, Ill., In the direct line genealogy, which we have, there is no mention of a John R. Van Sickle, who married a Rhoda Mabel Potter on June 23, 1897. However, we understand there is a man living in southern Wisconsin who has a complete genealogy of the Van Sickle family and I believe my father-in-law may be able to contact him for you. Your study is most interesting to me and I sincerely hope we may be of some assistance to you." Ward R. Shedd of 719 Ashland Ave., Rockford, Ill., wrote in 1952. "I am afraid I can be of little help to you...I have been unable to find any relationship to the Fosters. The David Shedd that you mention was very distantly related to me but I have no knowledge of his family. I tried to contact Mrs. Wendell F. Hallstrom but find she has left the address you gave." The letter to Dyer Putnam, 821 N. Church Street, Rockford, was returned with the envelope stating "removed two years," and no forwarding address apparently.

Dr. Fred C. Sage tried to help me find this family, and sent me a letter from Mrs. L. E. Thomas, Estherville, Iowa, Route 4, with the note: "This Esther Thomas I believe was the daughter of Estelle Putnam who in turn was a daughter of Esther Foster Putnam. I knew her mother for some years but lost contact for a long time and then discovered her living near Arlington, Iowa. Her second husband was named Thomas and I believe these two principals in this letter were slightly related." The son was named Lucien E. Thomas, Grace Wheeler Burton wrote to me "I do remember that when I was just a young girl my mother sent to Iowa and had a girl (older than I) named Estelle Putnam come and live with us and I believe the reason was because of a need of help out there. I remember her and I know my mother taught her many things. I guess she must have been Aunt Esther's grand daughter but I cannot find her name in the genealogy. I often heard the Putnams and Potters mentioned."

Estherville, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1944.

Dear Dr. Fred and wife: Was I ever glad to get a letter from you. I've thought of you so many times and wondered if you were still out west, or where. It surely is a long time "no see" or hear either. It's nice you have such a thriving business these are times when people can spend; wonder if it will be as bad after this war is over as it was after the other one. So sorry to hear of your wife's affliction.

We moved to Estherville from Arlington in 1933. Lived right in town for a few years, then bought an acreage (4½ acres) in the edge of town. Did have 3 milk cows and kept 100 hens every winter, till last year. Lucien enlisted in the Navy and has been away for 2 years now. He is a Machinist Mate and has been on a supply ship carrying supplies to different ports in the Mediterranean. He was home in September for a four day leave, and made another trip accrossed since then, but had been having severe stomach trouble, lived on tea and toast and fruit the 2 months they were "out". He was sent to St. Albans Naval Hospital in New York City on the 18th of November, the day they got back in port. The 8th of December he

had an operation for gallstones, and is feeling fine now. He got his first 72 hour leave the 22nd. He hopes to get a couple of weeks convalesent leave soon, and come home. We hope he can get here before the 1st of January, as our oldest son Robert is home on furlough from Keesler Field, Mississippi. Robert just started his 4th year in the air forces. He is a specialized electrician and instructor on B-24's. He's been stationed at Keesler Field ever since he went into the service. He is married and his wife is with him, she works at the Field too. She's a stenographer. Betty is married and lives in Salt Lake City. She has 3 little girls. Genevieve is also married and has a girl and a boy. Her husband just left for service 4 weeks ago. She lives in their apartment in Estherville. Helene is in the St. Hospital at Woodward, Ia. We couldn't help her in any way, and were advised to send her there. I think she's happier there than she would be at home. I can't remember how many children we had when we last saw you, but anyway there's Mary Lou still at home, a junior in High School; Ronald, a Freshman, Derald in 8th grade, and then we had a surprise package 4 years ago--a girl, Louise, 4 yrs. old in Oct. The one I've enjoyed the most and who fills up the lonsome hours since Lue left.

I got rid of the cows and chickens after he was gone a year--it was so hard for us to get hay, etc. by ourselves--so we just live here and wait for the war to be over so Lue can be home again. He took his boot training at Great Lakes--and I went to see him there, and then last spring I spent a week with him in New York City. I also went down to Mississippi to see Bob and his wife--so I'm getting to be quite a traveled lady. I'm planning a visit to Betty's in March--so I will have seen a lot of the U.S.A.

Mother re-married five years ago--an old school mate of here, and they live in Fredericksburg. They come up accasionally--but, of course gas rationing rations the times they can come.

A relative of yours teaches here in our High School--she's had all our children for pupils, since we have been here. She is Minnie Sage.

Well, I think I have bothered you enough with my family. Hoping you will find the time to write again--and tell us of the Sages. As ever, Esther and Lue.
P.S. Genevieve's husband is at Camp Roberts, Calif. Is that far from San Pedro? Here's Lue's address, too--if you'd care for it.

Lucien E. Thomas, M. M. W/C
Ward F 50 U.S.N. Hospital
St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

In the section on the Sage Family I have copied down a letter sent to Florence Sage Nylin, 220 S. Hickory Street, Platteville, Wisconsin, by Mrs. F. C. (Mable) Russell, Fredericksburg, Iosa, a descendant of the Silas Howell Foster family, which said that Esther Foster died July 20, 1854 and married Lucien B. Putnam in Warsaw, N. Y., June 28, 1846: "They had four children, Helena Brunette (Nettie) Putnam born in Hamilton, Canada, July 1, 1847, died Dec. 2, 1922; Edward Howell Putnam, born in Warsaw N. Y., Mar. 8, 1849; Alfred Elliot Putnam Born Dec. 9, 1851; Lucien Hamilin Putnam born July 4, 1854, died Aug. 15, 1854. I think there must have been another brother of the Smiths as my grandfather married Cinthia Smith, Esther's cousin...I could perhaps learn Cinthia's father's name by writing to my cousin, Mrs. Wm. V. Hiles, R. R. L, Estherville, Iowa. Mrs. Nylin said that Esther Thomas was "daughter of Mable Potter Van Sickle Russell."

1019 Haskell Ave, Rockford, Ill.

My dear Cousin:

Typewriter not home yet but I am not going to wait for it but will write you in answer to your letters. Received your last one this morning and will enjoy reading all the enclosures. Appreciate it as I know it is lots of work.

The only ones I ever saw in the family of Silas Howell Foster were Uncle Alfred J., Aunt Mary Nicholes, Aunt Elizabeth Foster, my mother and Aunt Susie Lee. The older ones I have heard mentioned and knew there were such people but that is about all.

I do remember that when I was just a little girl my mother sent to Iowa and had a girl (older than I) named Estelle Putnam come and live with us and I believe the reason was because of a need of help out there. I remember her and I know my mother taught her many things. I guess she must have been Aunt Esther's grand daughter, but I cannot find her name in the genealogy. I often heard the Putnams and Potters mentinned.

Now as to the Sage's. Aunt Theny (Parthena) mother of Ernest and Dr. Fred Sage was Fannie Smith's sister. Ernest married Lizzie Schenk. I guess that is (our grandmother) right but pronounced Spenk, and they owned and operated a large farm. Ernest died many years ago but his boys still operate the farmes and Lizzie still lives in Waterloo and if you will write to her just addressed to Waterloo, Iowa, I think she will get it as she is well Known. She may know about Potters and Putnam's.

When my son Al was married he and his bride called on the Sage's while on their honeymoon and were treated royally. Dr. Fred and wife who was Lizzie's sister, now live in San Pedro, Calif. and he still practices, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. He is in the 70's or 80's some where. He wrote to Ray a couple of years ago and wanted him to see if the house where he was born and where his folks lived so long was still standing and if so to take pictures of it. He was compiling some family history I think. Ray and I drove out there but found the house was no longer there. The place is near my old home, and I often hunted eggs in that old house when I visited the girl who lived there. I have Dr. Sage's address at C. V. and I will try to get over there before long as I need some other dates for you.

Arthur Manley has visited in C. V. and also Ernest Manley. Harriet manley taught school and married a Wing. I cannot tell you anything about them but those Manleys in Belvidere ought to know if anyone does. I find by reading manuscripts you have found something .

I found out by Fannie that the trouble with Aunt Laura concerned her second marriage.

I do not know anything about the Gilmore family.

Fannie, Aunt Susie's daughter, says Aunt Theny Sage was sister to our grand mothher, but I wonder. I guess so but I feel there is a discrepancy and a generation there someway. I believe Ernest and Fred are age of Fannie and my brothers. I'm so mixed up. Well, you can find out easily by asking Lizzie.

Yes, it is true that Alfred J. Foster was 94 and Aunt Susie 91 when they died. Silas Howell Foster died when my mother was five years old and Aunt Susie 2 years.

I do not know just when grandmother Foster came to C. V. but may be able to find out. I think the house she lived in is still there and maybe I'll get a picture of it for you. The family fought for good educations I believe. Aunt Mary taught latin in a college in Ohio and my mother attended that college and I guess graduated. When she and my dad were married she insisted upon taking him to the college to show him the beautiful lake on the grounds. When they got there the lake on the grounds had dried up or been disposed of and my father never tired of telling that to everybody. My dad had a keen sense of humor. Uncle Alfred was a cabinet maker and lived in Rockford as long as I can remember. He made furniture for people out of old things like pianos, etc. Very lovely things. I still have a small drop-leaf table he made for me when I was 5 or 6 years old as a Christmas gift. Aunt May lived in Rockford, then for many years in Chicago, then back to Rockford, and died there. I'll give you the date later.

Aunt Elizebeth always lived with her. After Aunt May died, Aunt Elizabeth lived with Aunt Susie in C. V. and died there. Broke her hip and went on crutches for years. Aunt Susie lived in Cherry Valley always and my mother lived on a farm 1½ miles from Cherry Valley. The four sisters and one brother were very close to each other. I mean were together a lot. I remember going with my mother and Aunt Susie to Chicago to spend a week or so at Aunt May's very often. If my mother entertained all the clan on thanksgiving, then Aunt Susie would on Christmas and Aunt May and Elizabeth on New Years and next year the wheel just rolled on a notch. Oh such good times, and we as a family keep it up. This year the whole clan , my family, met for pot-luck supper and tree and had one grand time at my son Willis's home and the company included some of the in-laws so altogether there were 35 present. One thing I always taught my children was to keep friendly all around and they sure are. We get together very often and really have fun.

You are right--the Fosters are all good people--honest, upright, and looked up to and as a rule quite independent. Uncle Alfred was always poor and Aunt May helped him a lot and I remember she had the girl's weddings at her home. Both girls taught in Rockford schools. All of my mother's people were great readers and good readers. Uncle Alfred's home was full of books. My mother and Aunt Susie possessed many, many books. Ray Lee's (Aunt Susie's son) home is filled up stairs and down with book cases of books. I also have a large selection. Uncle Alfred gave readings at family gatherings and for many people's pleasure. My mother was a good reader and nothing my children loved so much as to have Grandma Wheeler read to them. She lived with me the last 10 years of her life.

Aunt Susie delighted every child and everybody else with her reading and she was a good dramatic reader and gave readings in public gatherings and every where she went and had a wonderful supply of them, something for any occasion, in her mind at all times. She was at least 85 years old when she gave readings at a big "Home Coming" event in Cherry Valley. Oh she was so sweet and she liked humorous readings best. She was always full of fun.

Aunt May and Elizabeth were Presbyterians. There was no Presbyterian Church in Cherry Valley so my mother and Aunt Susie were Methodists. Aunt Susie sang alto in the choir till she was 70 any way. Her daughter, Fannie was pianist in church for years. Has been treasurer of the church for 55 years. Just gave it up. She loves good music and plays the piano yet every day at age of 83. Aunt Elizabeth loved music and for years had a Melodeon but eventually Aunt May bought her a piano. As a child I delighted in the old Melodeon. It remained in the home until Aunt May's death.

My mother played and sang but not in public. She was president of L.A.S. of Cherry Valley church, however, for 14 years, and she and my dad did so much good in the world. They helped Aunt Susie after her first husband died. Frank and Fannie spent over half of their life with my folks after Aunt Susie's second marriage. I could tell you much more.

After my mother came to live with me she took her letter from Cherry Valley Methodist Church and joined Presbyterian Church of Belvidere as my husband and I belonged there and every one of my children and their families belong to that church now as well as myself, except my daughter Helen--she and family are Baptists and great workers in the church and S. S. Helen has enough musical education so she acts as pianist in church and as accompanist for anything anywhere. Willis's children are musical and sing nicely--Dick (9 years) sings in boys choir in church and little Sharon sings so sweetly. My daughter Mildred has most of the musical

ability in the family however. She began teaching when 14 years old and has kept it up as far as possible. For three years now she has studied in Chicago and still takes a lesson in there every two weeks. She is a "Piano Stylist" playing anything required. Plays in orchestras and has a lot of pupils. Teaches classical or popular. Has to keep help of course and now I am here to oversee things. Her children are all musical. The boys aged 12 and 9 sing in junior choir in church. Marilyn aged 8 is studying piano now and little Jerry sings so cute. Mildred was a dramatic reader as also was I when a girl and little Marilyn has studied it and appeared in public several times. She reads her lessons with so much expression it is amusing. I enjoy my grand children so much. These are just facts I don't mean to brag but how all these things run on from generation to generation. It is wonderful I think.

Now on looking over your copy I find somethings left out. Oh, before I forget--my mother was raised in the home of Uncle Robert and Aunt Hetty Barnett and she always talked much more of them than of her own folks. Robert Barnett Jr. was a real brother to her and I remember his visiting us when I was a very small child. After he went home he sent my mother a black silk dress and some blue cassimere for me a dress and also a white satin fan trimmed with feathers I never forgot. My mother shared his estate equally with five cousins at his death. Cousin Hettie Foster inherited a lovely quilt and the silverware which were Aunt Hetty Barnetts and after her death Cousin Elizabeth sent them to me.

Now--my father died January 23, 1909. (I decided to fill in manuscript).

I am getting nervous now but will write you more very soon. Cherry Valley is a pretty village of 600 inhabitants. Belvidere has a population of 10,000. Rockford is a city of 100,000 or more now.

Grace Burton

1019 Haskell Ave., Rockford, Ill.
March 12, 1946

My dear Cousin:

Sorry again to keep you waiting but I have been busy and somethings have taken a long time.

I have kept these things too long perhaps but hope you will forgive me. I have shown them to my family and to Ray Lee and others and all have enjoyed them. We find it very interesting to follow traits down thought the generations. The Fosters of Illinois too, are firm in their beliefs and once they speak do not change their minds much. My daughters and grand daughters included. Also I noticed in the history that the Fosters were inclined to be thin and slender. Well I weigh 90 lbs. and can't seem to gain any but am well. Aunt May always weighed 85 lbs. and by the way, just between you and me, the reason Aunt May's hair was always just so was that she wore a wig. When I was a child I always got a thrill out of watching her remove her wig and put on a nightcap when she visited us. She was a very remarkable person. I am returning your picture which we have enjoyed so much. You say Floyd Bartlett thinks you resemble Aunt Susie--I can't see it so much but there is a striking resemblance to Muriel, Aunt Susie's granddaughter. Then several think you resemble my daughters. I am sending a picture of my daughter, the one I am with, for you to see. You will please return it when you can. Also I am sending an old daguerrotype of my mother when a young girl. Also some other snap shots and will try to find one of the four sisters. Yes, these cousins, here were very friendly with the Warsaw cousins and visited them many times. Fannie--Aunt Susie's daughter and another lady who still lives

in Cherry Valley are very found of telling me about how they took care of me when only a few months old while my mother went to visit Warsaw cousins. Eliza, Hettie and Mary have visited here too. Another thing--when cousin Mulford of Chili died my mother had a personal letter of sympathy from President Theodore Roosevelt. Another thing, as far as I know any member of the Foster tribe here would think it a disgrace to be a democrate.

As ever, Grace Burton

THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

Julius Foster was the ninth child of Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges. He was born December 26, 1805, probably at Owego, New York, on the Susquehanna River. He died January 16, 1865, in Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he had been minister of the Presbyterian Church for many years. The Foster family has been full of deacons and elders, but Julius is the only minister. This was a great pride and joy to his family, as one can tell from the tone of their letters to Julius.

There are two daguerrotypes of Julius taken probably when he first took over the office in Towanda. He is wearing a high silk hat and looks very ministerial and not displeased with himself. These may be very early daguerrotypes as the earliest made in this country were 1840 and few were made until a few years later. A photograph dated December 22, 1863, was doubtless his last--just a year before his death. His family in Towanda also have an oil painting and a very sensitive and charming water-color sketch of their grandfather. He had a thin, intellectual looking face and blue eyes--all his children and all his grandchildren also had blue eyes and brown hair. He looked a little like his sister Ruth.

Julius Foster's household was the educational center of the Foster Family and he was the father-confessor of several of the young ones, such as Julius Mulford and Jane, the children of Josiah Hedges Foster. He was also the center of correspondence and with a fine regard for history, he carefully preserved his letters, all with the date received noted on the front and the name of the sender. Perhaps the first one is dated 1829, from his sister Hetty then visiting her "double cousin" Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, in Montague, N.J. One of the last is from his brother Solon, dated July 19, 1863, a year and a half before Julius' death. There are many letters from Josiah and his children, Jane and Julius Mulford, from their childhood to their years in India and Chile. Another stack is from Luther Jr. in Warsaw, and there are a few from Hetty, (I did not see any from Silas, Elizabeth Mary, or Phoebe), and one or two from Ruth Emeline, Eliza of Warsaw, Mary (daughter of Silas), and six or seven from Solon, the errant son, from 1833 to 1863, written in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Utah. There are several written in a beautiful, meticuluous hand from Jabez in Rochester. Most important are several letters in the forthright hand of Luther Foster Sr., who wrote the old-fashioned "f" for "s" and discusses chiefly matters of religion. There is no letter from Ruth Hedges, Julius' mother, nor do I know of any in existence. Neither F. J. Bartlett nor L. A. Foster have any of hers, either. Many letters from his two children, Julius jr. and Mary Brunette, have been preserved. There is an acid note from Mary Alice Foster of Milford, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Skeer. Several interesting letters are from Southampton, written by the wife of Josiah Hedges Foster, son of Paul, whose name was Cordelia, and by Elizabeth and Mehetabel, Paul's daughters. Some of the letters tell about the Armstrongs in Montague, New Jersey, where both the Southampton Fosters and those from Warsaw visited occasionally.

In a brief statement in the Foster genealogy notes, Esther Foster says of her grandfather, Julius Foster: "He worked for several years after finishing

school at the Academy, before he decided to become a minister. He then went to Hamilton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1837. He went direct to Towanda, Pa., as minister of the Presbyterian church there, where he remained until his death in 1865. On October 19, 1840, he married the daughter of one of the leading families in his church, Priscilla Brunette Fox. She died September 2, 1842. On October 10, 1844, he married Mary Ann Sayre (descendant of the Long Island Sayre family), a young lady who had come to Towanda to teach."

By the time he had finished college, therefore, Julius was 32. His brother Josiah, helped to put him through school, according to the letters, and was very proud of his scholarly young brother who knew both Latin and Greek and had all the attainments of a studious nature apparently.

Julius was eighteen when his family moved from Danby, N. Y. to Warsaw, then in Genesee County, now Wyoming. Ruth Foster told me that Julius Foster I of Montague had a shoe-making establishment and that her grandfather Julius worked there and earned money to go to school. She said that he taught her father to cobble shoes and he in turn taught his boys, so they could all cut their own soles and make repairs. Josiah Hedges Foster was partner in a "shoe establishment" with the Pinchots in Milford, Pa. and we know that Luther Sr. was a tanner and also that he knew cobbling and had his own shop on his farm. Silas Howell Foster had a job in a tannery in Warsaw at one time when his eyes were very bad. Ruth Hedges' father, Josiah, was also a "cord wender", the old term for shoemaker. So there is quite a lot of leather in the Foster family tale. It seems most likely that Josiah Hedges Foster operated a tannery in Montague at first before he began manufacturing "fanning mills." A letter of January 23, 1858, from Julius Foster III to his father written from Milford says: "We have a singing school here this month, they talk of having a concert next month. Mrs. Haggerty talks of renting the house over the river by the tannery where Uncle Josiah used to live. From your son, JULIUS FOSTER." This means that Josiah lived by the tannery in Montague "over the river" from Milford.

One letter from Josiah dated August 10, 1829, indicated that Julius had been in Milford recently--this would be just before he went to Hamilton College. He says "Eliza Jane wonders where uncle is," and "Bub goes to school to Dan Dimmick," and that "E. Armstrong has returned." "Bub" refers to Julius Mulford and Jane was then three years old. People in Milford, such as Mrs. Helen Quick, still refer to him as "Bub Foster," She being the oldest living inhabitant. "E. Armstrong" must refer to Eveline Armstrong, daughter (the oldest) of Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong, as Elizabeth (Hedges) Armstrong, Mary's mother, died June 29, 1828, the year before. Eveline was born in 1813 and married Soverigne L. Westbrook.

Towanda, Pa., is down the Susquehanna about thirty miles from Owego, N. Y. It is in Bradford County. There is also a little town nearby called "Sayre," and one called "Herrickville." In the next county, Susquehanna, is "Foster" and "Herrick." These are the names of the old Southampton, Long Island, families who came to this region after the Revolution when Luther Foster came. Nearby also is Montrose, Pa., where William Foster (1798-1874) lived, a tanner, who married Mary Ann Sayre--his son William Cooper Foster lived in Owego, N. Y. His great-great grandfather was Benjamin Foster, son of the original Christopher. The Fosters who lived in Honesdale, Pa., (near Milford) were Isaac Foster, a descendant of John, son of Christopher, in Milford with a "Harry Foster," according to his diary.

Therefore, Julius was among friends in this region, which was a part of the New England settlement of the "Wyoming region", along the Susquehanna. Egle's

History of Pennsylvania says the two first settlers in Towanda county were Rudolph Fox and Peter Scheufeldt, the latter being killed by Indians in 1779. (The Wyoming Valley Massacre is one of the legends of Indian history in America.) Fox was captured by the enemy during the Revolution, but escaped saying "I will never die a Tory."

Julius Foster was one of the earliest ministers in Towanda, for the history says that in 1820 there were only four houses on main street; he arrived there just after graduating in 1837.

Of Towanda, Egle's History of Pennsylvania says: (Page 435)

"Towanda, the county seat of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, is located upon the right bank of the Susquehanna river, and in the centre of a thickly populated region, whose mineral and agricultural resources are abundant - - - The borough proper is located on the William Means patent of 1807, together with the Irwin patent of 1830, and others adjoining on the north. It was laid out in 1812 by Mr. Means. Thomas Overton, father of Edward Overton, donated to the county the square where the court house stands. The town grew but slowly, and in 1820 there were only four houses on Main street, above the court house, and two of them were built of logs. Main street was then called Tioga Point road. It was incorporated in 1828. The first survey for the Barclay road was made as early as 1839."

"The Towanda of 1876 is a thriving borough of about six thousand inhabitants, with mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests aggregating millions annually, presenting many advantages to the capitalist, laborer, manufactrer, business man, or persons seeking a home amid an intellectual community, in a healthy locality..."

"In the rural cemetery, near the town, on the high bank overlooking the Susquehanna, lie the remains of Judge Wilmot, the celebrated author of the "Wilmot Proviso". His grave is marked by a plain headstone bearing the following inscription: "David Wilmot, born January 20, 1814; died March 16, 1868, aged 54 years. 'Neither slavery nor unvoluntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

I suppose the grave of Julius is in the same old cemetery, he dying three yeare before David Wilmot.

Three years after his arrival at Towanda, Julius Foster married the daughter of one of the leading families of the region, Priscilla Brunette Fox, doubtless the descendant of Rudolph Fox, one of the two first settlers in the county. They were married October 19, 1840, but she died September 2, 1842, leaving no children. Two years later, on October 10, 1844, Julius married Mary Ann Sayre, "a young lady who came to Towanda to teach." She lived only twelve years, and died February 24, 1856, leaving two children, Julius Foster Jr. and Mary Brunette. The children were then sent to live with their maternal aunt, Mrs. Isaac Todd, whose husband was the Presbyterian Minister at Milford, Pennsylvania. When their father married Mrs. Susan M. (Barr) Vanderman in 1860, they returned to live at home apparently, the father dying five years later, Jan. 16, 1865.

Mary Ann Sayre was a descendant of the Southampton Sayre family, and according to Esther Foster, was the same family as Francis B. Sayre, who married Woodrow Wilson's daughter in the White House and was High Commissioner to the Phillipines when I was there. His second wife, whom I knew quite well in the Philippines, as

we sometimes were invited to their house, was formerly the wife of the head of the National Geographic. The brother of Francis B. Sayre was for many years head of the National Board of Reconciliation of the Christian Churches.

Howell's History of Southampton says: "Thomas Sayre was the founder of the family of this name in Southampton and one of the eight original "Undertakers" coming here in May or June, 1640. He was a native of Bedfordshire, England, as appears from the examination of his son Job before the Dutch Council in New York as before narrated. In 1638 he and his son Job had each 60 acres of land allotted to them in Lynn, Mass. The arms of this family are as handed down by family tradition: Gules, a chevron ermine between three sea gulls argent." (These are shown on P. 374.) Crest: A cubit arm erect proper holding a dragon's head erased argent. Motto: Saie and doe. Another form of the motto used by some of this name Dico facio seems to be a pun on a false derivation of the name itself. Lower on surnames derives it either from assayer, a crown officer in the royal mint whose duty it was to assay gold and silver for coinage, or from a patronymic Saher of Norman origin. The homestead drawn by Thomas Sayre in 1648 and the house he built in that year still standing have remained in possession of the family to this day."

"Thomas b. about 1590, d. 1670 had ch. Francis, Daniel, Joseph and Job."

The autograph of Thomas Sayre is shown on page 375.

The Fosters have often intermarried with the Sayres. The above Daniel Sayre married Hannah Foster, daughter of the original Christopher. Howell says: "Daniel of North End and afterward of Bridgehampton d. 1707, m. 1st. Hannah, d. of Christopher Foster, and 2nd Sarah________, and had ch. Daniel b. 1666, Samuel d. before 1707, and left ch. Joseph, Ephraim, Nathan, Hannah w. of Josiah Topping and David." This Daniel was Capt. Daniel Sayre of Sagg, quite a noted whaler.

Fanny Sayre married Benjamin Halsey Foster of Mill Pond Road, and Edward H. Foster who owned the Old Foster House married Adelaide E. Sayre.

The descendants of Francis Sayre went to Montrose, Pa. and it may be this family that Mary Ann Sayre belonged to. One of Montrose was Samuel Sayre, another Daniel Sayre. The great-grandson of Francis Sayre, the original settler, named Stephen Sayre became Sheriff of London and was very handsome. P. 382 of Howell's History of Southampton says: "Stephen Sayre was a graduate of the college of New Jersey at Princeton and said to be the handsomest man of his age. A miniature once in possession of an aunt of the writer would confirm this judgment. He went to London before the revolutionary war and was successful in founding a banking house in that city. Was made High Sherriff of London, and about the time of the opening of hostilities the riciculous charge was made against him by Lord Rochford that he had engaged in a conspiracy to seize the person of the King as he went to the Parliament house and to take possession of the Tower. He was imprisoned in the Tower a few days, and, being examined on a writ of habeas corpus, was dismissed as entirely innocent. He then instituted proceedings against Lord Rochford and the court awarded him one thousand pounds damages. He was on terms of intimacy with the best society of London and highly respected. He returned to America after the war and settled near Bordentown, New Jersey, where he passed the rest of his life. The estate of Mr. Sayre afterward became the property and residence of Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-emperor of Spain."

Julius Foster Jr. and his sister, Mary Burnette, were very handsome as

children and there are several charming pictures of them. They must have inherited this from the Sayres. Both had blue eyes and brown hair, and they looked a good deal alike. Mary Brunette had a distinguished face with a sharp profile and a rather strange nose, slightly upturned with a retrousse end. However, they looked much like their father and not like the mother, Mary Ann Sayre, and this must be a Foster nose, as several Foster's do have it--such as Mary Foster Nicholes, Suzie and her sister Helen (of Silas Howell Foster's daughters), and Julius Mulford's daughter Elisa Juana, and also I myself have it. (F.J.Bartlett says I look like Suzie Foster.)

In any case, Julius Foster Jr. and Mary Brunette, were almost straight English Puritan descent (unless the Sayre family was mixed), and on both sides from the original families that settled Southampton, Long Island, the first English settlement in New York State. Julius Foster Sr. was descended only from these original English families who settled Southampton and Easthampton, one ancestor, John Mapham, of the Hildreth family, having been an original settler of Guilford, Conn., where I now live.

Their descendants come from a long line of Presbyterians, for the Church in Southampton was doubtless one of the first in America. In Warsaw, "for a hundred years there was always a Foster elder or deacon in the Presbyterian Church," it was always said. The present family in Bayhead are very active in Church affairs also, so it is a long and thriving tradition.

The old Thomas Sayre house in Southampton was the oldest one standing until just a few years ago, when it burned down. There were photographs of it available. It was a very charming colonial style house, small and of saltbox type as I remember.

Mary Ann Sayre, grandmother of the present Fosters of Bayhead, died of tuberculosis, though at that time they did not seem to know how to diagnose it and it is pathetic to find her being ordered to take strenuous exercise--whereas the proper treatment is absolute rest and quiet and a collapsed lung! Upon her death, Julius Foster wrote a long memorial about her, describing her illness. His grandchildren in Bayhead have this, together with a fine daguerrotype of Mary Ann Sayre.

Julius Foster also wrote an interesting diary, which his family have, and left a whole trunkfull of sermons, some with notes in Latin and Greek. He appears to have been the thin, nervous, energetic type, and was sick with stomach trouble much of the time--they called it "dyspepsia." At the time of his death, for many years there had been only the three brothers living, Luther Jr., Julius and Solon. Luther died in 1874, but Solon lived until 1896, thirty years after the death of Julius--in spite of his dangerous pioneering life. This is probably a good example of the wear and tear on intellectuals as compared with plain hard work of a primitive type, such as Solon engaged in, hardly having time even to write letters, which he considered a major literary operation.

From the many photographs I have seen, Julius Foster was of a certain Foster type exemplified by his sister, Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner and her son, Capt. Tanner. Both his children looked like him also. My father, John Moody Foster, is this same type--being smaller than his brothers with much the same features. Solon Foster was the same type as Phoebe and Hetty, his sisters, and both Dr. James Foster Scott and F. J. Bartlett are the same type, having exactly the same mouth and much the same eyes. We could guess that Silas Howell Foster might have been this same type as his three daughters were wimilar--Mary, Susan and Helen. It is

a very typically English type of face. Casson and his brother Hedges had somewhat the same type of face and nose also, and William Riter Foster looked a good deal like Hedges. Among the Julius Foster descendants that I have seen, none appear to be this type, except Julius IV, however it must be a throwback to the original English type of ancestry. Julius Foster IV is the same general type, though he does not look very much like the others that I can tell. He also has the same very blue eyes and fine brown hair that is characteristic of the Foster type, and seems to be of the same not too gregarious habits. It is a little more like the Ruth Hedges face than like Luther Sr. Jane Foster Scott is a little this type too, but her brother does not look at all like a Foster--Julius Mulford. I had a letter recently from Maria Foster Besa de Diaz Graces, daughter of Mulford's daughter, Teresa Foster Besa, in which she says her brother "antonio tiene Todo El Aspecto De Un Americano." I'll have to get his picture and see if he looks like the Julius type, which seems to recur occasionally among the Fosters.

The Julius Foster family of Bayhead is probably remarkable in this respect: Esther Foster, for example, is the same generation as the grandmother b. 1805, of Herbert Foster Knowles of Madison where I live, and I am the same generation as his mother, b. 1834. This is because the Luther Foster family married late and lived a long time. We are possibly 2 or 3 generations fewer than the average family that has been here three hundred years. Esther is the 8th generation in this country, the 7th from Christopher, and Knowles born 1874 is the 10th generation, and is Esther's 5th cousin. Esther is the generation of his grandfather, Marvin Foster born 1805. We, therefore, belong to a quaint early period and are an anachronism, aren't we? I think most families would be 11th or 12th or 13th generation. Horace Foster, now living in Southampton, is the 8th generation, too, and his son (my age) is the 9th as I am. Yet other families would be at least 10th or 11th.

Esther Foster told me that the highest salary her grandfather ever received was $600 a year. However, this was high, for the historians say that in 1850 the average earning was fifty cents a day or $14 a month--this was the regular wage paid for nearly all kinds of work. She also said there was a story in the family that once when he was writing his sermon with two candles, one of the parishioners saw him through the window and came in to inquire if he could not write sermons just as well with one candle. We can see from the old Foster letters how scarce money was in this period. Julius was doubtless considered very prosperous. Money of course, had many times the value it has now

THE JULIUS FOSTER JR. FAMILY OF BAYHEAD,NEW JERSEY

The first child of Julius Foster Sr. and Mary Ann Sayre was Julius Jr. born August 4, 1845, died ______________. His mother died when he was eleven years of age, and he lived in Milford, Pa. with the Rev. Isaac Todd, husband of his maternal aunt. There are several interesting letters still in existence which he wrote to his father at this time. Letters from Julius Mulford Foster in Chile tell something about Julius Jr., one referring to some "Dreadful disease" from which he recovered. Mulford had lived with the family in Towanda while doing preparatory work for school, and Jane Foster Scott also lived there while she prepared to enter Mt. Holyoke. Julius Foster Sr. also prepared several other young men for their college entrance.

Julius Jr. was twenty when his father died in 1865. Esther wrote, "after grandfather's death, father worked for a time on the railroad and later in a

store. Then, lured by the stories of his cousin Frank Todd of the opportunities in raising cranberries he moved to Whitesville, near Lakewood, N. J. It was a slow journey, moving all his household goods by horse and wagon. The cranberry venture did not appeal as much on short range as it did from the distance and in the fall of 1881, he moved his family to Bayhead, N. J., at that time consisting of eight houses andhope."

He was the real estate agent in charge of developing Bayhead as a summer resort but being a staunch Presbyterian and a model minister's son, he had religious convictions against working on Sunday, so "this was not the ideal job for him," as Esther says, Sunday being the busy day for summer tourists in search of houses.

On May 23, 1876, at the age of 31, Julius Jr. had married Hattie C. Staniford, and they had three children, Julius, Edward Staniford and Hattie, who died an infant. That same year, 1876, which was the centenary of the American Revolution, Solon Foster visited Julius Jr. at Whitesville, N. J. on his way to Philadelphia for the Centenary, and Dr. James Foster Scott was there at the same time, and also his mother I believe. It was a family reunion after many years. Dr. Scott told me he was about twelve years old then and he remembers the occasion very well as his uncle Solon made him an Indian arrowhead by chipping a piece of stone, which he considered quite an accomplishment. Solon tried to prevail upon Julius Jr. to go West and also wanted his sister, Mary Brunette Foster to go West to introduce modern education in the wilds but she decided upon Africa instead. Ruth said her father was sorry afterward that she did not go West with Solon as then she might have lived to realize her ambitions, as she died very soon after arriving in Africa.

Julius Foster IV, born October 31, 1877, lives at home with his three sisters in Bayhead, N. J. where he had a plumbing business, an has never married. There is another Julius in this family, Julius V, son of Walter Brooks Foster, so the name is still surviving. Apparently Julius Sr. was named for the original Julius of Montague, N. J. by his brother Luther Sr. as this Julius had no sons, but only one daughter, Mary Dayton Foster. And was helped through school by him. The Southampton Fosters also doubtless named one son for the Montague Julius, Julius Foster born 1845, whose mother was the Cordelia who wrote letters to Julius Sr. and who visited Montague several times with her child, Julius. His son was named Julius, born 1871, and lived in Southampton, but we have no further record of the Southampton Julius Fosters. Where the name originated, aside from Julius Caesar, is a mystery as it was not used in the family before Christopher named Luther's brother Julius, born 1765. Josiah Hedges Foster obviously named Julius Mulford Foster for the Montague Julius, and I feel quite sure he was apprenticed to the Montague Julius and may have lived with him several years in Montague and got his start in business this way. He also named his first child "Louis Julius Foster", or Luis Julio, and said in one of his letters that he was anxious to keep the name in the Foster tradition. Floyd Julius Bartlett of Warsaw must have been named for Phoebe's brother of Towanda. For a man who had no son, Julius of Montague has quite a long line preserving his name. His daughter also named one son Julius Foster Armstrong.

A letter from Ruth Foster in Bayhead, N. J. Oct. 7, 1952, says: "Julius has sold out his plumbing business but keeps the office of tax collector. He is on the ticket this fall and I tell him he might modernize at least to the extent of publishing his income tax for the past two years. Have not convinced him yet.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mary also has resigned from her job as district clerk for Board of Education. She stopped playing the organ earlier. The four of us are recently back from a visit to Ohio and Michigan relatives."

Ruth also wrote that she and her sisters had taken a trip to Southampton, Long Island: "We met Mrs. Corwith (a Foster descendant) and she gave Esther an article about the family written by her father, I think. Esther will send you a copy of it. He told of whaling from off shore. We saw Daniel Foster's grave in the center of Southampton, but we did not the Hedges graves nor the Julius Foster place. We must try to go again."

The name Julius Foster, therefore, dates from 1765 in Southampton.

Edward Staniford Foster, only full brother of Julius IV, was born April 2, 1879, and graduated from Lehigh College in 1902 in Electrical Engineering, teaching there until 1912. Since then he has had several engineering jobs, and is now with the Standard Transformer Company in Warren, Ohio. On Sept. 5, 1910, he married May Elizabeth Field of Greenfield, Mass. and they have four children.

Edward Staniford Foster Jr., born June 9, 1913, graduated from Wooster college and has an M. A. from Washington University in Physics. He worked in the oil fields of Texas and Louisiana several years, and was a Lieutenant in the Navy in Meteorology in World War II in Kamchatka. He married Emily Koester of Piqua, Ohio, August 29, 1936, and they have four children:

1. Caroline Emily, born March 8, 1938.
2. William Louis Foster, born July 30, 1944, the first grandsone of this family.
3. Barbara B. 1946, Toledo, Ohio.
4. Charles Edward b. Dec. 9, 1949.

Alfred Field Foster, born Dec. 4, 1915, graduated from Wooster College and has and M. A. in Physics from Ohio State University, Columbus, where he taught until the outbreak of World War II, then for two years taught physics to the Army Air Corps at Davidson, N. C. He saw service as an Ensign USNR doing radar work in the Pacific. On Sept. 8, 1930, he married Elizabeth Hofacker, of Wooster, Ohio, and they have one child:

1. Geneva Annette Foster, born June 17, 1943.

Harriet Lucy Foster, born Nov. 23, 1919, graduated from Wooster College and was laboratory technician in the White Cross Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Mary Louis Foster, born Feb. 6, 1922, graduated from the College of Southern Louisiana, and was employed in the office of the Standard Transformer Company Warren, Ohio. On ____________ she married Walter Myford. David Lynn Myford was born Dec. 14, 1951. They live in Warren, Ohio, with her parents.

The Edward Staniford Foster family seems to be very fond of doing something about the weather and also of Physics. Edward Sr. is the only Foster I have ever heard of who is stout instead of thin, and his photograph resembles the Stanifords. His brother Julius seems to be more of the Foster variety.

Hattie C. Staniford died in May, 1883, and on September 29, 1884, Julius Foster Jr. Married Joanna Smith Van Note of Bayhead, N. J. They had eight children all born in Bayhead, N. J.

1. Walter Brooks Foster, born Feb. 9, 1886, works in the Walter B. Howe Real estate Office, Princeton, J. J. On July 10, 1917, he married Helen M. Bowers of Princeton. They had four children:

Jean Helen, born March 1, 1919, died November 1929.

Julius V, born Dec. 14, 1920, who graduated from Princeton in June, 1942. He had positions with several firms working on the "Manhattan Project," and during the war was at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. On November 7, 1942, he married Catharine E. Cochran of Princeton, who was a laboratory technician at Oak Ridge while they were stationed there. Julius' first child was Paul Scott Foster, born Oct. 13, 1946, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and second Thomas Cochran Foster, born Sept. 27, 1948, third, Leslie Ann Foster, born Oct. 6, 1951, Knoxville, Tenn., Res. Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Walter Brooks Foster Jr. was born May 8, 1922, and graduated from Princeton High School, then became a pfc. in the U. S. Army stationed at Marseilles, France. He married Araxy Kuckjian and their first child was Penelope K. Foster, born Jan. 3, 1947, Princeton, N. J.

Janice Van Marter Foster, born Dec. 19, 1925, studied at Wellesley.

2. Mary Brunette Foster, born April 3, 1888, is unmarried and lives in Bayhead N. J. where she has private music pupils and is organist of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church.

3. Ruth Cleveland Foster, born Oct. 21, 1889, graduated from Trenton Normal School and taught kindergarten and lower grades in Pt. Pleasant, N. J., Belvidere, N. J. and at Home Mission School in West Virginia and New Providence, N. J. She lives with her two sisters, Mary and Esther, in Bayhead, and is very much interested in family history and in religious activities.

4. Samuel Furman Foster, born August 31, 1890, graduated from Rutgers College in 1912 in Agriculture and was County Farm Agent for Camden County, N. J., and later Secretary in the U. S. Land Bank, Springfield, Mass. where he is at present. He married Louise Akers, Of Lambertville, N. J. in August, 1921, and they have two children (twins):

Mary Joanna Foster, born August 18, 1923, graduated from Mt. Holyoak in 1944 and was a cadet nurse in the Yale School of Nursing, New Haven, Conn.

Esther Louise Foster, twin, born August 18, 1923, graduated from Bates College in Meteorology in 1944 and was an Ensign, stationed in Washington, D. C. in the Hydrographic Office. On Sept. 16, 1950, she married in Longmeadow, Mass. Harry Bakelin, A U. S. citizen born who works in the Swedish Consulate in Portland; he was educated in Sweden. They live in Portland, Oregon.

5. Charles Hamill Foster, born Jan. 10, 1892, died Sept. 15, 1950, in Lakewood N. J., attended Rutgers College but left to enter World War I. He married Winifred Wedemeyer of Lakewood, N. J. September 22, 1924, and they had two

children:

Dorothy Winifred Foster, born Feb. 1926, died April 1926.

Miriam Agnes Foster, born Sept. 5, 1927, studied at Keuka College, Keuka N. Y. She married Ivan Emerson Hayes, child, Priscella Susan born Sept. 8, 1952, Elmira, N. Y.

6. Esther Foster, born Sept. 22, 1893, graduated from Simmons College and is at present Assistant Editor of "YACHTING", a magazine in New York City. She lives at 337 East 30th Street in New York but nearly always spends the week ends at home in Bayhead.

7. John Foster, born Sept. 22, 1893, died Sept. 24, 1893.

8. Grace Darling Foster, born Feb. 23, 1896, graduated from Western Reserve University, 1919, and taught domestic science in Cleveland high schools until her marriage, June 24, 1927, to Rev. Roy J. Striffler, a Congregational minister. His first charge was at North Fairfield, Ohio, as student pastor while he did further study at Oberlin Theological Seminary. Then for two years he was at Dearborn, Ohio, and is now at Geneva, Ohio. They had four children:

Roy Philip, born June 10, 1928, died Dec. 6, 1938.
William David II, born July 10, 1929, a junior in the Geneva High School.
Foster Lee, born March 11, 1932.
Martha Ann, born June 11, 1935.

Julius Foster Sr. had 33 descendants in 1945, all alive except Julius Jr. and his daughter Mary Brunette Foster, and three who died in infancy, three boys being in World War II and one girl, Ensign Esther Louise Foster. Solon Foster had over a hundred. The only other family of the name Foster now is that of Luther Foster Jr., aside from the Chile Fosters, most of whom do not use the name "Foster".

In October, 1945, I visited the Fosters in Bayhead over the weekend. This is a summer resort sixty-five miles from New York, about half-way to Atlantic City. It has a long board walk high above the beach, and fronts directly on the Atlantic with a straight shoreline as far as you can see. It was stormy when I was there and the long waves came rolling in miles in length. The last hurricane took away the board walk, I was told, and caused some little damage. Esther says the town has a population of five hundred in winter and five thousand in summer. The only other item I can remember about the landscape is that Esther told me on the train that near Whitings, N. J. is an interesting stunted forest, all scrub oak, etc. not over three feet tall, and the scientists have never been able to figure out the cause of it, for just acrossed the boarder of this farest are normal trees and shrubbery. Bayhead is said to be one of the places frequented by Captian Kidd, and in an old house which the Fosters owned a pot of gold was found in the chimney when it was torn down--after they had sold it.

The large, rambling old house where the ten Foster children grew up is still standing, and is just acrossed the street from the house where Julius and his three sisters, Esther, Ruth and Mary, now live. They still own the old house and rent it to summer people. We went up in the attic and discovered quite a number of dusty items, but the prize discovery was finding the old trunk where Julius Sr. had kept dozens of old letters dating from 1829. These we spent a whole day reading ard it was very interesting. I also took photographs but the sun was not out so they were not too successful.

These four Fosters all have blue eyes and brown hair, and the three sisters look a good deal alike. They seem to be very busy with all sorts of church and civic activities, and are all interested in checking up on the Foster family history and bringing the genealogy up to date. Esther once went to Southampton, but could not find any of the Fosters there of our family, and did not see the old house.

Ruth is the expert on Foster history and she told me many interesting things on this subject, which I shall try to note here. Ruth was named for her great-aunt of Warsaw and her sisters used to tease her by calling out the full name of said aunt: Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner Cleveland Munger. When Ruth Emeline Foster died, F. J. Bartlett, who was in charge of some of her things—this was in 1906—gave some to Ruth as a namesake. One thing she has that is of great interest—the wedding dress of Ruth Hedges Foster when she was married in Long Island in 1791. It was made into a coverlet, pieced so that the sleeves are distinguishable. This is a kind of linen weave with a flower design in russet and blue on a cream background. It is a very pretty design. She also has a little red cloak that belonged to Ruth Hedges. in Easthampton as a child during the Revolutionary War. It was made from the captured redcoat of a British soldier. Ruth Hedges was very patriotic and as Eliza's poem says, "never forgave Washington" for giving up Long Island. It is very cute that she should carry that cloak around with her on her long pioneering trecks into the wilderness. It was a great prize, obviously. There is also a woollen blanket which was spun and woven by Ruth Emeline Foster on the old Foster farm in Warsaw. It is white with designs in blocks in colored yarn, and has the name "Ruth Emeline Foster," along the border. This was made almost like a sampler and is very attractive. The sisters also have some jewelry that belonged to Phoebe and Ruth Foster of Warsaw. And the spoons they use are interesting old antiques made of coin silver, very soft and malleable, which F.J. Bartlett sent to them from the Foster estate. They have the initials EHF and RHF or you could read them the other way FHE and FHR. However, it is most likely these belonged to the two sisters Ruth Hedges Foster and Elizabeth Hedges Foster, and were made by the same silversmith in Long Island and given to them on their wedding days, as they are of identical workmanship. Elizabeth died very early and no doubt Julius gave the spoons to her sister, Ruth Hedges, to make up a full set because of having so many children. There was a good deal of silver plate which Ruth Hedges and Luther Foster had but it has all been lost except these spoons and a silver porringer which the Bartlett family have. One of the Foster letters tells about the "silver plate" in Luther Jr.'s possession which "disappeared" after a visit from some of the relatives, following the death of Ruth Hedges in 1860. (Elizabeth Hedges Foster, wife of Julius of Montague, N. J. was Ruth's sister, and Mary Dayton Foster, her daughter, was the "double cousin" of Julius Sr. as is noted on photographs of her in possession of Luther A. Foster of Oklahoma.) The sisters also have a fine piece of handiwork—a quilt made by the parish for Julius Sr. with lettering etc., and a sampler made by Mary Anne Sayre.

In 1902, at the time of the death of Herbert Foster in Warsaw, Ruth and Mary Foster went to Warsaw for a visit. Mary returned home but Ruth stayed all summer and became well acquainted with the relatives there. She spent a good deal of time with Fannie Foster Everingham's adopted daughter, Ada Grimm, and lived with her in their large house on the hill in Warsaw part of the summer. She became very fond of Ada and has since kept in touch with her. She said Ada was much more daring and mischievous than Ruth had ever dared to be in her own home, so she enjoyed the new experience a good deal. Ruth's father was very strict and kept a close watch on everything his children did. One of the things she remembers

was going to the sugarbush in maple sugaring time on the old farm. The Foster sisters made candy of maple sugar in the shape of leaves, fruit etc. for the market, and this was one of the sources of income on the old farm.

When Ruth met Ruth Emeline Foster in 1902 she found her reading the History of Russia in three volumes, without glasses. She was then 89 years of age, and did not die until the age of 93. She always wore a little white lace cap, and her bed was opposite French windows where she looked out to see the children going to school. She refused to have curtains at these windows, and a big catawba tree which she had planted was just outside the windows. Capt. Zera Tanner was there too, very portly and jolly, Ruth said. Floyd Bartlett's sister Linnie lived with Great-aunt Ruth most of the time, though she also spent some time in Rochester where she had an apartment. She was a quiet type who liked to be taken care of and was quite different from the usual Foster women, who are very independent and often earn their own livings before they are married.

Ruth being then twelve years old, remembered thinking Adelbert was very handsome. He was slender and looked like Julius Jr., her father. (Herbert also looked like Julius, she said, and had very fine dark brown hair and blue eyes. He was five feet nine and Julius Jr. was five feet nine or ten.) All the Fosters were slender, she said, and the men were all very good looking, though the women were not particularly so. Sidney and Sam were six feet tall. Sidney stayed in the summer of 1902 and ran the farm. Ruth remembers hearing the Fosters comment that "No Foster ever let a woman milk cows", as they were discussing a Canadian relative who it seems milked cows--probably Samuel's wife or someone.

Ruth had a "very stylish dinner with Zera Tanner and his mother, with an ice bucket and some kine of wine being served." She said Ruth Emeline had a companion, a housekeeper and cook, and that Zera was much devoted to his mother and always liked to be in Warsaw, though his wife and daughter never accompanied him. He was the kind of person who would rather be buried in the old Foster cemetery lot rather than in Arlington Cemetery among the war heroes.

Eliza Jane Foster, Luther Jr.'s daughter, known as "Liza" had been very sick the year before, and sat in the window with two or three books of birds, identifying each bird as it came up to the window.

The Warsaw Fosters were very religious, Ruth said, and they said "There had been a Foster as elder in the Presbyterian Church for a hundred years." Herbert was an Elder, and Everingham was one also and active in the Sunday School. Every day on the farm they had morning worship, and always sang hymns after breakfast. Mary played the piano and also the organ which she had in her bedroom. They also read books a good deal, and every winter the Fosters gave a big party for the neighbors. Liza said "We always give the best parties." The three girls and Herbert were much in demand in the neighborhood to attend whatever function came up, such as funerals etc. and seemed to be very musical and very popular in the neighborhood. Ruth remembers that Herbert had a compass on his watch, also. Ruth spent three months in Warsaw during 1902.

Adelbert Foster, the oldest son of Sidney, was on the farm then, Ruth said, and had been brought up on the farm though his uncles and aunts became "miffed" at him for something and he refused to stay on the farm--it was intended that he should inherit to keep it in the family. Adelbert was a farmer but very gentlemanly, Ruth said, and did not look like one. Ten years ago Ruth went to Warsaw and called on his wife, Grace, at their farm just above the old Foster place.

Ruth said that Mary Foster looked a good deal like her sisters, Hetty and Fannie, and that Hetty was stiff and spoke slowly. Fannie spent a good deal of time in her garden, and had a very fine one. I have never seen a picture of Mary.

I asked Ruth Foster what she thought were the dominant Foster traits and she said:

1. The Fosters have good taste and are discriminating. Brunette, for example, had good taste. They never read trashy books. In Warsaw they always read good books.

2. They take it for granted that they must help others around them and are public-spirited, always helping schools, libraries, civic activities. Julius Jr. especially was public-spirited, and never took advantage of anyone. He could have sold much of his land at high profits, but instead he preferred to put a reasonable price on it inspite of the real estate boom.

3. They all love music, good music--no other kind. Walter Jr. liked music very much. So did the Warsaw Fosters.

4. The Fosters are not good shock absorbers; they are stiff and repressed. They are also thin-skinned and sensitive, but not demonstrative, though they say what they think rather than beating around the bush.

5. The Fosters are religious, and are good people, honest and sincere, and always considered among the pillars of the community.

6. They are often nervous and high-strung, but they have a good deal of dignity and graciousness. The Warsaw Fosters were like this. Adelbert, for example, was as dignified as a statesman even though he was thin and not large, and he was always the perfect gentleman. They are not "sweet", however, not the gushy, affectionate type.

(F.J. Bartlett also told me the Fosters were "ladies and gentlemen" in Warsaw, by which he meant a great deal I gather--though he said some of them looked like farm people.)

7. They all go in for education, and if they have no money, they get scholarships or work their way. In our family, we all had to struggle to get through college but nothing was more important than to have a good education. Many of the Foster women have been school teachers.

. . . . . .

The Fosters on the hill in Warsaw, Herbert and his sisters, were Democrats, Ruth said, but the Julius Fosters have been Republicans since Lincoln. (F.J. Bartlett is a Democrat--one of the few in town, he told me.) Mulford met Teddy Roosevelt in South America and liked him very much; he was anxious to see him elected.

In Warsaw the girls were sent to the Academy in town to live in the winter, and the boys coasted all the way to school on their sleds down the hill, or they rode on a milk wagon going and coming back at night. Herbert said he used to coast down the hill three miles and a half all the way to school. They had a Dutch girl who did the washing, and used big old tubs and rain water. Spring water was piped down to the kitchen where a square tank held it, while the overflow flowed out to the barn for the animals. Ruth Hedges spun wool and made blankets on the farm, it is said, and was a good manager. Liza said they didn't do the weaving usually, but they had a big loom and a weaver came for a week at a time to do the weaving when needed. The girls wore homespun woollen dresses to school, and the town girls noticed it. They also made coverlets with designs. The shoemaker came to the farm too, and used the lasts in the cobbler's shop for the family's shoes. (The Bayhead Fosters have a beautiful blue and white coverlet made on the Foster farm, all handwoven.)

Hetty's son, Robert Barnett Jr., lived in a hotel in Warsaw, and probably loaned money as his occupation, as he was crippled from the Civil War.

According to the story Ruth heard from her father, Julius Jr., Zera Tanner went to sea for his health and stayed. Mulford went to Chile when young sailing on a boat. The captain was cruel and when the ship stopped at Santiago to get supplies, Mulford and two other boys jumped the ship. (Maybe they were working their way to California for the gold rush.) They hid in a pile of lumber and the captain and police hunted for them three days without success. They found jobs in the lumber yard and one day the sawmill broke down. The others went to a cockfight but Mulford repaired the machinery. The owner was so pleased he promoted him to foreman and he worked up so fast in the firm that he was a partner soon, and married the daughter of the owner. Mulford sent lumber and grain to California during the Gold Rush days at this time and made a good deal of money. He also owned large estates. All his family were Catholics. He came back to this country several times and brought his son and grandsons. One of his daughters entered a convent and Mulford was furious and intended to get her out--this was before 1890. Her father told Ruth one story about Chile: that once the family were having a fiesta and therefore missed going to the cathedral for worship. A big fire occurred at the cathedral, in which they would surely have perished.

Further information from Ruth Foster: Samuel and Sidney lfet home and went West. Herbert and Hedges also wanted to go, but their father told them to stay and run the farm and that he would leave it to them. However, he died as the result of an accident and left no will, so all the heirs got the estate, and the boys had to buy the farm all over again. (Ada Grimm told me that when Eliza died she left $10,000 and the house she lived in in Warsaw, which was the remaining part of the estate, or rather what was realized upon it after the death of Herbert etc.)

It was said that Ruth Emeline had a very strong personality and ideas of her own. When she went to the doctor she told him what was wrong with her and also what medicine she needed. After her husband Cleveland died, Zera told his mother she had had enough husbands.

Ruth said the last she had heard of Myra Proctor (daughter of Casson Foster's sister) was that she was in California and had written Ada Grimm from Los Angeles for some information about her family. She was the daughter of Roxia Van Slyke.

I find in my notes which should be put in earlier that Ruth told me her grandfather Julius Foster Sr. lived with his uncle Julius Foster in Montague, and that the uncle had a shoe factory in Milford. Julius worked in this business but in his twenties decided to become a minister so he prepared in two years and graduated in two years. He was asked to be a professor of mathematics but preferred to be a minister. He was valedictorian of his class. His salary as minister was at the top of the profession in those days.

Ruth told me that Nevin Sayre and Francis B. Sayre are brothers and related to her grandmother, Mary Ann Sayre.

Her grandfather was anxious for Julius Mulford Foster to go to Yale and labored hard over him to prepare him, Mulford living in Towanda about 1839 when he was from the age of 16 to 20 or so. However, Mulford seemed more interested in business than education. When Mulford read her grandfather's diary he was fascinated by it and wanted to have it published--until he reached the part where the story told about himself and he changed his mind!

The grandfather was said to be very fussy about his clothes--yet they were never pressed. In those days apparently this was not often done.

We figured out that the Fosters average 38 years to a generation instead of the usual twenty--in 342 years there have been nine generations, or 38 years to each.

The Julius Foster family seems to be exceptionally brilliant in school and its members have won many scholarships--as Esther said, "We had to, as we weren't wealthy." All of the girls have been capable of earning their own livings since the days of Mary Ann Sayre, a school teacher. Mary is a music teacher now, Ruth a schoolteacher, and Esther is Assistant editor of the magazine "Yachting". Esther spent the weekend with me recently and we had tea with another of our distant relatives, a 5th or 6th cousin, Herbert Foster Knowles.

In going over some old note books, I found a few items which I will include here written down in Bayhead, N.J.: Julius Foster Jr. was 5'10½", and weighed 120 pounds, and his father was the same and also Julius then living--same height but weighed 130 pounds. Julius Sr. was dyspeptic and his stomach was only ¼ normal size. Julius and Mary had good teeth and eyes--never used glasses until fifty.

Mary Brunette Nassau died two years after marriage from childbirth. Her only child stayed in Africa until she was about eight years old. Mary was a missionary and her husband had had a first wife and two boys. He was in Ogowe, on the west coast of Africa in 1860 before the Civil War and remained until 1910. Mary was a good teacher and had her own school. Nassau's brother was Presbyterian minister at Warsaw, N.Y. and Mary also met Hamill there. Nassau played the flute--so did James Scott and Luther Foster Sr. and two of the nieces of the Julius Foster family now. "My Ogowe" by Robert Hamill Nassau was published 1914; he also published "Fetishism in West Africa," "The Youngest King", etc.

Julius Foster hated a flow of big words with no meaning to them. The children were brought up strictly: their clothing had to be modest; the children were never permitted to eat cookies; while Christmas was considered "Popish" and a time for church services not for presents. They had a melodeon in the house, however. They had much respect for learning and many of these Fosters received scholarships in school. Julius Sr. received $600 a year as pastor at Towanda, Pa. I believe this is noted in a letter dated May 6, 1856, from Towanda Parsonage. Jane Foster was married from the Towanda house. Mulford lived four years or longer with Julius and studied with him. Towanda is eight or ten miles from Milford, Pa.

Mary Ann was the daughter of David L. and Huldah Sayre, born March 10, 1814, Milford, Otsego, N. Y.

The homespun white blanket has on it "Ruth Emeline Foster, her blanket, 1831" in cross-stitch. Each girl named "Ruth" received a featherbed and a patchwork quilt, and the red cloak was given to Ruth Foster.

On Dec. 14, 1945, Ruth wrote to me: "I wrote Ada Grimm about Herbert and Adelbert. She answered: "I really do not know how long Bert lived with the aunts and uncles on the hill but I know he went there as a small boy and except for short stays elsewhere, he when old enough worked for them as a hired man for a very small wage until he was married and for a short time after until he, with his wife, Grace, and one child, Olive, moved over on another road where he bought a farm. I do not remember that Samuel's son Herbert, ever lived on the farm. He

spent several weeks there at one time which ended in much trouble and unpleasantness and he never came to Warsaw again. Sidney's son, Robert came to Warsaw just after Aunt Eliza's death and the $3,000 which she left to him he bought a farm three miles out of Warsaw. He was an uneasy person and not much of a farmer, so after the death of his wife and one child, he left that farm and bought a very run-down place off in nowhere. Later he married a second wife and they lived on her farm in Caneadea or Fillmore, P. A. I am not sure which. It is thirty miles south of Warsaw. I see Robert once in a while but not often. I never heard of any Putnams, Potters, or Van Sickles or Poultons, Manleys or Wings. The Wheeler, Lee and Howe families are all in Ill." From what I gathered, "Bert" worked on the farm with the promise of inheriting it, and then was put out of the will except for the same share as the other nephews. So this was the end of the Foster line on the old farm on the hill and it was sold to strangers.

Hedges and Herbert built the big barn on the Warsaw farm, one of the biggest I ever saw. In 1902 it was a big dairy farm. Everingham bought the farm and ran it after Herbert died. Fannie was too nervous to do much; she was an invalid. She kept a wonderful rose garden and blossomed forth after her husband died. Capt. Tanner was a hearty, pleasant man, and exuded personality. His mother, Ruth, was nice looking and wore little caps.

NOTES FROM OLD LETTERS IN BAYHEAD, N.J.

In 1857 Julius stayed with Harry Foster in Port Jervis, N.Y., who must have been a relative, therefore, but I have no idea who he was.

Letters now in Bayhead, N. J. also show one from Maria B. Foster of Montrose, Pa. in 1854. (Wm. Cooper Foster, of the branch of Benjamin Foster, b. 1834, lived at 17 Fulton Street, Owego, N.Y. and married Emma Coons; his father was a tanner in Montrose, Pa.)

In 1854 Britton Armstrong wrote from Oberlin, Ohio, to Julius Foster.

Cordelia Foster of Southampton wrote that Benjamin was the youngest brother of Joseph Foster.

MARY BRUNETTE FOSTER NASSAU

Julius Foster Sr. had only two children, Julius Jr. and Mary Brunette, born June 19, 1849, in Towanda, Pa. There are many letters from the two children to their father when they lived in Milford after the death of their mother, and also a number of photographs. One attractive one of Mary shows her wearing a polka dot dress, age fifteen or sixteen. There is also a very pretty daguerrotype of her a little younger.

Mary graduated from the Young Ladies Female Seminary at Freehold, New Jersey, in 1867, age 18, and became a schoolteacher. Her father had died when she was 16. In 1868 Jane Foster Scott, her cousin, had returned from India and established the Hammonton School in New Jersey, where she taught until her return to India in 1877. Jane's successful career probably influenced Mary a good deal in her ambitions to take leadership in educational work. Mary taught in the county schools then established a private school for young ladies in Barnegat, New Jersey, called Joy Hall, of which she was Principal three years. When Solon Foster visited the family in 1876, just before Jane returned to India, he tried to prevail on Mary to go west where education was in a state of disrepair. However, she was interested also in being a Presbyterian missionary so later on she went to Africa instead.

On October 10, 1881, Mary married the Rev. R. H. Nassau, and they had one child, Mary Brunette Nassau, born in Africa, 1884. The Foster Genealogy says: "After her marriage to Rev. Hamill Nassau, she sailed directly for Africa to engage in missionary work with her husband."

"She lived but three years, sacrificing her noble life in carrying the Gospel, which she and her father lived, to those born in darkness."

Her daughter, Brunette, lived in Africa as a child but attended school in this country. She graduated from Columbia University where she studied athletics and modern dancing, I believe, intending to teach these subjects. However, she found teaching not agreeable and has had various jobs in New York City during recent years where she lives at 446 East 46th Street. She has never married.

The Nassau family is an historic one in New York and New Jersey, and seems to be full of ministers. Esther told me that Mary met her husband in Warsaw, New York, where his brother was minister, Rev. Joseph E. Nassau. The father was Rev. C. W. Nassau of Lawrenceville, N. J. Mary's husband was a good deal older than she, and had been a missionary in Africa twenty years. He also wrote several books on his experiences and on the African tribes etc. It seems to me that one I saw was about Ogowe.

Ruth Foster said her Aunt Mary had a great deal of personality, and was very musical, with a powerful speaking and singing voice. She had intended going to Persia alone to do educational and missionary work before she married Rev. Nassau. It was a great tragedy when she died in Africa on August 8, 1884, at the age of 35, as she was a person of great promise and ability, and her brother was unhappy about it for many years.

THE ELIZABETH MARY FOSTER FAMILY--THE GILMORES

Elizabeth Mary Foster, fourth child of Luther Foster Sr. was born Sept. 25, 1795, and married December 29, 1816, Ira Gilmore, died May, 1834. She died March 1, 1834. They had seven children.

THE GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. 1730-1907 says: "Elizabeth married Ira Gilmore and had seven children, one of whom, Ira, is now living in Lane, Idhao, He has five daughters, Amelia Eliza Fortune is living in Hoquiiam, Wash. Mary Celinda Bennett is living in Sellwood Station, Portland, Oregon. Clara Auguste Trefry is living in Lane, Idaho. Emeline Jane Hughes is living in Lima, Montana.

"Flora Esther Morgan (Mrs. Frank Linton), grand daughter of Elizabeth Foster, is a teacher in Lainsburg, Mich."

"Hiram A. Gilmore, grandson of Elizabeth Foster, resides at Schuyler Lake, Otsego, Co., N. Y."

"Dorr E. Gilmore, brother of Hiram, resides at Cooperstown, N. Y. Their sister Mrs. Hettie Terry, resides at Syracuse, N. Y."

"My father's brother Hiram A. Gilmore died several years ago as did his sister Hattie A. Gilmore (Terry)"wrote Newton E. D. Gilmore of 7 Delaware St., Cooperstown N. Y., on Oct. 7, 1945. "Maude E. Terry and Parks Gilmore Terry died without issue. Maude was not married. Parks, I guess, was twice married but had no children. My sister never married. Mary is living in Orlando, Florida."

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"I was married Feb. 21, 1920, to Sara Elizabeth Moore of Utica. We had four children."

GEORGE DUDLEY GILMORE (who's snapshot I enclose) born March 18, 1922.
CHARLES NEWTON GILMORE, born Jan. 10, 1925, died Sept. 1, 1926. He had infantile pralisis and the muscles of his chest were paralyzed.
Twin girls were born in March 1927 and died without being named."

"I note in the Foster record my birth date is given as 1896. I was born, I'm sure April 20, 1895. Dorr E. Gilmore, my father, died Feb. 24, 1921."

"My son, who is the last of the Gilmore line in so far as I know, is a pilot in the U.S.Army Air Forces. Naturally, I have had the greatest anxiety for him because my fondest and deepest hope is that he will marry and carry on the Gilmore name. He was in his second year at Springfield College, when he enlisted on June 26, 1942."

"I enlisted in the Navy in the first World War but only saw six months service and that was all spent on land--some sailor! "

"My Father used to write to Elizabeth Foster at Warsaw I believe. I have often wondered if I had any relatives anywhere in this world and I was most pleased to hear from you. I live in the house my father built at 7 Delaware St. He moved into the house the second week of August 1882 and the Gilmores have lived--and--died here ever since."

"By the way, were the Fosters musical? My father has told me about learning to read music from a scale drawn on the barn door. He sang and played the organ in the Methodist Church for 25 or 30 years. My sister is a musician by profession. I used to sing, but when it was time to take my lesson, I was off somewhere calling on a girl, so I never got any farther than soloist in my own church."

/s/ NEWTON E. D. GILMORE."

(Fosters: please note. How many were musical of the various families?)

On March 19, 1946, I received the following from Newton E. D. Gilmore, Cooperstown, N. Y. "I am clerk and Treasurer of this little village, also village tax collector, Treasurer of the Board of Water Commissioners and Registrar of Vital Statistics, besides this practically all village matters come acrossed my desk, so I really do nothing but work since I have no secretary. I also do about 90 income tax returns beginning with the farmers in January and going through until April 15th. What I am trying to say is that I have done nothing about the ancestral records of the Gilmores. My son George wrote me some time ago that he had met a Mrs. Gilmore in Denver who asked him if there were any Motts in the Gilmore line. I sent him what information I could find in the Foster book."

Elizabeth Mary Foster, fourth child of Luther Foster Sr. and Ruth Hedges, was born Sept. 25, 1795, in Montague, N. J. on the Delaware River. She died March 1, 1834, age 37, probably in Warsaw, N. Y. or in Wethersfield nearby. On December 29, 1816, when her family were living in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y. she married Ira Gilmore, who died in May 1834, a few weeks after she did. Their oldest child was then sixteen, one of four orphans. When the Fosters moved from Danby, N. Y. to Warsaw, N. Y. in 1823, the Gilmore family also went there. However, they "removed to Wethersfield in 1826 or 1827," according to Young's History of Warsaw. This is a village about five miles from Warsaw, and at this time pioneer conditions were

very difficult for the Gilmores, as both the husband and wife were ill. On Feb. 9, 1833, Luther Foster Sr. wrote in a letter: "Eliza's sickness I saw to be in consequence of trouble and hardship. She is entirely broken down and it is uncertain whether she ever gets to so good a state of health again as she had before and I feel to get her home and take care of her as long as I have it in my power." Another dated April 14, 1833, says: "Phebe has taken a school this summer in Wethersfield. We heard from Eliza and Ira last week. She is well. It is thought that Ira will not live long." Both died the next year, after three children had died in infancy. The youngest child, Ira, then ten, was brought up by his grandparents, the Fosters in Warsaw.

Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore had seven children, the three youngest dying at birth.

1. Julius Dayton Gilmore, born 1818, died 1842, age 24.

2. Cyrus Augustus Gilmore, born Nov. 30, 1820, died June 26, 1894. On August 31, 1846, he married Asenath M. Allen, who was born January 19, 1821, in Richfield, N. Y. and died April 30, 1903. They had four children:

(1) Hiram A. Gilmore, born Dec. 31, 1848. On Dec. 26, 1877, he married Delia Town, born April 14, 1858. They had one child who died young:

Milo W. Gilmore, born July 26, 1881; died Oct. 7, 1882.

(2) Hattie A. Gilmore, born Aug. 28, 1851; married June 21, 1873, to Charles D. Terry, who was born Dec. 22, 1849. They had two children:

1st. Parks Gilmore Terry, born Nov. 19, 1874, was twice married but died without children.

2nd. Maud E. Terry, born May 2, 1877, died unmarried. She lived in Syracuse, N. Y.

(3) Dorr E. Gilmore, born December 14, 1855, died at his home in Cooperstown, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1921. On Dec. 25, 1878, he married Anna B. St. John, who was born January 5, 1861, and they had two children:

1st. Newton E. D. Gilmore, born April 30, 1895, is now Town clerk of Cooperstown, N. Y. He married Sara Elizabeth Moore of Utica, N. Y. on Feb. 21, 1920, and they had four children:

1st. George Dudley Gilmore born March 18, 1922, who enlisted in the Army Air Force in 1942 when a student at Springfield College.

2nd. Charles Newton Gilmore, born Jan. 10, 1925, died Sept. 1, 1926. He had infantile paralysis.

3rd. A twin girl, born March 1927, died in infancy.

4th. A twin girl, born March 1927, died in infancy.

2nd. Mary A. Gilmore, second child of Dorr E. Gilmore, born Oct. 6, 1886, is a musician and lives now at Orlando, Florida, unmarried.

(4) Charles D. Gilmore, youngest child of Cyrus Augustus Gilmore, was born Dec. 13, 1862, and died April 5, 1880, age 18.

3. Emeline Ruth Gilmore, third child of Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore, was born March 4, 1822, anddied March 15, 1883. On March 8, 1843 she married Ezra Morgan in Wood County, Ohio, and had eight children; five dying in infancy.

(1) Nancy Morgan, born August 7, 1844, died Sept. 30, 1844.

(2) Son, born and died April 14, 1846.

(3) Celia Calista Morgan, born November 11, 1847, died Feb. 25, 1849.

(4) Andrew Luther Morgan, born April 11, 1850, died August 15, 1850.

(5) Orin Edward Morgan, born December 17, 1851, died August 15, 1853.

(6) Chester Morgan, born April 8, 1854, died Feb. 14, 1907, On Nov. 8, 1883, he married Euretta Davis in Sunfield, Michigan, and they had three children:

1st. Son, born and died August 19, 1884.
2nd. William Ezra Morgan, born March 17, 1886, had one adopted son in Lansing, Michigan.
3rd. Floyd Francis Morgan, born Aug. 25, 1887, had two daughters in Lansing, Michigan.

(7) William Morgan, born Feb. 2, 1857, died April 10, 1890. On April 30, 1884, he married Kate Downer at Bath, Michigan, and had four children: He lives near Lansing,Michigan.

1st. Anna May Morgan, born March 27, 1885.
2nd. Orin Morgan, born April 4, 1887.
3rd. Florence Morgan, born January 30, 1886.
4th. Willie Morgan (girl), born October 21, 1890.

(8) Flora Esther Morgan, youngest child of Emeline Ruth Gilmore Morgan, was born August 20, 1859, and was for many years a teacher in Lainsburg, Michigan, after her marriage to Frank Linton at Victor, Michigan, on October 19, 1881, He was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 6, 1856 and died December 14, 1884. She died March 20, 1928 at Mitchellville, Iowa. They had one child:

Edith Frances Linton, now at Young, Saskatchewan, Canada, born Oct. 19, 1882, in Dewitt, Michigan. On Feb. 20, 1907, she married Carey Jay Benson, born in Lainsburg, Michigan, October 3, 1879. They had six children: Harold, Francis, Harry, Alene and Kathleen (twins) and Edith.

4. Ira Luther Gilmore, fourth child of Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore, was born April 7, 1824, and in 1907 was living in Lane, Idaho. He was left an orphan at an early age and lived with his grandfather Foster on the farm in Warsaw, N. Y., as told in old letters written by Luther Foster Sr. On Jan. 1, 1846, he married Ursula Sparling, born Dec. 18, 1824, died Jan. 20, 1901. They had eight children, three dying in infancy:

(1) Amelia Eliza Gilmore, born Dec. 19, 1846, in Lyons, Michigan, died June 16, 1919. She married Wilbert C. Fortune in Chicago in 1890, a carpenter, and was living in Hoquiam, Washington, 1907. They had no children.

(2) Mary Celinda Gilmore, born Sept. 25, 1851, see below.

(3) Clara Augusta Gilmore, born Oct. 29, 1853, see below.

(4) Janet Adelaide Gilmore, born May 29, 1856, in Lyons, Mich., died in Traverse City, Mich. in 1906. On Nov. 23, 1902, she married Leon J. Dolsin, now deceased, in Chicago, Ill. and they had twins who died in infancy, Leo and Theo.

(5) Emeline Jane Gilmore, born May 30, 1858, at Lyons Mich., lived in 1947 at 12912 Zanja Avenue, Venice, California, age 89. She married Edward J. Hughes, Sept. 5, 1880, a railway engineer, now deceased. They lived in Montana and Idaho for many years and were in Lima, Montana, in 1907. They had four children but only one is living:

> Roy Edward Hughes, born June 1, 1884. When his wife died, he remarried and has one son who served in the war, Roy Hughes Jr. All lived in Venice. In 1953 he lived at 1311 Ocean Park, Santa Monica, California.

(6) Ezra Morgan Gilmore, born July 5, 1860, twin died in infancy at Lyons.
(7) Emory Luther Gilmore, born July 5, 1860, twin died in infancy at Lyons, Mich.

> (Note: The Gilmore family is noted for twins, which are very frequent, and never are known to happen in the Foster family. There are five or six pairs of twins in the Ira Gilmore family, and Newton Gilmore of Cooperstown, N. Y. had twins who died in infancy, also Edith Benson of Young, Sascachewan, had girl twins. Most of the twins seem to be girls.)

(8) Zera Adelbert Gilmore, born Jan. 3, 1863, died July 4, 1867, being thrown from a horse and dying from the injury. He was named for Zera Tanner and Adelbert Foster, cousins who lived on the old farm with the father. This was the last of the sons of the family, but five daughters survived.

5. Fifth child of Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore died in infancy.
6. Sixth child of Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore died in infancy.
7. Seventh child of Elizabeth Mary Foster and Ira Gilmore died in infancy.

VIII. MARY CELINDA GILMORE, born Sept. 25, 1851, at Lyons, Mich., died Sept. 29, 1933, second child of Ira Luther Gilmore and Ursula Sparling. She married Thomas Bennett in Bushnell, Mich., Sept. 26, 1880, who died in 1934. After 1901 she lived in Oregon. They had two pairs of twins. The husband was born Oct. 12, 1842. In 1907 they lived in Portland.

1. Ora J. Bennett, twin, born Dec. 18, 1881, in Bushnell, Mich., now living in Portland, Oregon, where he is an electrical engineer, address 1621 North

Russet Street, Portland, Oregon. He married Mabel C. Clark, born April 25, 1879, in Rushton, Mich, and had three children:

(1) Virgil Clare Bennett, born July 17, 1906, in Portland, Ore., died July 19, 1906 in infancy.
(2) Lloyd Clark Bennett, born Nov. 22, 1919, twin, at Portland, Oregon, where he now works for the Western Electric Co., He married Patricia Green in 1943 in Portland and they have three children, the oldest born 1946, named Carolee. This address is 3223 S. E. 74th St., Portland, Ore.

(3) Floyd Clark Beneett, twin, born November 22, 1919, twin at Portland, where he is Captain of the Transportation Corps, Air Base, Portland, Ore. He is unmarried and his address is 6606 S. E. 56th St. Portland, Ore.

2. Olga Bennett, twin, of Ora J. Bennett, born Dec. 18, 1881, in Bushnell, Mich. lives now at 7410 S. E. Milwaukee Avenue, Portland, Ore. On March 20, 1901, at Carson City, Mich., she married Wilbur J. LaDue, railroad dispatcher, who died April 14, 1944, in Portland. He was born Aug. 24, 1879. They had two children.

(1) Lawrence J. LaDue, railroad engineer, born Jan. 14, 1902, in Georgetown, Minn. He married Hattie Bell Parmley Dec. 19, 1922, in Portland, and died in 1948. Their children were:

1st. Jeanette LaDue, born Jan. 15, 1926, in Portland, and in 1946 was married in San Diego, Calif., to Robert Brannon, mechanic of SC. They have two boys, Robert age 4 and Johnnie age 2, in 1953. Address, 311 S. E. 5th St., Beaverton, Oregon.

2nd. Larry James Parmley, born Sept. 12, 1936, in Hillsboro, Oregon.

(2) Merle Kenneth LaDue, born Mar. 3, 1922, in Portland, served over three years in the service with the Signal Corps, and is now with the Telephone Company, cable dept., Portland. On Dec. 31, 1946, he married Pauline Ruth Richardson, In Portland. 7410 S. East Milwaukee St., Portland, Oregon.

3. Nettie Bennett, twin, born Oct. 6, 1884, at Bushnell, Mich., died in infancy.
4. Lettie Bennett, twin, born Oct, 6, 1884, died Oct. 7, 1884.

VIII. CLARA AUGUSTA GILMORE, born October 29, 1853, third child of Ira Luther Gilmore and Ursula Sparling, in Lyons, Mich., died in Eugene, Oregon, Jan. 23, 1921. On Sept. 7, 1878 she married Charles B. Treffry, farmer, and they had six children. He died in 1924.

1. Glen stevens Treffry, born Sept. 14, 1879, died April 12, 1888.

2. Nettie Ursula Treffry, born Oct. 14, 1884, at Dillon, Montana, lives now at Brush Prairie, Washington. On Dec. 1, 1903, she married Bernard C. Murray, at Sprague, Mich., now deceased. They had nine children, three sons serving in World War II.
(1) Henry Bernard Murray, born Sept. 17, 1903.
(2) Francis (Frank) Murray, born June 6, 1905, a staff sergeant, with medical discharge in Wyoming on account of his health.
(3) Mildred Murray, a nurse, born in 1907.
(4) Emma Murray, born in 1908, who married a Kreimbring and lives on a dairy farm in Brush Prairie, Wash., having three children.

(5) Robert Murray, born in 1911.
(6) Mary Anne Murray, born in 1913.
(7) Grace Murray, born in 1921.
(8) Joseph Eugene Murray, S. M. 2/C Navy, discharged Nov. 1946.
(9) Louis Murray, Petty Officer in the Navy, awaiting discharge.

In 1947 Mrs. Janet "Nettie" Murray, Route 1, Box 51, Brush Prairie, Washington, wrote to me about losing a birth certificate saying she was born in Dillon, Mont. when her mother's sister, Emma Gilmore Hughes, was living there. She added "I live on a farm near Vancouver, Wash., with a daughter. My two youngest boys were in the Navy but are home now but are out for themselves and married.....I have four grandchildren here all interested in 4-H and FFA work. One went to Kansas City as delegate to FFA and Ella Mae is trying for Chicago in her sewing. I rather enjoy it all too. My folks were raised in Michigan and mother often spoke of her folks. She was Clara Gilmore. I think both grandparents died on the homesteads they got when they came there. Mother's sister, Emma, is the only one of her family now. She is in California. Father's folks are all gone.".

3. Mabel Mary Treffry, born Oct. 18, 1886, married to Felix R. Forester at Coeuer d'Alene, June 12, 1908, living now at 829 E. Sansoin, Spokane, Wash. She is the third child of Clara Augusta Gilmore Treffry. Her children are:

(1) Nellie Forster, born in Spokane, 1910, is married and has two children
(2) Bessie Forster, born in Pasco, Wash. 1915, is married and has three children.

4. Olga Edie Treffry, born Jan. 2, 1889, died July 18, 1890.

5. Ira Gabriel Treffry, born Feb. 22, 1891, at Fruitland, Wash., died March 1944. He married Agnes Peterson, now living in Spokane, Wash., who remarried and has two sons who served in World War II.

(1) Charles Ira Treffry.
(2) Robert Clare Treffry.

6. Willis Hanchett Treffry, born Nov. 11, 1895, married Nettie Thomas, who died at Green Acres, Wash., 1943. They had two children who live with their father in Green Acres, Wash.

(1) Gerald Hanchett, born Jan. 16, 1926. He served in the Army in the War.
(2) Doris Hanchett, born in 1934.

Note: The above information on the Gilmore family was supplied by Olga La Due, 7410 S. E. Milwaukee St., Portland, Oregon.

Note: A newspaper clipping sent by Mrs. La Due states: "Two middle-aged women are happily engaged in making up for 50 years' absence from each other. They are Mrs. Ida Trefrey Bluett of 1810 Oregon Avenue and Mrs. Nettie Trefrey Murray of Fromberg, Mont., first cousins who last saw each other when Mrs. Murray's father took her as a child of five years from Silver Star, Mont. to Washington 50 years ago. During the whole time they never corresponded nor did they hear of one another. One of the oddities of the meeting is that Mrs. Murray has lived in Montana for the past 20 years without ever hearing of her cousin. She and her husband, since dead, lived at Lewistown for 15 years and for the past five years she has made her home

at Fromberg. Mrs. Bluett lived in Silver Star until she was 13, then moved to the 18-Mile and 16 years ago moved to Butte, where she has lived ever since. Mrs. Bluett is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Trefrey, who came to the mining camp of Silver Star in the early 80's. Mr. Trefrey was followed within a few years by his brother, Charles Trefrey, who brought his family to Montana to be with his brother. There in 1884 Mrs. Murray was born.....In 1889 Charles Trefrey decided to move to 'a real wheat country' in Washington. The parting between the little girls seemed to be a final one. Mrs. Murray grew up and married and became the mother of nine children, five boys and four girls. In 1920 the family moved to Lewistown and later to Fromberg. Mrs. Murray is now visiting at her cousin's tidy little home at 1810 Oregon Avenue."

LETTERS FROM THE GILMORE FAMILY

Feb. 20, 1947, Olga La Due wrote: "There were lots of mistakes in the genealogy as regards mother's (Mary Gilmore's) and Aunt Clara Treffry's families. Have tried to correct them. Hope you can understand it. Ask me any questions you wish and I will try to answer them. I got a lovely letter from Nettie Murray Treffry and she lives not far from Portland. I never saw her but saw Ira and Willis when they lived in Eugene. Aunt Clara lived with Ira then. She died at Ira's home and Uncle Charlie died not long after and the family scattered. Here is a clipping Nettie sent me with her picture and with her cousin she ran into after so many years. Can't think of her being so old and to raise nine children is sure something. "Grandma and Grandpa Gilmore felt bad to lose all their sons but proud of their five daughters."

December 9, 1952, Olga La Due wrote: "There were five Gilmore girls of Ira and Ursula Gilmore, Millie Fortune, Mary Bennett, my mother, Clara Treffry, Nettie Dobson, and Emma Hughes. All are deceased and the only relatives I know are (besides my brother, a twin, Ora J. Bennett), Roy E. Hughes, son of Emma Hughes, of 1811 Ocean Park, Santa Monica, California, and the children of Charles and Clara Treffry and families. I think the most of them live in the state of Washington. Lawrence La Due of Aloha, Oregon, and Merle Kenneth LaDue are my sons."

On Aug. 11, 1946, from Young, Sask., Canada, Edith Frances Linton (Mrs. Carey J. Benson), wrote: "My mother, Flora Esther Morgan Linton, was always interested in any family history. A few years before she died, she met some cousins on the Morgan side from Connecticut. I'm not sure but think it was from Meriden.

"We came here to Saskatchewan at the time of my marriage and mother went to Mitchellville, Iowa, to a Girls' Industrial School and was there nearly 20 years. She passed away March 20, 1928."

"Chester Morgan's family has passed away with the exception of the son's wives. Floyd had two daughters living in Lansing and Ezra's wife and adopted son live there, too, I think. Cannot give you any information as to William Morgan's children, but in 1928, they were living in and near Lansing, Mich."

"We have six children, Harold 38, Francis 36, Harry 30, Alene and Kathleen, twins, 34, and Edith 23. They are all married but Edith. We have lived on a farm (wheat raising) and also a poultry farm most of the time since we came west in 1907. If there are any more particulars you would like about the family, let me know. I have a friend in Lansing who might be able to find out more of William Morgan's family for me. Was glad to receive your letter and to know there are a few relatives still living. May we hear from you again. Yours very sincerely,

Edith Frances Benson."

Lulu Calista Foster Taylor wrote on Nov. 30, 1952: "I am sending pictures of Ira Gilmore, daughter, grand-daughter, and great-grand-daughter. I do not know their names. He visited my father in 1904 or 1905. I was living in the town of Elkton. He was extremely hard of hearing, father wasn't too well, and a great deal of the conversation was on mother's shoulders. I never saw him, but he sent the picture to us. We never heard very often from him. (Iwrote to my sister as she was at home, and she said that a school teacher named Sarah Steele boarded at my father's home and one evening Ira Gilmore waltzed with her (Miss Steele). He was real gay that evening. Herbert Edward Foster (grandson of Samuel Foster) was a little lad about four or five years old. Mother had made him his first suit and he was staying with them. Ira Gilmore could not hear well and the little boy didn't understand why he had to repeat so many times, so finally he said, "What's the matter wif you, can't you hear me talk?"

Robert Foster told me the Gilmores used to live at Lyons, Mich. but he had not heard about them in years. The maid of Eliza Foster at 79 Center Street, Warsaw, N. Y. remembers all about her and knows Robert Foster, I was told.

The following letter was sent April 18, 1953, from Newton E. D. Gilmore, Cooperstown, N. Y.: "The enclosed is copied from my father's obituary, which I have been looking for, for two weeks and just found this afternoon. You can see that my father was a thoroughly good man. He was crippled by rheumatism for twenty-five or thirty years but kept on working. Many times I have heard him come down the street from work on two canes, yet singing some old Methodist hymn. I had hoped to get up to the Exeter Cemetery where is father and sister are buried and look up the dates but some of the roads are dirt and not yet too good for a car."

"George finally graduated from Purdue with a B.S. in Agriculture but he is not following his profession. His hobby has been Woodworking and he is getting $100 a week with a car furnished him as a mill foreman, and he seems to love it. Of course, we wanted him to be a doctor or in education. He majored in English in college and was good but he has his own ideas."

Obituary of D. D. Gilmore

"From young manhood Mr. Gilmore was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for fourteen years superintendent of its Sunday School and for many years leader of the choir. He was possessed of more than ordinary musical ability and training and for a time acted as organist at the church on Elm Street."

"He took active part in the project which resulted in the present edifice, having been a member of the committee that made the original pruchase of the property at the corner of Chestnut Street and of the building committee. He was also a member of Otsego Lodge No. 138, A. M. having been raised to the third degree in 1880."

"The funeral was held from his late home at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. T. H. Hall officiating, assisted by the Rev. B. W. Dix and Rev. Charles Kramer."

SOLON FOSTER 1811-1896, AND SARAH DOWNING

Solon Foster was the youngest son of Luther Foster Sr. (born in Southampton, Long Island, Sept. 10, 1770, died in Warsaw, N.Y. Nov. 16, 1846) and Ruth Hedges (born in Easthampton, Long Island, March 29, 1767, died in Warsaw, March 7, 1860). He was of the straight English Puritan stock on both sides, descended from the families who settled eastern Long Island early in the 17th century. Luther Foster's great great grandfather was Christopher Foster who came with the Puritan migration in 1635, first to Lynn, Massachusetts, and later to Southampton, Long Island, which was the first English settlement in what is now the State of New York. His wife was Frances Stevens, of Ewell, Surrey. Luther's great-grandparents were Joseph and Abigail Foster, his grandparents Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood, and his parents, Christopher Foster and Phebe Hildreth. Ruth Hedges belonged to the Easthampton Hedges family, with the following descent: (1) William Hedges, who was in Southampton, Long Island in 1644, and then became one of the founders of Easthampton; (2) Stephen Hedges, who lived to be 99 years old and six months; (3) John Hedges, who married Ruth Stratton, since whose lifetime, about 1670, the name Ruth Hedges has been carried on in her family every generation; (4) John Hedges, who married Elizabeth Talmage; (5) Josiah Hedges, father of Ruth Hedges (Foster). Immediately after their marriage in 1791, Luther Foster Sr. and his wife migrated to the banks of the Delaware where they lived in Montague, N. J. until 1797, moving then to the Susquehanna, at Owego, Tiogo County; and by 1808,they were in Danby, Tompkins County, New York, where Luther started the first tannery, selling his hides in Ithaca, six miles distant on Lake Cayuga. There Solon Foster was born January 8, 1811, the eleventh child. He died March 17, 1896, at the age of eighty-five, after a life of constant hard work, danger and hardship.

When Solon was twelve, his family moved to the Genesee country in upper New York state, where his father bought a large farm high on a hill overlooking the new village of Warsaw, then in Genesee County and now in Wyoming. That was in June, 1823. Solon worked on the farm and attended the local schools, coasting down the long hill three and a half miles to the town on his sled in winter, and riding back on the milk wagons. At one time he worked for his brother, Josiah, in Milford, Pennsylvania, for $14 a month, which was the prevailing wage at that time. He also visited his brother Jabez who had a position in Rochester, in the fall of 1831. In March, 1833, at the age of 22, he went to Ohio and from that time on led a life of constant pioneering and adventure until fifteen or twenty years before his death. He "Broke prairie", as he called it, with eight head of oxen on his plow, in Ohio and Illinois, and finally moved forward with the frontier into Missouri and Iowa, and on by covered wagon and ox team into the Far West. Solon Foster was a rugged pioneer whose life spanned nearly the whole of the nineteenth century and whose activities spanned the continent. In his one lifetime, he saw this country's frontier pushed back from the Genesee to the West Coast. Solon was the only one of his ten grown brothers and sisters who went west from the Genesee country. Josiah and Julius lived near each other in Pennsylvania. Josiah manufactured fanning mills in Milford and Julius was Presbyterian minister at Towanda. Silas and Luther lived in Warsaw and Jabez in Rochester. His sisters Hetty, Phoebe and Ruth lived in Warsaw, and Elizabeth lived in Wethersfield nearby.

Solon looked very much like his youngest sister, Phoebe Dayton Foster, and like all the rest of the family he had blue eyes and brown hair. He had a twinkle in his eyes always, it is said, but he was by nature very earnest, hard-working and quiet. In his father's family he was known for his stubbornness and determination. Once he made up his mind to do something, nothing could stand in his way. He had a dry sense of humor that was seldom understood by his neighbors but he never made explanations. He seems to have been a typical Yankee of the early New England variety.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

After leaving Warsaw in March 1833, Solon went to Ohio, and there he got a job as bank messenger. A letter from him to Julius, his brother, of May 30, 1835, tells of a long trip he took across the central states. On May 5, 1834, he "went to New Portage, Medina County, from thence to Worcester, from thence to Mansfield 10th; from thence to Little Sandusky. The next day crossed a small stream called Scoita River, this was on the 13th; from thence to Havana and Springfield, crossed Mud River, the next day went through the village of Fairfield and Dayton, crossed the big Miami, crossed the line (from Ohio) into Indiana 18th Richmond. Went on the National road, crossed Thayer Bier 24th and then Wabash...on the 25th crossed the line into Illinois, crossed a prairie 15 miles long, the next day Kaskaska River, the day following crossed two prairies, from thence I traveled on two or three days came to Morgan Co. (Ohio) went to Jacksonville, this was the first day of June, the 2d day crossed the Illinois River here the land is exceeding beautiful found large mounds filled with human bones...the day following went to Mississippi River the next crossed the river which was 2¼ miles across...went to Salt River traveled a number of days and crossed Grand River... I went through Ray Co. and Clay Co. to the town of Liberty, I got there about the 15th of June. I went within about four miles of the west line of the state of Missouri.."I worked for a man on a grist mill about two months, worked for Mr. Ennis six days on a boat on the bank of the Missouri and I could know when a boat came up...I started in the 8th Sept. on the boat Iowa, came down Missouri 450 miles then on the Mississippi to St. Louis when I went on board the boat Diamond went down the Mississippi to the mouth of Ohio and up the Ohio to Louisville which was 600 miles...Started from Ohio in January (1835) for Warsaw and here I am. The way that I went is about 1200 miles, the way that I came back is about 1680 miles."

Solon was at home in Warsaw from January 1835 to May, and again from August to October. Hetty wrote from Warsaw on January 3, 1836: "Solon left here in October last, went to Ohio. I have received a letter from him."

In 1836, Solon returned from Ohio and visited his family before making a trip to Canada. He wrote to Julius on Dec. 4, 1836: "Last spring I purposed going to pay you a visit. I continued of that mind until some time in Sept. I traveled about 1,000 miles this season. I went to the northern part of York State to Sacket's Harbor and St. Lawrence country and some in Canada. I went to see my Father and the rest of the family in the forepart of the summer and also in the fall.

He stayed in Ohio until some time before 1838, when he was in Far West, Missouri, where he almost lost his life. Referring to this period in a letter of 1848, he says: "Twice I have been sick unto death, once given up for dead for a half hour, once given up to die by all who saw me by means of exposure and privation."

On May 12, 1839, Luther Jr. wrote to Julius: "I had a letter from Solon a short time since, he is in good health but had been sick the past winter, he still adheres to his delusion he is in the state of Illinois, Town of Quincy, and County of Adams, what his circumstances are I do not know."

On December 23, 1841, Solon Foster married Sarah Downing, and one of his best friends, George Woodward, married her sister Thomazine Downing. From that time on the two couples were very close and lived near each other until the end of their lives. They were the daughters of Joseph Downing and Elizabeth Beidler and were Quakers of Uwchlan, a Quaker meeting two miles from Downingtown, Pennsylvania, which was named for their ancester, Thomas Downing, 1691-1772, who came to Chester County in 1718. Their ancestry is as follows:

THE DOWNINGS OF CHESTER VALLEY, PA.

I. John Downynge.

II. Thomas Downynge, baptized August 23, 1560, in Bradninch, Devonshire, England, buried July 10, 1618, at Bradninch.

III. John Downynge, baptized April 3, 1597, at Bradninch, buried Jan. 9, 1633. On January 15, 1624, he married Judeth weekes.

IV. Edward Downynge, baptized April 30, 1625, at Bradninch, and was buried there Dec. 16, 1683. On March 25, 1654, he married Elizabeth Salter, daughter of Thomas Salter of Bradninch.

V. Thomas Downynge, married Grace Andrew Sept. 21, 1684. She was buried in Bradninch Jan. 26, 1715.

VI. Thomas Downing, son of Thomas Downing, born Dec. 14, 1691, at Bradninch, Devonshire, and baptized Jan. 6, 1691. Two of his children, Thomasine and Thomas were born in England. He came to Pennsylvania before 1718 where he was a taxable in Concord township from 1718 to 1732, then he moved to Downingtown which was named for him. He was a Quaker and the family were followers of William Penn in England before coming to this country, and also friends of George Fox, founder of the Quaker faith. It is said the Downings were involved in the Monmouth rebellion which occurred in the region around Bradninch, where the "bloody assizes" were held after the rebellion, 300 persons being ordered executed and hundreds transported abroad for participating in the Protestant revolt against the King. A paper on the Downing family says: "The Downing family is one of the ancient and honorable 'knightly lineage', the derivation of the name is Anglo-Saxon, from the word Dune. Dedoune, Le Downe are ancient forms. Downynge is early English, also Downyng. In that oldest and most valued record in all England, Domesday Book, we find that a Ralph Dedoune was the King's thane, and he had two manors in Devon...Devonshire has always been one stronghold of the family and Axminster a town where they have lived from the time commonly called immemorial." The Downing coat of arms was sent to me from Downingtown and shows a griffin, with a mailed arm holding an arrow as the crest, The description of it is: "Barry of ten, argent and vert, a griffin secreant, vert, crest: an arm embowed, habited in mail, proper tied round the wrist with a ribbon or and holding an arrow, barbed and flighted with gold."

VII. Joseph Downing, youngest child of Thomas, was born in 1734 and died in 1804. His wife was Mary Trimble, daughter of James and Mary Palmer Trimble. He inherited from his father "the mansion house" of the Downings and was a taxable in Downingtown for 600 acres of land. His descendant, Lewis Rutter Downing, owned the original estate until 1936, when it was taken over by the bank for the mortgage, and in 1944 it was sold for the mortgage and taxes for $29,000, though it was valued at $100,000. It is one of the most interesting old estates on the Philadelphia Main Line, the barn having been used as a hospital during the Battle of Brandywine, and 40 revolutionary soldiers are buried in the field. The old stone house had 19 rooms and 12 fireplaces, and is in good repair.

VIII. Thomas Downing, oldest son of Joseph and Mary Trimble Downing, born 1756, died 1829. In 1784 he married Sarah Smith, daughter of George Smith and Elizabeth White. On P. 836 of Biographies and History of Chester County, is an item about him which says he moved in 1761 to "Lionville, Uwchlan township, where he continued to reside...He was to some extend a farmer by occupation but for a number of years was engaged in merchandising at Lionville. Politically, he was an old-line Whig, very prominent in the politics of the day, and was

elected and served as a member of the legislature from Chester Co. He was also a justice of the Peace for many years, and came to be regarded as the legal advisor of the neighborhood. He married Sarah Smith and was the father of eight children."

Lionville is the name of the village at Uwchlan, which was a Quacker meeting place. In the grounds of the old Quaker meeting house the Downings are buried, including all of Sarah's family. The little stones barely show above the grass as the Quakers did not believe in monuments and ceremony for the dead.

It was in Uwchlan meeting house, which is still standing, that Sarah and her sister Thomazine attended Quaker meetings. Just behind the meeting house is the old Beidler farm, where Sarah's mother lived, Elizabeth Beidler.

The children of Thomas Downing and Sarah Smith were:

(1) George Downing, born 1. mo. 10, 1785, died 4 mo. 3, 1853. In 1809 he married Ann Denny. "They resided at Upper Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa. where he owned a fine farm," accroding to the Palmer-Trimble Genealogy.
(2) John.
(3) Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1786, died June 8, 1822, our ancestor.
(4) Elizabeth D.
(5) Mary Ann.
(6) Thomazine.
(7) William S., married Tamison Mason. One son was Thomas who died unmarried.
(8) Thomas.
(9) Sarah.

IX. Joseph Downing, a Quaker and a farmer, son of Thomas Downing and Sarah Smith, was born 9 mo. 2, 1786, and died 6 Mo. 8, 1822, in Chester County, Pa. age 36. On January 13, 1813, he married Elizabeth Beidler (or Beitler), born Feb. 1, 1794, died Feb. 15, 1868, in Hancock County, Illinois, a Dutch Quaker. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Beidler (born 1747, died 1823), a farmer and miller, who lived near Phoenixville, Pa., then gave over the homestead to his brother, Christian, and went to Uwchlan (Pronounced U-Klan), where he resided in 1811. Elizabeth's grandfather was Jacob Beitler, born about 1708, whose old house still stands in"lower Milford township, Bucks Co., about one mile west of Spinnerstown". Jacob's wife was Anna Moyer, whose old house still stands in upper Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pa., where her father settled in 1725. Elizabeth's mother was Hannah Buckwalter, born in Chester County in 1755, died 1831. There is a Beidler Genealogy which has this ancestry complete, printed in 1903.

Joseph Downing and Elizabeth Beidler had six children, who were left orphans when the father died young in 1822. On Dec. 27, 1827, the mother married Benjamin Riter, a Quaker, born in Chester County, Pa. July 27, 1801, died in Illinois Nov. 23, 1884, by whom she had five more children: Charles, Joseph, Susan, William, and Martha Riter.

This whole Downing-Riter family, with the exception of John Downing, moved to Illinois with the mother and Benjamin Riter, where they took up large farms around Powellton, Niota and Pontoosuc, Illinois, and where their descendants still remain. The date they migrated to Illinois is not known but it

was between 1840 and 1850 probably. No doubt they went in big Conestoga wagons drawn by ox teams along the old Lancaster turnpike, for the road in front of the old Downing homestead in Downingtown is the historic path for the Western migration and the Conestoga wagons were made near Lancaster at the end of the turnpike.

The six children of Joseph Downing and Elizabeth Beidler were these:

(1) Thomazine Downing, born in Chester County, Dec. 10, 1814, died Sept.9, 1904, age ninety. On August 14, 1842, she married Geroge Woodward but they had no children. He was the son of George Woodward and Jemima Shinn, born Sept. 9, 1817 on a farm in Monmouth County,NJ. He was a skilled mason and erected many public buildings.

(2) James Downing, born in Chester County, Pa. Feb. 12, 1816, married Margaret Gheen (or Pierce) and had eleven children. He lived near the others near Powellton, Illinois.

(3) John Downing, born__________, married Mary Couch Downing, daughter of William Downing. There is no further record of him. It is possible he lived in Philadelphia as Solon Foster visited some Downing relatives there in 1876 when he went there for the Centennial of 1776.

(4) Sarah Downing, born Oct. 11, 1819, in Chester County, Pa. died Feb. 17, 1897, our ancestor, who has now 103 living descendants. On Dec. 23, 1841, she married Solon Foster and they had seven children, William Riter, Elizabeth, Charles Franklin, Orson Hyde, Solon Jr., Celinda and Sarah Ellen. The three girls died in childhood.

(5) Hannah B. Downing, fifth child of Joseph Downing and Elizabeth Beidler, was born Jan. 15, 1821, and died Dec. 4, 1842, age 21. She was said to have been a beautiful blonde.

(6) Mary Ann Downing, born in Chester County, Dec. 17, 1822, died near Powellton, Illinois, Feb. 6, 1875. On Dec. 25, 1845, she married Morgan Lewis, born in Chester County, Pa. April 21, 1814, died Feb. 8, 1894, in Powellton. They were farmers and Quakers and moved to Powellton in 1853. They had eight children, a great-great grandson still alive is Preston Kimball, Asst. U. S. District Attorney, Peoria, Illinois, Box 209.

Of the Riters, Charles C. Riter, 1828-1898, a Quaker, was deputy sheriff of Hancock County, Illinois, and assessor. Joseph D. Riter, 1830-1922, died in California age 92, no descendants. Susan Riter died young. William W. Riter, born 1835, was a farmer near Powellton, Ill. Martha Riter died in infancy.

Solon Foster selected the right helpmate when he chose Sarah Downing as his companion, as she was a person of great will and strength of character, fitted to live a pioneer life. According to her grandchildren, she was very proud by nature, particular about her dress, and quick in her movements. She was quiet and serious-minded and seems to have taught Quaker manners to her children: never to talk unless they had something worthwhile to say; never to embroider on the truth and to be honest and direct in dealing with people. To all Quakers self-respect is the most important thing, and they do not care if the rest of the world is different. "Everybody but me and thee is queer and sometimes I think thee is a little bit queer", is an old joke about the Quakers. The Downings of Pennsylvania are all quiet and well-mannered people, but there is no way to break or bend them,it is said.

After their marriage in 1841, Solon Foster and Sarah Downing continued to live in Illinois, where their first child, William Riter Foster, named for Sarah's half-brother, William W. Riter, was born on November 4, 1843. In 1844, they went back to Pennsylvania on a visit, and Solon also visited his brother Josiah in Milford, Pa. as well as his family in Warsaw. By Sept. 21, 1845, they were back in Illinois, where Elizabeth Foster was born on that day, dying August 28, 1846. A week later they hitched up four oxen to a covered wagon and moved four hundred miles to Iowa, along the Missouri river, where the Indians killed four oxen. On March 17, 1850, Solon wrote: "I then went to work built a log house, fenced prairie, plowed and raised about 150 bushels of corn worth 25 cents per bushel. The next spring I returned on the other side of the river, built a house, fenced and broke prairie again, made a small farm on which I now live. It takes from 4 to 8 yoke of oxen (according to the size of the plow) to break prairie..You can see by that I have not been idle much of the time."

On March 17, 1850, Solon reports to his brother Julius: "I have made two wagons this winter. My business is almost everything. I sometimes farm, sometimes make houses, sometimes make wagons...I am now preparing to go one thousand miles west to Salt Lake Valley among the Rocky Mountains this summer. However, I do not know as I can make it out. If I could get what little is due me from Josiah or Luther I think I could make out." They arrived however, on October 13, 1850. On Dec. 12, 1861, Solon Foster went south to the junction of the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers where ten families had already migrated, and there he became one of the founders of a settlement called St. George, at the age of 51. He built a pioneer adobe cabin which still stands at the back of a large house which he built about 1870 in New England colonial style. In the attic is his large divan with heavy turnings which is said to be the first piece of good furniture to be brought into this region. On July 19, 1863, he wrote to his brother Julius: "I stop writing to look at the teams leaving the camp ground before my door by scores. Our mountains are being filled with people leaving the States for various causes, some for gold, principally to get out of the noise of War. When they get here, many of them do not know which way to go...We are not rich but I may say we have through the Providence of God sufficient to make us comfortable. Our cotton experiment proved successful...Please write me the news and your opinion of the War." In 1876 he returned East to visit his family in Warsaw, New Jersey and elsewhere, and went on to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial celebration of American Independence, and also to visit the Downing relatives. He died at the age of 85, on March 17, 1896. Sarah Downing died the next year, Feb. 17, 1897, age 78.

Solon Foster and Sarah Downing had seven children, but the three girls died young. They had in 1946 104 living descendants.

1. William Riter Foster, born Nov. 4, 1843, died Dec. 10, 1926, age 84. He married Mary Cannon and had six children, Sarah Ellen, Mary Elizabeth, Aurelia, William Downing, Solon Marsena and Clifford Riter Foster. He had 14 descendants in 1946.

2. Elizabeth Foster, born Sept. 21, 1845, died Aug. 28, 1846, in Illinois.

3. Charles Franklin Foster, born Aug. 22, 1847, died Jan. 28, 1936, age 89, He married Pamelia Duncan and had nine children. He had 31 living descendants.

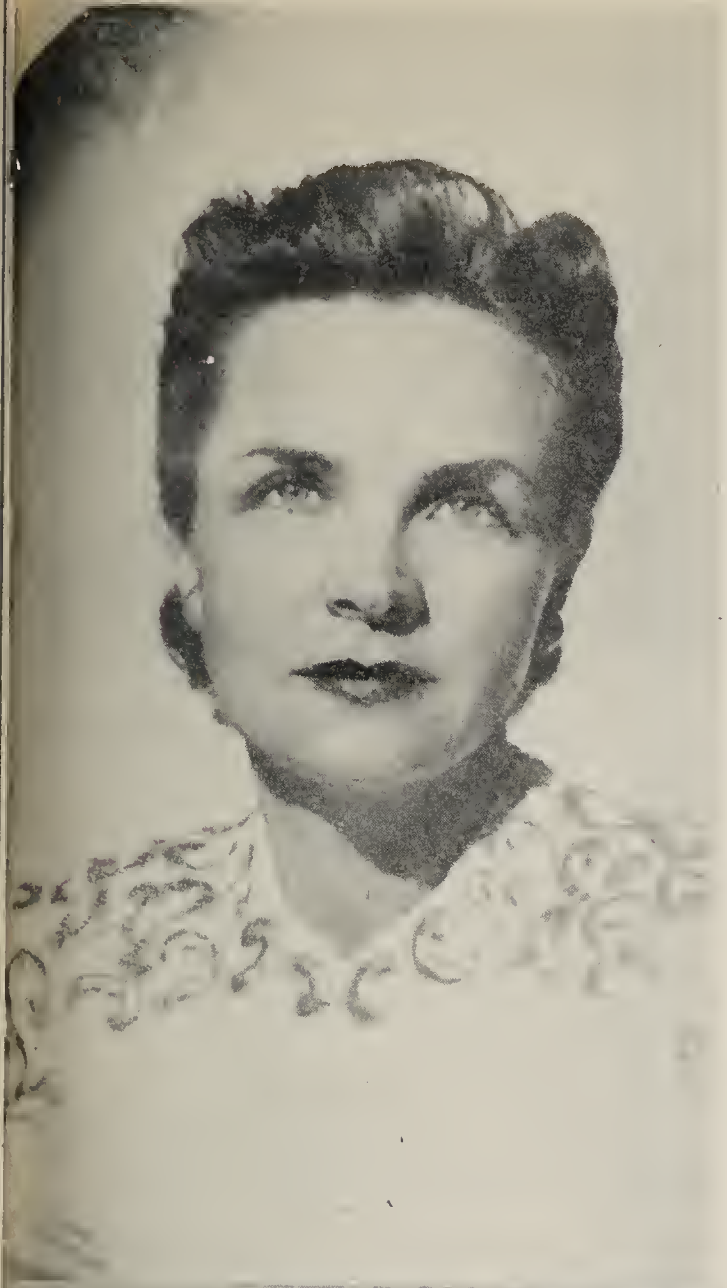
4. Orson Hyde Foster, born March 2, 1850, died March 19, 1898, age 48. He married Elizabeth Riser and had two daughters. He had 20 living descendants.

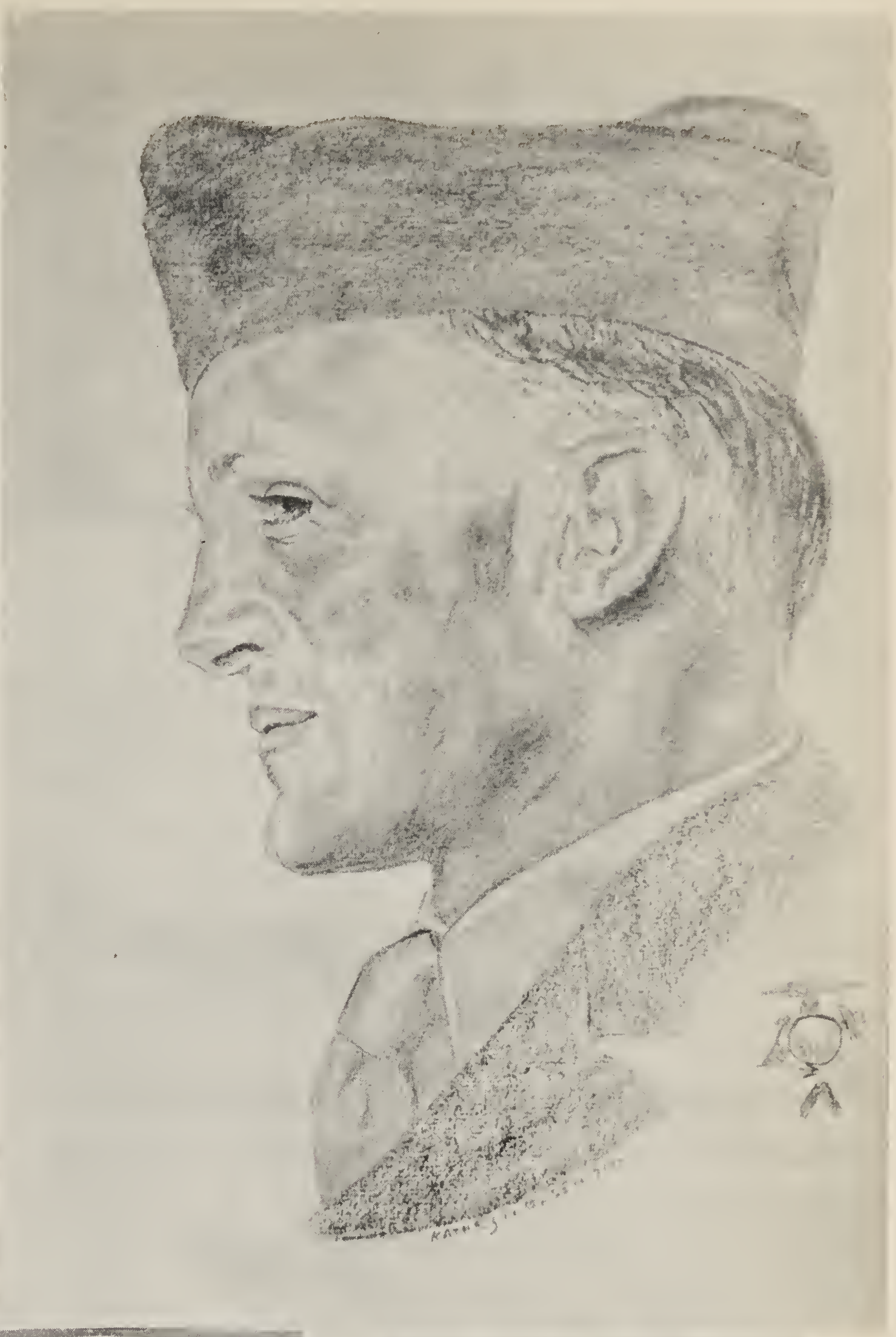
5. Solon Foster Jr. born July 2, 1852, died August 4, 1894, age 42. He married Sarah Margaret Moody and had seven children. He had 38 living descendants.

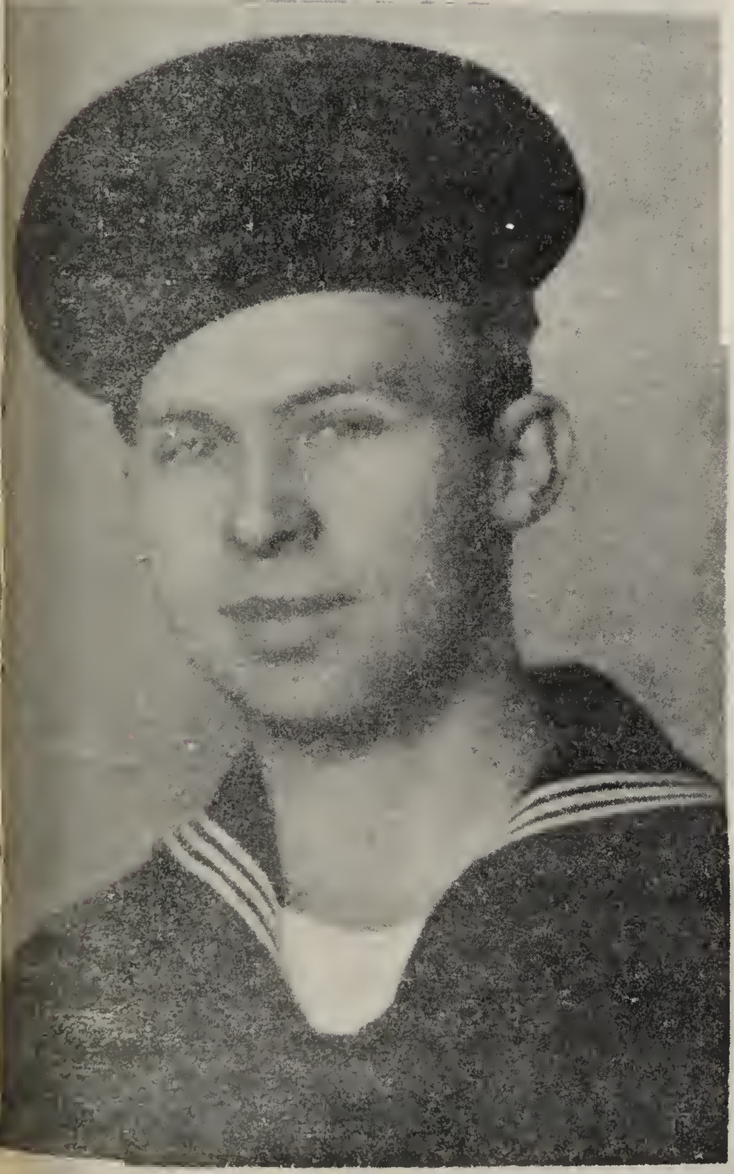
6. Celinda Foster, born November 2, 1855, died January 1, 1866, age ten. A photograph of her and of her sister was taken just before their deaths. They died of diptheria, having no good doctors to care for them.

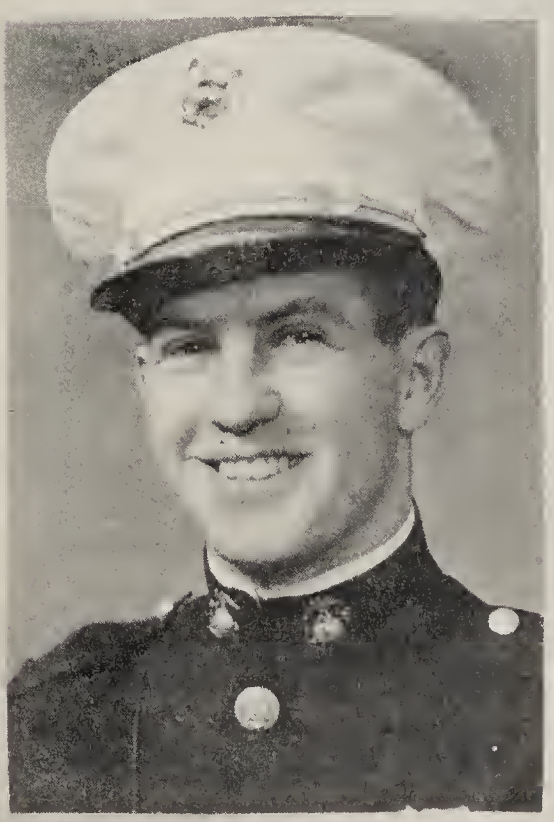
7. Sarah Ellen Foster, born September 2, 1858, died December 28, 1865, age seven.

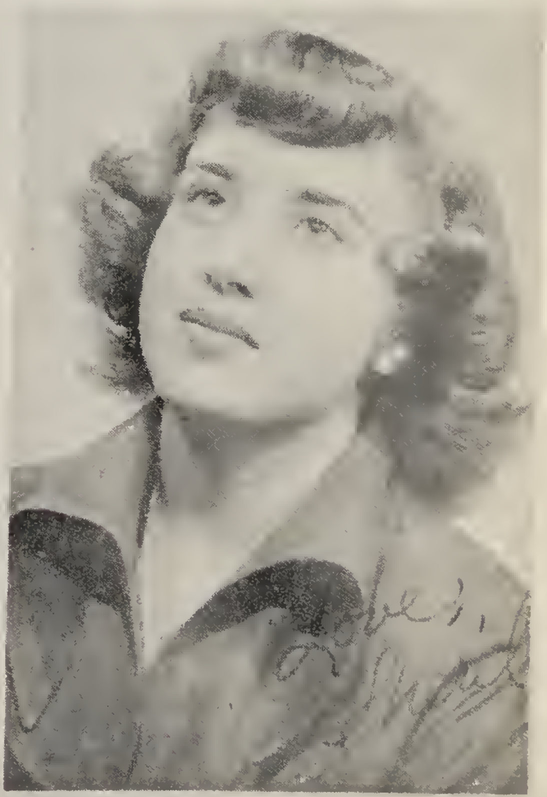
Note: See the SOLON FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, for further genealogy, in a separate section.











1. Top Left to right, Helen Foster Snow and Frederick Clift Foster.
2. Bottom Left to right, David Monroe Foster (twin of Frederick), John Moody Foster Jr., Sheril Foster(great-great grand-daughter of Sarah Matilda Camron.

THE JOSIAH HEDGES FOSTER FAMILY

Josiah Hedges Foster was the third of the thirteen children of Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges. He was born in Montague, N. J. July 8, 1795, and died either in 1850 or 1851. He is a very obscure figure and practically the only record remaining of him is his tombstone, which I visited this summer (1945) in Milford, Pennsylvania. A tremendous oak tree spreads its ancient, gnarled branches over the little cemetery plot, which is just across from the Summer House at the head of the road as you drive up the hill. The oak tree was planted beside the tomb of "Mary, daughter of Josiah H. and H.M.B. Foster." This is a very old stone and is the grave of Josiah's first daughter, Mary Dayton Foster, born at Montague, N.J. in 1824, who died in Milford in 1826, age two years. The oak tree was undoubtedly planted by Mary's mother and father in 1826, and now the roots have grown through the little grave and moved the tombstone obliquely. Two years later the mother was buried beside her child. Her stone says: "Hannah M.G. wife of Josiah H. Foster, died July 26, 1828." Next to her a stone reads: "Josiah Hedges Foster, born 1795, died 1851."

On another corner of the same lot are the tombstones of "Sophia M. B. G. Hagerty, born Sept. 14, 1810, died June 6, 1898," and her husband, "David Welch Hagerty, born 1810, died Jan. 3, 1857." There are no other graves in that lot that are indicated by stones, though three others of Josiah's children died young apparently--at least there is no record of them except that they were born and "deceased." The exact dates could be found by referring to the vital statistics of Milford, but no one has bothered to do so yet apparently. Yet it seems strange that they would not be buried in this lot if they died before the father, which was in 1851. The second wife, Sarah Skeer, died about 1870, and perhaps her children are buried elsewhere, as she was likewise. I looked through the cemetery records, and saw no other references to any Fosters except that Julius Mulford Foster had bought a lot in 1869, No. 236, and that in March, 1917, Gifford Pinchot had turned it over to the town for the poor--but nobody had yet been buried on it.

These are the graves of Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, mother of Julius Mulford Foster of Chile and of Jane Foster Scott of India, and Josiah Hedges Foster, their father. Julius Mulford was six years old when his mother died, and his sister was two. Josiah was 56 when he died in 1851, and in that year Julius Mulford was 29 (he was married in Chile the next year 1852) and Jane was 25 (she was married two years later, in 1853.) Jane lived with her aunt, Hetty Foster Barnett, in Warsaw, N. Y. and at one time her brother lived with Julius Foster in Towanda, Pa.

Dr. James Foster Scott told me that Sophia Greiner was the sister of his grandmother, Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, and that her husband, Hagerty, had been a tammany Hall politician. Mrs. Robert Barckley, Secretary of the Milford Historical Society, told me that Hagerty was the Town Recorder of Milford at one time.

Very little is known about the Greiners except that they were German. The memorial of Jane's death says: "Her father was of good old English Puritan descent, while her mother was German. She was always very proud of her German blood and had a high appreciation of German scholarship. Her mother was taken from her in her infancy, so she never knew what it was to have a tender loving mother's care; but her father, who was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, seems to have taught her from the first to love the Lord; and to be loyal to the Church of his fathers."

I looked up the Greiners in two books and found the following items, which undoubtedly relate to these Greiners: On page 601 of the "History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Penna.," compiled by Alfred Mathews, 1886, Phila. R. T. Park & Co., an item says that Adam and Nicholas Greiner, glass blowers from Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, started the glass works in Dyberry in 1816. Dyberry is in Wayne County, Pa., near Milford in the same county, Honesdale being the county seat. Another is in the "Commenorative Biographical Record of N. E. Pennsylvania," referring to Henry Greiner. It says Henry Greiner was born in Dyberry, Wayne Co., Oct. 28, 1933; that his ancestor came from Germany in 1820, his father being Paul Greiner who lived in Wayne County, then went to St. Clair County, Michigan. Paul Greiner had Henry, three other boys, and Hannah and Sophia. He was a glass-blower.

If this is the family, which it undoubtedly is, as the names of Hannah and Sophia show, then both were probably named for their mother "Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner" and "Sophia Maria Barbara Greiner", according to some German custom, and were born in Germany, coming to this country with their father, Paul Greiner, in 1820, who later went to Michigan. This family could easily be traced further with a little effort. I once saw a mention of the Greiners in a history of early American glass but have forgotten what the name of the book was. About this time the famous Stiegel glass was made in Lancaster County, Pa., nearby, which is the most beautiful ever produced in America. In any case, the Greiners seem to have been skilled glass workers who were among the early producers in America, and information on their glassworks could be found in histories of early American glass or the local histories.

Julius Mulford named his first daughter for his mother, Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, the spanish equivalent being "Ana Mària Barbara." This is the one who married Gregorio Donoso.

Right here may be a good place to discuss a mystery in this family. There are none of the Josiah Foster family living now in the United States except Dr. James Foster Scott in McLean, Virginia. The only other descendants are in Chile--the Julius Mulford Foster family. The mystery concerns Mrs. Mary D. Cahill--and Dr. Scott told me he knows nothing about it. Maybe the Chile Fosters have old letters explaining the mystery.

Mrs. Barckley, who took me around in Milford and whose husband was the Pinchot's physician, knew Julius Mulford Foster in Milford and she is the local expert on all historical matters. She told me that "the last Foster in Milford died about seven years ago at the age of 93"--that 93 sounds like a Foster, being in the tradition. This, she said, was Mary D. Cahill, Mrs. Edward Cahill, who had been a good friend of Mrs. Barckley's. Mrs. Barckley said Julius Mulford Foster used to write frequently to Mrs. Cahill and that the Historical Society had wanted the letters, but when Mrs. Cahill died the lawyer burned all such personal papers in the backyard, much to Mrs. Barckley's indignation.

As Mrs. Barckley remembers it, Mrs. Cahill told her that her mother was a "Foster," whose family were German glass-blowers; that she came across from Montague as a girl and lived with Josiah Foster in Milford on Foster Hill. Mrs. Cahill said she was named "Mary" for her mother, who married a Hagerty. Mrs. Cahill herself, however, was adopted by a Mrs. John Day who lived opposite her mother, a very wealthy woman who offered her many advantages; the father had objected but the mother wanted it, so "Mary" was adopted. She later married Edward Cahill, a wealthy and noted New York Politician, and had one son Edward Cahill who died before his mother (he was in the Port of New York Authority and lived in Stamford.) Mrs. Cahill left no descendants and died rather suddenly so that no care was taken with her property. She left her estate to the Catholic Church mostly, and the church had her house sold as they did not want it. Mrs. Barckley said the Cahill house had fine antique furniture (possibly some of Josiah Foster's), oil paintings and valuable heirlooms, some of which were sold to the antique shop across the street. The lawyer was in charge, and burned all personal papers.

It seems most likely that Mrs. Cahill's mother was not a Foster but a Greiner, probably the sister-in-law of Josiah Hedges Foster, who may have lived in the Foster family. If the tombstone on Josiah's lot is that of Mrs. Cahill's mother, then she was Sophia Maria Barbara Greiner (Mrs. Hagerty), probably, and the name "Mary" was taken from "Maria". It is not impossible, however, that the mother might have been another daughter of Josiah Hedges Foster named "Mary Dayton", like the one who died, perhaps one born in 1828 when the mother died. It seems strange that the Hagerty family should have used the same cemetery lot as Josiah if not related, as one did not die until 1898, however.

Mrs. Edward Cahill lived in a large white house on the main street, near the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Barckley said she was a very interesting person to know.

Here is what the GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. has to say of Josiah:

"Josiah Hedges Foster, 3d child of Luther Foster, Sr. born in Montague, N. J., July 8, 1795; married May 26, 1821, to H. M. Barbara Greiner at Montague, N.J., born 1803, died at Milford Pa., July, 1827. They had three children. His second marriage was to Sarah Skeer at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 22, 1832. They had four children. He died November, 1850, she about 1870.

"Julius Mulford Foster, 1st child of Josiah Hedges Foster, was forn in Montague, N. J., May 2, 1822...(He died in Chile at the age of 92 or 93.)

"Mary Dayton Foster, 2d child of Josiah Hedges Foster, born at Montague, N. J. in 1824, died at Milford, Pa., 1826.

"Eliza Jane Foster, 3d child of Josiah Hedges Foster, born at Milford, Pa., Nov. 7, 1826. . . .

"Mary Alice Foster, 4th child of Josiah Hedges Foster, born at Milford, Pa., 1834; married Dr. Burns of Scranton, Pa. Both deceased." (Mrs. Barckley told me that Dr. Burns practiced in Milford at one time. Mary Alice had no descendants. Floyd J. Bartlett gave me a daguerrotype of her, and also he has an oil painting of the same person, though he cannot identify it for sure, but it is identical with the daguerrotype, and was obviously painted from the daguerrotype. Dr. James Foster Scott told me he did not remember anything about Mary Alice but he remembered that Manuel or his father had visited her in Scranton and reported that she was not particularly pretty; I gather from other sources that she was not a very amiable disposition.)

"Albert Skeer Foster, 5th child of Josiah Hedges Foster, born in Milford, Pa. in 1836. Deceased.

"George Melden Foster, 6th child, born in Milford, Pa., in 1838. Deceased.

"John Fox Foster, 7th child of Josiah Hedges Foster, born in Milford, Pa., in 1840. Deceased.

The book adds: "Josiah removed from Montague, N. J., his native place, to Milford, Pa. where he conducted a large business and spent the remaining days of his life." Nobody in Milford could remember what that business was, nor did Dr. Scott know.

With the above clues let us reconstruct what we know of Josiah Hedges Foster: His parents, Luther Foster and Ruth Hedges, came to Montague, N. J. the year they were married, 1791, together with Luther's brother, Julius Foster, and his wife Elizabeth Hedges. Josiah was born five years later, and was two years old when his parents left Montague in 1797 and went to Owego, N. Y. in Tioga County. From this point on we have no information about his life until he was married in 1821 in Montague, at the age of 26, to Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, age 18, who died six years later at the age of 24, leaving two orphan children, Jane and Julius Mulford.

Apparently the family moved to Milford between 1824 and 1826, for Jane was born in Milford in 1826, and the mother died there in 1828. Josiah married again in 1832, and had four children, three of whom perhaps died young as there is no record of any growing up except Mary Alice who married Dr. Burns of Scranton. Josiah lived on "Foster Hill" in Milford and was very prosperous. Jane lived with her Aunt Hetty Barnett in Warsaw, N. Y. and Floyd J. Bartlett told me that Julius Mulford lived awhile with the Julius Foster family

in Towanda, Pa., but there is no reference to this in the latter's family except that Julius Mulford lived there at the time he was preparing for school. Perhaps Sarah Skeer did not want the children of her husband's first wife to take care of, as Jane went to live with her Aunt Hetty when she was six years old--the same year Josiah re-married, though her brother, then ten, probably stayed with the father until later on.

Why did Josiah Hedges Foster return to Montague when none of the rest of his family did? One theory might be that he worked with his uncle Julius in the milling business--for he named his first son "Julius Mulford". And also there is no record that I could find in the land records that he bought any property in Montague. Unless Josiah lived at Julius' house, he probably lived on the present Washburn place, "Broadview Farms", said to be a "Foster place," and this might be the place where Julius Mulford was born. Julius' family lived close to this place, and his descendants, George Armstrong Jr.'s family, still live on the old homestead.

On my return from the San Francisco Conference this summer (1945), I came from Buffalo on the Erie railroad which goes to Warsaw and also passes Owego (Danby is nearby), and Montague. I stopped off at Port Jervis, N. Y., with nothing more important on my mind than that I thought I would take a picture of the old Foster place if I could find it easily, and that I would telephone my friend Susan B. Anthony who usually spends the weekends with her mother in Easton, Pa., nearby and drive back to New York with her through the Catskills. (This is Susan B. Anthony III, who is trying to carry on the original Susan B.'s tradition and has recently published a book, "Out of the Kitchen--Into the War." I often stay at her apartment when I am in New York. Incidentally, in 1910, when we lived in Chicago, my mother was in a woman's suffrage parade with the original Susan B. Anthony.)

When I got off the train, however, I found that Montague was a "myth" and that Susan was not at Easton. But I discovered that Milford, Pa. was nearby, and I thought I would call on the Pinchots there. I did not expect to find anything at all about Fosters, so all this information is purely accidental. Montague is not a town (the address is Port Jervis, N. Y.) but a string of houses along River Road, starting a mile out of Port Jervis. Milford is just across the Delaware from Montague, and six miles from Port Jervis. It is a very charming little town of quaint landscapes and hilly surfaces. Delaware Water Gap is about forty miles down the river and Owego, N. Y. is about ninety miles up the Susquehanna.

In Milford, I telephoned the pinchots, and found that Mrs. Pinchot had gone to New York, driving her new army jeep, but that the Governor was at home. He invited me up. This is the former Governor of Pennsylvania,, Gifford Pinchot, who is now eighty years old. I have known the Pinchots several years and stayed with them in their town house in Washington in the winters. Mrs. Pinchot had a big tea for us when we returned from the Far East in 1941 and has worked on several committees with me. She is one of the most active political women in Washington with tremendous energy, and is a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, She has flaming red hair and was considered a

great beauty in her youth. I had heard of the famous "Grey Towers" of the Pinchot family, but had never been there before. This is on a high hill, with a large waterfall. The old stone house is built like a Norman castle, and as I came up the steps a Great Dane bounded out to greet me almost as big as the house. Mrs. Pinchot has done both her houses in Renaissance antiques and they have enormous rooms. Her salon in Washington, lined with books, is considered one of the biggest private rooms in town, but I think the room in Milford is bigger. It looked to me about a hundred feet long, with great high ceilings and windows. Everything is on the heroic scale, from the dog on up. The Pinchots are among the most delightful people I know, and the most active. I found the Governor busy finishing up his magnum opus on forest conservation, which is his special interest (along with cooperatives). During the San Francisco Conference I went to Muir Woods to a memorial service for President Roosevelt to which the press representatives were invited, and saw there one of the giant redwoods named for Gifford Pinchot in token of his work in safeguarding American forests. He has written quite a number of other books on travel, game hunting, and other subjects. The Governor is very tall and now extremely thin and not in very good health at present, but he is always keenly interested in everything that is going on, though I don't see how he could ever keep up with his wife. He told me that his great-grandfather and grandfather came from France to Milford in 1816. His great-grandfather had raised a troop of soldiers to join Napoleon and was on his way to Waterloo when he heard of the defeat. He escaped from France and came to America. The grandfather was a merchant and had a big store in Milford, while Gov. Pinchot's father's business was in New York--he was in the dry goods and imported wallpaper business and made quite a fortune at it.

NOTE:

Since writing the foregoing, I have discovered a good deal of new information about this family. The Julius Foster family of Bayhead, N. J. have a trunk of old letters of their grandfather, and among them are quite a number from Josiah Hedges Foster in Milford, as well as many from Mulford in Chile and others from Jane Foster Scott. The letters from Josiah show that he had a warm, friendly personality and was attractive and interesting.

One letter from Milford, Pa., from Julius Foster Jr. of Jan. 23, 1858, gives a clue as to where Josiah lived in Montague, N. J. "over the river." "We have a singing school here this monthy they talk of having a concert next month. Mrs. Haggerty talks of renting the house over the river by the tannery where uncle Josiah used to live. From your son, JULIUS FOSTER." Julius was then living with his mother's sister, the wife of Rev. Todd of the Presbyterian Church in Milford. As Luther Foster Sr. was a "tanner and currier" in his youth, it is more than likely that he started the first or one of the first tanneries on the Delaware at Montague, N.J. and Milford, and that the above tannery originally belonged to him and perhaps then Josiah operated it. Or Luther and his brother Julius of Montague, (another Julius entirely), may have been partners in it.

Another from Julius Jr. of Feb. 10, 1858, says: "Eliza Jane Westbrook was married a week before last to Mr. Bevans from Port Jervis. Caroline is not well. Mary Finch is going to school." This refers to the family of Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong in Montague, N. J.

A letter from Ann Eliza Van Auken in 1832, the daughter of Mary Dayton Foster by her first husband, says that Mehetable had been visiting Montague and left in a one horse wagon with Mr. Rose; that cholera was raging; that Josiah had married Sarah and Sophia had married Mr. Haggerty and Smith to his father's daughter (Haggertys?). She also says "I cannot walk." She was an invalid and died soon afterward.

Letters from Josiah Foster show that he manufactured "fanning mills" and sold them in the surrounding towns, and also one letter says that he had formed a "partnership with Pinchot in a shoe establishment" which would be in the Pinchot store in one part of the building. Eliza Jane Foster (Scott) many years later wrote that Pinchot wanted her to buy her father's old farm on the hill--on Foster Hill--for $1,800, for which he had paid $2,400. (By looking up this deed, the exact place of Josiah's house could be determined).

A letter from Mulford June, 1838, from Milford, Pa. indicates the house Josiah Foster lived in: "We have moved in squire Tayne's (Sayre? or Thayre?--it is not readable) house and the squire has gone down the river to live among his friends. Father got a horse about a month ago for $25 and he has got the distemper so bad that he is not expected to live. John H. Wallace's wife died last night with the consumption."

A letter of 1838 from Josiah in Milford says "Hetty's husband (Barnett) won't take the Warsaw property to pay me back what I have paid to Julius." Josiah mentions in a letter of 1832 "Lucian R. Foster" and Eliza Doolittle.

On June 17, 1851, after Josiah's death, his daughter by Sarah Skeer wrote to Julius Foster Sr.: "Altho we are left fatherless we have some feeling too, brother and myself. MARY ALICE FOSTER."

In Sept. 1836 Josiah writes that he is in the "mill trade".

Letters from Mulford Foster in Chile show that he operated extensive flour mills and also manufactured cloth. His flour mills were near Talca, Chile, and in 1853 he wrote: "There is not a single mill in the whole Province except a French concern." He was one of the pioneer industrialists in Chile apparently, at least in the interior region.

One of the letters from Julius Mulford Foster tells how he met his wife, Luisa Recabarren.

Julius Mulford Foster was a friend of Teddy Roosevelt and when Mulford died, the latter sent a letter to Samuel Foster of Pigeon, Michigan of condolence.

NOTES FROM LETTERS FROM MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

Among the old letters in Bayhead, N. J. are many from Josiah Hedges Foster of Milford, Pa. On Jan. 27, 1832, he speaks of the foreman in his shop and there is the note that he always supported Julius in school.

In 1833 (or perhaps it is 1836) Josiah wrote June 14, from Milford, that someone "worked for me on shoes in the old shop in Jersey." In 1835 Josiah was in Warsaw visiting his family where he found Solon helping with the fall work. In 1836 Josiah is paying his father's debts and he says Cornelia Benton died and Mary married Gustin in 1836. In 1836 also we find Josiah selling mills and is tired of strange faces and wants to see his family. He says it is time to return home and that he has not sold a single mill. He refers to the wickedness of the natives in Easton, Pa. In 1847 he writes that Julius Mulford had left home a year ago last September and no news received but from the consul. In 1837 Josiah wanted to go to Warsaw and had an "Ardent desire to be settled in Warsaw...under present circumstances I cannot enjoy any society at all." However, he did not move to Warsaw in the end. In 1844 we find him letting his farm be worked on shares. He says the mills he has cost $8 to make and sell for $18.

In 1838 (?), June, from Milford, Pa., "J. M. Foster" wrote that he was hauling wood to burn and doing chores. "Old man Melden is dead and I have another brother named after him. Ann Eliza is not expected to live. We have moved in Squire Tayne's house and the squire has gone down the river to live among his friends. Father got a horse a month ago for 125 dollars... I expect I will go out to trade...would like to go to Warsaw to see Jane... working in the corn." When Mulford was in Port Jervis in 1857 he stayed with Harry Foster--who was he?

In 1847 Josiah wrote that Mulford had left home a year and half before (a year ago Sept.) and have not had a word except that had a letter today. A letter in 1836 from Milford said Sophia Hagerty was sad as Alfred had died and "Mary was married to Mr. H. Gustin." The brother of Mary and Ann Eliza died and Cornelia died.

In 1829 there is a letter from Hetty Foster from Milford which says Josiah "cut his great toe" and had gone to New York. She said E. B. taught in the Academy; Luther Jr. had been there recently and that Sophia B. was teaching school. "Josiah is going to take Sophia and the children to see her father in a week." Sophia Greiner was the sister of Barbara, Josiah's wife.

On March 3, 1835, Hetty Foster was also in Milford, and says she had left Hagertys and was with Josiah. She said Sarah called her son Albert after her brother; that "Josiah has made up his mind to move to Warsaw. I'll take Eliza Jane with me when he goes."

In 1847 Hetty says Zera and Ruth live with her. Jane teaches in Orangeville for two dollars a week.

In 1844 Josiah was starting a new business in fanning mills.

"It stands by Rogs & Hellers Works." He had 100 mills under way.

Oscar Saavedra (or one telegram said Laavadera) was the son of a Chilean friend of Julius Mulford Foster in Chile who was taken by Ruth Foster Tanner to take care of, for some reason not clear, perhaps he was studying some special subject. In any case, he treated Zera's mother very badly and Zera finally put him on a whaler. She was never paid for her care of him, either, Floyd J. Bartlett, said.

On June 12, 1831, Hetty Foster wrote to her brother Julius from Milford, and said her brother had two new "prentices," a tanner in Warsaw. She said Silas had been blind a year and that the oldest child lived with her father. "Uncle is well, cousin Mary no better. Eveline will marry Savegre(?) Westbrook. Josiah has been gone from home two weeks settling his business. Emeline B. sends love."

A letter shows that in 1849 Roxie went to help Julius. In 1855 Fanny, wife of Silas Howell Foster, went to Wisconsin. Jabez wrote a good hand and letters are dated 1832. In 1841 Luther Jr. wrote "we received a letter from Solon 2 or 3 days ago; he is in comfortable health."

(1) ANCESTRY OF THE FOSTER FAMILY

Descendants of Christopher Foster
of Southampton, Long Island
1603-1687

I. The founder of this family in America embarked in London, papers signed June 17, 1635, in the ship "Abigail", age thirty-two, with his wife Frances Stevens, whose mother was Alice Stevens, of Ewell, Surrey, and three young children. He was on the list of freemen in Boston on April 17, 1637, and in the same year was a resident of Lynn, Mass., where in 1638 he was allotted sixty acres of land. In October, 1650, he was elected one of the three "townesmen" of Southampton, Long Island, and in 1651 given a "hundred and fiftie pound lot". Later he was "towne cunstable." He had the following children:

1. George, who lived among the Pilgrims in Plymouth with Dr. Samuel Fuller and is mentioned in his Will, and later in Lynn. His son George lived in Newport, R. I. and left descendants there.
2. Rebecca, born in England, 1630.
3. Nathaniel, born in England, 1633, moved to Huntington, L.I. and had two sons, Nathaniel, Samuel and perhaps others.
4. John, born in England, 1634, lived in Southampton, where he had five sons and six daughters.
5. Benjamin, who died 1704-5, lived in Southampton as did most of his descendants.
6. Hannah, married Daniel Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, who had five sons.
7. JOSEPH, our ancestor, who died January 30, 1708, at Southampton.
8. Sarah, who married Samuel Johnes and died in 1692 in Southampton.

II. JOSEPH FOSTER, born about 1638, probably at Lynn, Mass., married someone named Abigail, and was the "son and heyre of Christopher ffoster deceased". He had seven sons and two daughters:

1. Joseph (1665-1704), who lived in Southampton. His grandson Christopher moved to Madison, Conn. about 1740, and other grandsons went to Ridgefield, Conn., where they left a long line of descendants.
2. Christopher (1668-1748), was Town Clerk of Southampton for many years. He had only two daughters, Abigail and Hannah.
3. DANIEL, our ancestor, who lived in Southampton where all his children were born. His Will exists dated November 1, 1741.
4. Nathan, lived in Elizabeth, N.J. No further record.
5. Jeremiah, died 1732. No further record.
6. Peter. No further record.

7. Demaris, married Jeremiah Culver on Dec. 9, 1714, descendant of
   Edward Culver.
8. Penelope. No further record.
9. Obadiah. Shared in his father's estate, but no further record.

III. DANIEL FOSTER, born in 1676, died November 5, 1744. On May 3, 1710, he married Lydia Wood of Southampton and had the following children:

1. Jonas, born June 25, 1711. Some of his descendants founded Palmyra, N.Y. Others remained in Long Island. A genealogy exists of this branch by Alonzo Foster, "A Family Record of Long Island," 1895.
2. Lydia, born April 30, 1713. No further record.
3. Mehitabel, born January 24, 1715, married a Campfield.
4. Abigail, born October 8, 1719. No further record.
5. Phoebe, born Sept. 27, 1724, married Rev. Abner Reeve of Brattleboro, Vt.
6. CHRISTOPHER, our ancestor, born February 23, 1727, died August 26, 1823, and had seven children, the youngest son being Luther.
7. Obadiah, who shared in his father's estate in 1753. No further record.
8. Daniel, born March 22, 1722, a Deacon, ancestor of Rufus Foster family of Quogue, Long Island.
9. Peter, mentioned in the Will of Deacon Daniel Foster as his brother but of whom there is no further record. Rufus received "a silver-headed cane and the care of my brother, Peter Foster." *

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, third son of Daniel Foster and Lydia Wood, born, Feb. 23, 1727, at Southampton, Long Island, where he lived. On March 30, 1756, he married Phebe Hildreth of Southampton. According to notes written by Julius Foster of Towanda, Pa. he died August 26, 1823, which would have been at the age of 96. The details following were also among the Julius Foster papers: The children of Christopher Foster and Phebe Hildreth were:

1. Mehetabel, born January, 1757, married Ephraim L'Hommedieu in 1780.
2. Child, born Dec. 28, 1758.
3. Obadiah Foster, born April 14, 1761, died Feb. 18, 1826. He married Phebe Ludlow April 26, 1799, who died Feb. 18, 1818. Their children were:

(1) Jabez Foster, born Jan. 16, . . . In 1834 Mehetabel wrote from Southampton, Long Island, to Julius Foster: "Jabez is at his trade in Sag Harbor."

(2) Phebe, b. January 11, 1803, married Jeremiah P. Havens. (It is said that a descendant of Obadiah Foster named Havens is librarian at Mesa, Arizona, or Phoenix, a woman.)

(3) Darius, born Feb. 5, 1805, died Feb. 5, 1806.

(4) Darius 2d, born July 22, 1807, was drowned some years before 1850.

(5) Fanny, born April 12, 1809, married Edward Loper, who died in 1849, leaving three girls. She probably lived at Bridgehampton.

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*Note: The Foster Genealogy may be found in Howell's History of Southampton and in F.C.Pierce, Foster Genealogy, but neither goes beyond 1900. The Genealogical Record of Luther Foster, 1730-1907, also exists, of this branch.

(6) William, born January 26, 1811, was married and lived "ten or twelve miles" from Southampton.
(7) Nancy, born July 26, 1813.
(8) David, born July 29, 1815.
(9) Edward, born Nov. 27, 1817.

4. Jabez Foster, son of Christopher Foster and Phebe Hildreth, died in Baltimore, and was born May 27, 1763.

5. Julius Foster, b. Feb. 5, 1765, in Southampton, Long Island, died June 14, 1856, age 91, in Montague, N. J. He married Elizabeth Hedges, sister of Ruth Hedges, Luther Foster's wife, daughters of Josiah and Mary Hedges of Easthampton, L.I. Elizabeth was b. Oct. 16, 1764, in Easthampton and died June 29, 1828, in Montague, N. J. They had only one child, Mary Dayton Foster b. July 5, 1792, at Montague, N.J., died Feb. 13, 1873, age 80 at Montague. She had fourteen children, thirteen being by her second husband James Britton Armstrong, whom she married Nov. 29, 1812. Her descendants still live on the old farm in Montague, the Armstrongs which is just across the Delaware from Milford, Pa.

6. Paul Foster, b. Feb. 7, 1767, was alive 1850 age 84. Most of his family died of tuberculosis in Southampton, Long Island. He married Hannah Ludlow Nov. 18, 1802. His children were:

(1) Daughter, b. Aug. 8, 1803, d. Oct. 10, 1803.
(2) Mehetabel, b. May 23, 1805, who used to write to Julius Foster.
(3) Paul, b. Sept. 29, 1808, died about 1846 of tuberculosis.
(4) Elizabeth b. Apr. 21, 1811, lived at home unmarried in 1850 and was ill with tuberculosis.
(5) Josiah, b. Oct. 27, 1817, d. Feb. 13, 1850, with tuberculosis. He married Cordelia ___________ and had a son Julius b. 1845, of Southampton who married Susan Goodall b. 1843, and lived on the old Daniel Foster homestead on Wickapogue road, later owned by Fowler. He had two children, or more: William b. 1869 and Julius b. 1871.

7. Luther Foster, youngest son of Christopher Foster and Phebe Hildreth, b. Southampton, Long Island, Sept. 10, 1770, d. Nov. 16, 1846, Warsaw, N.Y. On March 9, 1791, he married Ruth Hedges of Easthampton, Long Island, and they had thirteen children, having in 1945 470 descendants, 180 of whom lived in Chile.

1. Ruth Hedges Foster b. June 18, 1792, died June 27, 1792, probably in Montague, N. J. where her parents had moved from Long Island in 1791.

2. Silas Howell Foster, b. July 28, 1793, doubtless at Montague, where his family lived until 1797, died in Warsaw, N.Y. Dec. 1, 1846. He married Fanny Smith and had nine children.

3. Josiah Hedges Foster, born at Montague, N.J. July 8, 1795, died in Milford, Pa. in 1850 or 1851.

4. Elizabeth Mary Foster b. Sept. 25, 1787, no doubt at Montague, N.J. died March 1, 1834. She married Ira Gilmore and had seven children.

5. Hetty Foster, b. Feb. 10, 1800, in Owego, Tioga County, N.Y. died March 20, 1875, in Warsaw, N.Y. She married Oct. 9, 1837, Robert Barnett of Warsaw, N.Y. and they had one child, Robert Barnett, Jr. b. July 12, 1839, who died unmarried at the age of 76, leaving his fortune to James Foster Scott and his sister, as their mother Jane, had lived with Hetty Foster Barnett as a girl, being motherless.

6. Jabez, b. May 11, 1802, died of cholera in Rochester, N.Y. Sept. 1849, unmarried.

7. Son, b. Apr. 11, 1803, died Aug. 18, 1803.

8. Son, born Sept. 3, 1804, died Sept. 4, 1804.

9. Julius Foster b. Dec. 26, 1805, probably at Owego, Tioga County, N.Y., where his family lived until after 1806, died Jan. 16, 1865, age 60. He had two children.

10. Luther Foster Jr. b. Feb. 1, 1808, at Danby, Tompkins Co., N.Y. died Feb. 10, 1874. He had eleven children, whose genealogy was collected by Judge Luther A. Foster and Lulu Calista Foster Taylor.

11. Solon Foster, youngest son, b. at Danby, N.Y. Jan. 8, 1811, died March 17, 1896, age 85. He married Sarah Downing of the Downing family of Downingtown, Pa. and had seven children, the three girls dying in infancy. In 1945 he had 103 living descendants.

12. Ruth Emeline Foster, b. Danby, N.YY. May 23, 1813, died July 23, 1906, at Warsaw, N.Y., age 93. On July 23, 1834, she married Zera Tanner in Warsaw, and they had one child, Zera Luther Tanner, whose only living descendant is Ruth Tanner Vellisatros, Carmel, Calif.

13. Phoebe Dayton Foster b. Danby, N.Y. March 26, 1816, died May 7, 1887, Warsaw, N.Y. married May 27, 1847, Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett, and had eight children, but only one left descendants, Floyd Julius Bartlett of 14 Liberty Street, Warsaw, N.Y. still alive in 1952, age 95.

VI. JOSIAH HEDGES FOSTER 1795-1850, was twice married and had seven children. His last descendant in the United States died 1946, Dr. James Foster Scott. In Chile, the descendants of his son Julius Mulford Foster numbered 180 in 1946, the largest of any Foster branch.

VII. JULIUS MULFORD FOSTER, b. Montague, N.J. May 2, 1822, d. in Chile Feb. 12, 1917, age 95. He married Luisa Recabarren and they had eight children. Her grandfather was the Count of Villa-senor and her father a noted patriot of the Chilean revolution, administrator of Santiago, while his sister Luisa Recabarren de Marin was one of the most famous heroines of Chile during this revolution. She was descended from Don Martin Recabarren Perez de Boroto, governor of Panama and member of the Consejo de Indias, who was descended in direct line from Diego Velasquez de Cuellar, who accompanied Columbus on his 2d voyage, and was first governor of Cuba.

(2) THE FOSTERS OF CHILE, SOUTH AMERICA

I asked Gov. Pinchot if he remembered anything about the Fosters of Montague and Milford, and he was quite suprised to find that I am related to them. It turned out that they and the Pinchots had been good friends, especially in the time of James W. Pinchot, the Governor's father. Gov. Pinchot told me that one of the things he had always wanted to do was to visit Chile and look up the family of Julius Mulford Foster, whom he had known on his visits to Milford and Washington. The Pinchots frequently received letters from Julius Mulford in Chile, and he always visited them when in the U.S. The Governor was really quite enthusiastic about Julius Mulford Foster, and told me this:

"My father, James W. Pinchot, was very fond of Julius Mulford Foster and our family often talked about him. I remember the first time I saw Julio--he came to the stone house to visit us. I remember this well because I had just come home from college and was 21 and we had our first meal in the stone house then, in 1886.

"He was a delightful one man, full of punch and character and energy. He was charming and I was very fond of him, just as my father was. He seemed to me like a typical Pennsylvania citizen, though he was a remarkable man. He was very open and free and talkative. He did things without much consideration and was a man of reckless courage. He always backed up his own opinions, too. He was also a good-looking man in appearance. I knew his son, Manuel, too when he came to this country. He was different from his father--more quiet and reserved. I think he was Chilean Ambassador in Washington and his brothers were also important in Chilean affairs... I believe one was a Judge and another Minister of War.

"I remember one story about Julius Mulford Foster that my father often told: when he was young, he came into father's office in New York one day with a sack full of gold coins and asked father to keep them until he returned from a trip to sea.

"How much is in here?" father inquired.

"Oh, you can count it," he answered.

The Governor did not remember anything about Josiah Hedges Foster except that Foster Hill was named for him, and said he supposed he had been friends with the Pinchots in his day. I saw the Pinchots in Washington in September again, and the Governor mentioned Julius Mulford Foster and remarked that he had always wondered how I happened to have so much initiative in China matters--and now that he had discovered I was related to the Fosters of Chile that explained everything!

Next day Mrs. Robert Barckley took me to the Historical Society but there was nothing on file about the Fosters whatsoever, though there is a great deal of material on the Pinchot family and many photographs. I told her I would try to find some Foster photographs and old letters and send for their files, which I shall do presently. She is Secretary of the Society and had known Julius Mulford Foster and was very much interested in him. She had been very much annoyed not to get the letters from Chile from Mrs. Cahill, which were burned. Mrs. Barckley (formerly Ethel Noyes) had written a book called "The Women of the Mayflower", and enjoys all kinds of antiquarian research, so she took me around to meet various people and we had a very entertaining time trying to find old Foster houses. She showed me a large painting in the public library which was sent to Mrs. Amos Pinchot (Gifford's brother's wife) from Chile for the library by Julius Mulford Foster. It is an interesting painting showing all the Civil War generals and had originally been owned by the U.S. Ambassador to Chile, a friend of Julius Mulford Foster who had sold the painting to him.

Mrs. Barckley also took me to call on the oldest living inhabitant--Mrs. George R. Quick born in 1856, who said Julius Mulford Foster was called "Bub Foster" in Milford, and that he had attended the Quick Golden Wedding in 1886 and given them a Bible. She told me that the old Foster house in Montague was the present Washburn place (Broadview Farms), next to the Dutch Reformed Church--but she did not know whether it was Luther or Josiah who lived there.

We then drove across the bridge to Montague and looked at the "old Foster place" there. If this is where Josiah lived, it is the place where Julius Mulford Foster was born. Mrs. Washburn, who owns it, gave me an old revolutionary flintlock--that was found in the attic when she bought the house. She failed to find the old leather pouch that was used to "keep the powder dry", but just this morning I received it in the mail from her. I thought it was no end of fun to have the flintlock--but how was I going to get it back to Connecticut? It is supposed to be illegal to travel with concealed weapons--or with unconcealed guns. Anyway, we wrapped it in paper and I carried it on the train, getting in on the New Jersey side late at night. I had to cross the ferry to Manhattan then take a taxi uptown. I left it in New York awhile, as I had too much to carry home to Connecticut. When I finally brought it back with me later on, I was walking through the coach and saw someone who looked familiar so I sat down beside her--with my old flintlock in one hand and my suitcase in the other. It was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt--she always travels by coach paying no attention to people. Ed and I had visited her one day at the White House so she remembered me and we talked on the train. She was going to visit a relative who lives near Madison, I imagine, as she often comes to this place (near Clinton) in the summers. She looked much better than the first time I saw her in the White House, and is very pleasant and agreeable. (I thought the conductor might arrest her any time for possession of my illegal weapon on the rack overhead.) The gun looks very revolutionary at present over the seven-foot fireplace in my house built around 1700.

I also called on Mrs. Armstrong who lives in the old Julius Foster place near the Washburns, and she showed me her old photographs and the old Bible belonging to Mary Dayton Foster Armstrong.

Mrs. Barckley said that Josiah Foster had owned the whole of "Foster Hill", which was named for him, and that she had always heard that he lived on the top of it. Mrs. Quick said she knew he lived on Foster Hill but had no idea where. We then saw Maxwell Armstrong coming across the street, so he went back to his house and asked his mother, now 85, if she knew where it was. She said that it was already gone when she was a child; that it was on the road to the former Summer House on Foster Hill, about a quarter of a mile up, behind Julio Santos' present house; adjoining the Pinchot land formerly. She said that Foster had owned the whole hill at one time and that the site of the former house was where Chippy Cole lived in a shack alone for many years. If this is Josiah Foster's place, it was doubtless where Jane Foster(Scott) was born in 1826.

Mrs. Barckley and Maxwell Armstrong and I drove up Foster Hill (which has a marvellous view of the Delaware and surrounding country), and then we walked up the hill on the old abandoned road and found the old stone foundations of the house, hidden in the corner of an old stone fence high on the hill and surrounded by dense trees. Armstrong told me the place was noted as being full of rattlesnakes, so it was not much fun to be in the tall grass. He also told me to go to Newton and look up the land records--where it would be easy to make sure which was the Foster house in Montague. (Honesdale is the county seat of Milford, and some Fosters migrated there from Long Island after the Revolution, too.)

Of course, none of the Fosters are in Milford now. Only one descendant of the whole Josiah Hedges Foster family is living in America--Dr. James Foster Scott of McLean, Va. The others are in Chile--descendants of Julius Mulford Foster. The only Foster relatives in this region are the Armstrong family of Montague, descendants of Julius Foster and his only child, Mary Dayton Foster, who also live in Orange and other places.

Several postcards sold in Milford, which is a summer resort, are of Foster Hill.

Julius Mulford Foster was five years old when his mother died and little Jane was only a year and six months'. Nothing is known of his early life at present except that at one time he lived with Julius Foster in Towanda, Pa. Esther told me that he was one of several young men who lived in her grandfather's house while they were being prepared for college entrance. Josiah Hedges Foster died in 1851 (according to the tombstone), at the age of 55, and his son was then 29 years of age and was married in Chile the next year, 1852. Jane was married in 1853.

The romantic story is that Julius Mulford went to sea on a sailing ship, some say a whaling boat, and that when this ship anchored in Chile he deserted, swam ashore and met a very beautiful girl whom he fell in love with and later married. Her name was Luisa Recabarren and she belonged to one of the first families of the Republic. They lived happily ever after and had eight children. The Foster GENEALOGICAL RECORD says they were "married in the open air at the passage of the Naranja, Province of Maule, Chili, S.A., October 23, 1852." Luisa Recabarren was born in Talca, Chili, February 22, 1822, and died about 1875. It says also "Julius Mulford went to Chili, South America, in early life, where he engaged in extensive business transactions and married into one of the leading families of the Republic. The members of his numerous family

are distinguished for the great learning and intelligence of the men, and beauty of the women. One son is Judge of a court (a life position), another is at this time Secretary of War. They are connected by marriage and consanguinity with wealthy and influential families."

Their children were born in Talca, San Luis, Santiago--so one can gather that Julius Mulford lived at one time in Talca and San Luis and later on in Santiago from about 1857. There were three sons and five daughters.

i. Luis Julio Foster was born in Talca Oct. 14, 1853, and married Enriquita Christian, May 5, 1876.

ii. Ana Maria Barbara Foster was born in San Luis, Jan. 3, 1855, and married Gregorio Donoso, August 26, 1882, having nine children, four dying in infancy. Her photograph shows blue eyes and a face exquisite as a cameo. She built a very large house on a bluff called "Mira Mar." It looks like a castle and is apparently one of the showplaces of Chile, as photographs are sold of it. On the back of one Julius Mulford had noted: "This picture is evidently photoed from a painting. It does not show the splendid ornamentation of the architecture neither the carriage house and stables which are notable features. The driveway is seen at the foot of the cliff as well as the bandstand and benches facing the surf." An interior photograph shows the Main Hall done in Spanish antiques. Floyd J. Bartlett also had a picture of Ana standing in her garden clipping roses and of Julius Mulford holding one of his great-grandchildren at "Mira Mar", age 92. There is also a picture of her daughter and husband on their wedding day--Maria Ana Donoso Foster, born Nov. 12, 1893, who married Joaquin Ibrrazabel--and she is likewise quite beautiful. I looked up this family in Who's Who in Latin America, 1940, and saw quite a few Donosos, most being writers and historians, such as Novoa Armando and Ricardo born in Talca, sons of Ricardo Donoso Cruz and Hortensia Novoa Coucha--these are probably borthers of the husband of Ana Foster. There is also the following item, though I don't know whether it is the same person above mentioned who married Ana's daughter "Maria Ana", or another named "Maria," for nearly everybody ever connected with Latin America is named Maria apparently.

"Yrarrazaval, Larrain, b. Nov. 24, 1886, mar. Maria Donoso Foster, lawyer and public man. Dir. Bank of Santiago, 1915-23, Foster & Yrrazaval Legal Firm since 1920; atty for Guggenheim Bros., Am. Smelting and Refining Co. since 1920 and Braden Copper Co.; Senator 1925-32; Vice-Pres. Conservative Party 1926-28; etc. etc. he is director of many companies and lawyer for many nitrate companies; was legal counsel for General Motors from 1931, and legal delegate for the U. S. negotiations on the nitrates question in 1932; is vice-pres. of five nitrate companies. Residence: Lord Cochrane 77; office, Augustinas 1070 Santiago de Chile."*

The Donosos also had a country estate at Huechun, near Melipilla, of about 8,500 acres, mentioned in one of Julio Mulford's letters.

*Note: José Yrarrazaval studied acting in the United States in California and came to visit me in Madison, Conn., in 1948, and also visited Mrs. James Foster Scott in McLean, Va. The son of Antonio Besa Foster also came here to study architecture but did not call on me. --HFS

In South America the family surname is usually the mother's surname instead of the father's, though this is also used. Hence the above family goes under the name Donoso-Foster.

iii. Enrique Joaquin Foster, born in San Luis, May 30, 1856, married Carmela Alcalde Nov. 22, 1888, and had six children. This family goes under the name Foster-Alcalde. Henry was quite handsome too, judging from his photograph. In 1912 he was made a member of the Council of State (a Cabinet post), at the age of 57, and also had a country estate of 600 acres.

iv. Elisa Juana Foster, born in Santiago, Nov. 24, 1857. (She was apparently named "Eliza Jane" for her father's sister, Eliza Jane Foster (Scott). A picture of her shows blue eyes, blonde hair and a very pretty face. Apparently she never married.

v. Maria Teresa Foster, born in Santiago July 9, 1859, married Carlos Besa, July 26, 1882 and had seven children. Her photograph shows a very animated personality, and a good deal of self-assurance and she also is exceptionally pretty. This family apparently goes under the name "Besa" instead of "Foster". Carlos Besa was a bank director.

Her oldest child Maria Besa, born June 1, 1883, was married to Joaquin Diaz on June 13, 1903. A letter from Julio Mulford says in 1912 of Joaquin: "He was educated for a lawyer, but following his inclination he devoted his time and talents to the public press. He was given charge of 'El Mercurio' and founded the popular magazine the Zig-Zag. Shortly after his marriage he was prevailed upon to serve his country in a diplomatic career. He was sent to Rome as secretary of the Chilean Legation in Italy. In a couple of years he was promoted to the Belgian Legation, and ultimately as Charge-des-Affaires in Holland, serving acceptably in all. Although being rapidly advanced, he hankered after his favorite vocation, a newspaper man."

vi. Josephine Foster, born in Santiago, Chile, Nov. 11, 1860, never married and her father called her "my housekeeper." The only photograph I have seen of her is with four of her sisters when all were grandmothers, of the married ones. In this picture Luisa looks something like the usual Foster type, and also Ana and Eliza Jane.

vii. Maria Luisa Foster, born in Puquilly, Chile, April 21, 1861, married Edwardo Reyes Lavelle January 7, 1882, and had eight children. A photograph of her shows that she looks blonde with blue eyes, and had a piquant face--also pretty. (I should have prefaced this list of Chilean Fosters with the comment that all were pretty and handsome and have finished with this comment.) This family goes under the name "Reyes-Foster."

Their child, Hortensia Reyes Lavelle Foster, was the oldest grandchild, born Jan. 3, 1883, and married Pedro Torres on Jan. 7, 1901. He was Regent of the Santiago bank. This family goes under the name "Torres-Reyes-Foster".

viii. Manuel Martin Foster, youngest child of Julius Mulford Foster, was born in Santiago, Chile, May 6, 1863, and married Judith Huidobro, May 5, 1895. The were both living in 1945 and he was 82 years of age,

his office being: Manuel Foster R., Huerfanos, 1642, Santiago, Chile. He died June 11, 1946, six months after writing his father's life for me.

An early picture of Manuel shows that he was quite a dashing young man, and the only other one I have seen is a newspaper clipping showing him sitting at a conference table with others and the caption: "Members of the Committee Named by the Pan-American Arbitration Conference to Help in Solving Problems in the Bolivia-Paraguay Frontier Affairs, Who are Now Awaiting Replies to Questionnaires Addressed to the Two Disputants. Left to right seqted: Manuel Foster, Chile; Gurgel d. Amarai, Brazil; Dr. Victor Maurtua, Peru; Charles E. Hughes, and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuba. Standing, P. L. Boal, Secretary, and Benjamin Cohen, Interpreter."

Who's Who in Latin America, 1940, says:

"Recabarren, Manuel Foster, ed. Santiago Seminary, U. of Chile, lawyer. (Also a number of other editorial posts are listed.) Manager and principal editor of La Union of Valparaiso, 1894; Sub-Secy of Foreign Affairs, 1899-1904; Minister of War and Marine, 1905-06, deputy to National Congress, 1909-1914, Pres. of Junta Central de Beneficencia of Santiago, prof. of commercial and international law in Catholic U. of Santiago; atty for Chile in Tacna-Arica Plebicite Com; Chilean Del. to Washington Conference 1928; Pres. of Mortgage Credit Bank (and other companies); non-American member of Finland-U.S. Conciliation Commission, etc. etc. Decorations: Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great of the Holy See; Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. Address: Augustinas 1070, Santiago de Chile." Joaquin Yrrazaval was a partner in his law firm at the same address.

Manuel Foster sent me a newspaper clipping of 1944 with his photograph in it, entitled "Hombre de cuno antiguo, sera siempre Foster magnifico ejemplo de la vieja raza chilena", with the sub-title, "Dijo don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, al ofrecer ayer la manifestacion que se brindaba en honor de don Manuel Foster Recabarren, con motivo de cumplir ochenta anos. Merecido homenaje al ex Ministro de Estado, parliamentario, hombre publico, prestigioso profesional y gran filantrpo chileno."

"Ayer, con motivo de cumplir 80 anos de una vida ejempler como catolico, hombre publico y profesional, el senor Manuel Foster Recabarren recibio numerosos homenajes de parte de sus parientes, amigos y empleados. En la manana, en su chacra de 'los Cerrilos," se oficio una misa de campana, ceremonia religiosa a la cual asistio el senor Foster Recabarren, acompanado de su familia y rodeado de la totalidad de sus empleados. A mediodia, un grupo de cerca de trescientas personas, representantes de actividades comerciales, industriales, sociales y politicas del pais, ofrecio al senor Foster Recabarren, un gran banquet que se sirvio en los comedores del Club de la Union. El homenaje fue ofredido por el senor Migues Cruchaga Tocornal, quien pronuncio un hermoso discurso, cuyo texto damos a continuacion y en el cual puso de relieve rasgos poco conocidos del filantropo y eminente hombre publico senor Foster Recabarren. Visiblemente emocionado, agradecio el homenaje que se la tributaba el senior Foster Recabarren y manifesto que consideraba inmercida la manifestacion y las palabras de elogio con que se le distinquia. Agrego que nunca habria aceptado un homenaje de tal naturaleza a no mediar la circumstancia de venir este de personas tan dignas y respectables como los

que le rodeaban en la citada oportunidad.

"Luego de hacer gratos recuerdos de los anos idos, el senor Foster Recabarren termino su discurso con las siguientes frases:

"'Lo unico que deseo, despues de esta esplendida manifestacin, es poder seguir sido: 'la libertad, la justicia y el progreso dentro del amor por mi Dios, por mi patria, y por mis semejantes!"

I cannot make out whether this family went under the name "Recabarren" or "Recabarren-Foster." The name "Mulford" is apparently taken from the Easthampton Mulford family, which is doubtless related to Ruth Hedges, Julius Mulford Foster's grandmother.

Photographs of Julius Mulford Foster show that he had blue eyes, a broad nose and slightly curly hair. He always wore a mustache and varied with an imperial and a beard at other times. Floyd J. Bartlett remembers him well, and says he was a very jolly person who cut quite a figure in the world. He was always interested in what his relatives in America were doing and very proud of his own family. He wrote many letters right up to the time of his death, at 92 or 93, and he has become quite a legend in the Foster family. (He wrote letters and sent pictures to the Solon Fosters but the letters are all lost.) The only letters I have been able to find of his are these below, one written at the age of 90 in 1912 and the other at 91 in 1913. They are in a clear, decisive hand showing no faltering whatsoever, and were written to Floyd J. Bartlett, of Warsaw, N. Y.

At the age of 90, Julio Mulford Foster rode horseback in the southern Andes mountains, exploring "a new pass" and camping out. He was truly a descendant of Ruth Hedges Foster, who rode horseback at eighty and whose family are noted for long lives--Stephen Hedges lived to within six months' of being a hundred and H. P. Hedges was 94. The Foster tradition, however, is 93. This was the age reached by Ruth Hedges, Ruth Emeline, her daughter and Julius Mulford Foster, her grandson.

Note: I received a letter from Judge Luther Aaron Foster of Woodward, Oklahoma, dated Oct. 22, 1945, which says: "I believe it was in the year 1891, at any rate it was when I was going to school at Valparaiso, Indiana, that I received an invitation to come to Chicago and visit with Mulford Foster and his son Manuel in the home of Mrs. Mary Nicholes. Needless to say that the invitation was accepted, and although my visit was brief it was a thoroughly delightful one. This was after the death of Mr. Nicholes and the inmates of the home then consisted of Mrs. Nicholes and her sister Miss Elizabeth. I think I am correct in saying that both of these women came from the branch of the Foster family which established itself in Illinois. At the time I visited them they were quite active, and both were interested in social and other interests. I recall that while I was in the home a Jewish Rabbi called and he and Mrs. Nicholes got into conversation and spent some time discussing the Talmud. But the person of paramount interest and who dominated without apparent effort, was Mulford. He was then well past middle life, yet vigorous and active. His active interest in everything about him was apparent and inspiring. His son Manuel was fine and charming, and his devotion to his father was both noticeable and admirable. As you know, his wife and children were

Catholics, and as the day after my arrival happened to be Sunday, I attended Catholic services with the son and father; although it was my understanding that Mulford had not, up to that time, espoused the Catholic faith. Also, so I was informed, he had not renounced his U.S. Citizenship."

At the time of the death of Manuel Foster R. of Chile, the following appeared in the New York Times, June 12, 1946:

M. FOSTER, LAWYER, FIGURE IN CHILE, 82 --- Former Foreign Minister Dies ---International Law Expert, Ex-Editor of La Union Santiago, Chile, June 11 (U.P.) ---Manuel Foster, former Foreign Minister, son of Julius Foster of Bradford, Pa., died here today at the age of 82. He was a famous lawyer, expert in international affairs and former editor in chief of La Union of Valparaiso.

Julius M. Foster, father of Manuel, was born at Milford, Pa., and went to Chile in 1850. He engaged actively in business in Santiago for half a century or more, and also took a leading part in public affairs. He married Senora Luisa Recabarren, a Chilean, and died in the South American city in 1917 at the age of 97.

The son was educated in Santiago, finishing his studies at the University of Leipzig. He spend several years in travel in Europe and the United States and became a journalist on his return to Chile.

Transferring his activities to politics, he was named Assistant Secretery of Foreign Relations, serving in that capacity through several Cabinet changes. He also served a term as Congressman. After retiring from governmental service to practice law, he was appointed to several commissions, among them the Commission of Jurists held in 1906 at Rio de Janeior to formulate an international code.

He became associated with Lord Birkenhead in the presentation of Chile's case in litigation before the British Crown, and also presented Chile's case to the plebiscite commission which sought to adjudicate the Tacna-Arica dispute with Peru. Gen. John J. Pershing was chairman of the Commission.

A former president of the Board of Charities and of the Chilean-American Association, he held membership in the American Society of International Law and in many scientific Spanish and South American societies. He was a former professor of international law in the Catholic University of Chile and former dean of the university's faculty of commerce. In 1926 he was chairman of a subcommittee of the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration.

In 1946, I wrote to Manuel Foster at Huerfanos 1642, Santiago, Chile, and asked him to write a story of his father's life for me, which he did immediately, and as he died six months later, this was a lucky thing that I did. He was delighted to receive my letter and anxious to help on the genealogy work. His wife, Judity Huidobro survived him, and they had never had any children. He died June 11, 1946, age 82.

I next was surpised to receive a very friendly letter from Teresa Foster de Besa, 631 Avenida El Bosque, Santiago, Chile, age 90, in 1949, and is very good in health and spirits. She was the only surviving child of Julius Mulford Foster and had a large family. She sent me a copy of El Mercurio, July 10, 1949, with two photographs of her surrounded by her descendants and an article about her. This was on the occasion of her 90th birthday. Standing behind her were Olga (Left) and Teresa. Left side was Raquel de Armanet, Maria Besa de Diza, then Teresa Foster de Besa, and Luisa Besa de Donoso, the painter. In the other picture, her grandchildren were Cecelia Diaz, Marta Diaz, Gabriela Eguiguren (nieta Maria Besa), Isabel Besa (nieta of Antonio), Patricia Diaz and Virginia Besa (nieta of Antonio). The one picture was with her five daughters and the other with seven grandchildren; or great-grandchildren.

Roughly translated the article described the celebration of her 90th birthday and said: "La Senora Foster is a descendant, and one of the few remaining, of one of the first families of colonial times and of patriotic tradition. On her mother's side, she is descended from Don Martin Recabarren Perez de Boroto, governor of Panama, member of the Consejo de Indias, and afterward Oidor of the Real Audiencia del Reyno de Chile, who descended in direct line on the maternal side from the Conquistador and first Governor of Cuba and organizer of the first expedition to discover Mèxico, Diego Valsquez de Cuellar, companion of Colombus on his second voyage and, later, of Hernando Cortes. He married Dona Isabel Pardo de Figueroa Vasquez de Acuna, sobrina of the famous viceroy of Mexico, Vasquez de Acuna y Berjarano.

"On her father's die, she is descended in direct line from one of the founders of the state of New York, from Long Island, where there is still the old Foster House of the 17th century standing and the tombs of the first Fosters. Dona Teresa founded her home with the distinguished statesman and man of affairs, don Carlos Besa, founder of the Society of Mineria, member of Parliament and of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Chile.

"Faithful guardian of the virtues of her ancestors, she has been in fortunate or adverse circumstances, always able to adjust her life to a line of conduct based on a clear moral principle.

"Like those persons who have clear memories of the past, la senora Teresa Foster de Besa lives now much in the past, for her always the present, telling the stories of her long life. You may hear her refer to her mother, dona Luisa Recabarren, daughter of Colonel of the Army of Liberation, don Manuel Recabarren y Aguirre, who was administrator of Santiago and Coqumbo and who entered after Mendoza with San Martin and his cunado don Gaspar Marin, and whose first act in Santiago was to set at liberty his aunt dona Luisa Recabarren de Marin, to whom he hurried in a carriage to Moneda, to the Convent of the Agustinas, where she was confined by order of the Spanish because she was a great patriot

and one of those whose deeds are sung after Mendoza.

"She remembers also, how in the war with Peru, like all other Chilean women 'sacaban hilas para los heridos y sus sufrimientos en el 91, por ser don Carlos, su marido, diputado opositor; como le allanaron su casa y mostrando hasta no ha mucho, el escondite subterraneo que ella con su gente de servicio, fabrico sacando en la noche los escombros, para llevar a su casa a don Carlos, que andaba oculto en casa de la familia Figueroa Larrain junto con don Carlos Walker y don Gregoriou Donoso Vergara, su cunado.

"'Esta caracteristica suya mezclada en armonico consorcio, su patriotismo, su amor a la libertad, su alegria sana, junto a su austeridad de vido y profunda religiosidad, muestran que posee las virtudes tradicionales de nuestra raza junto con un expiritu de progreso muy claro que tal vez heredo de su ascendencia sanjona.

"La emulacion y premura con que se apresuraron a demonstrarle su carino, todas sus relaciones y descendientes, nos demuestran que no solo la hacen merecedora este cumulo de virtudes, sino su juvenil alergria, su amena charla, su modesta caridad, su amor a la musica, como tambien su actualmente claro talente y atrayente figura.

"'La imaginamos en el dia de ayer, rodeada por sus multiples nietos y biznietos, sentada al piano, improvisando una alegre cancion o una solemne pieza religiosa.

"Esta figura que ha sabido pasar por la vida, ejerciendo siempre la caridad y repartiendo su amor y alergria, quedara grabada en la memoria de todos aquellos que la conocen."

I got tired of translating the above and was afraid I was not doing it correctly, so decided to quote it directly.

On the 15th of May, 1948, I received a letter from M. Teresa Foster de Besa age 88, in a very clear and readable hand. This was after I had met one of her friends, Mina Claude de Price who was in New York from Chile. The letter says: "Por mi amiga Mina Claude de Price, he tenido el placer de oir noticians de Ud. las que me han dejado orgullosa de tener una prima tan interesente e inteligente, con de Dios tan especial, que le agradejco se los haya dado con toda mi alma y le ruego se sirva de el para su gloria. No se extra ue Helen de que le hable asi, tengo 88 anos y vivo preparandome para un mundo mejor que este, tan lleno de vanidades. Despues que se fui Mina, he pasado muy enferma y enseguida me di un golpe en el brazo derecho, que no me deja escribir bien. Yo fui casada con un hombre muy bueno, que fue estimado como un gran politico, pero para mi, fue el mas amoroso y tierno marido durante mas de 50 anos. Tuvimos 7 hijos, 5 mujeres, 2 hombres, a estos los mandamos a estudiar a eses gran pais y encargados a James Scott Foster, que fui un angel para ellos y tambien el tio Zera Tanner, el mayor de ellos Carlos, murio, fue casado con Teresa Lyon Subercaseaux dejando dos hijos, el hombre estidia para abogado y trabaja en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Mi otro hijo Antonio casado con Elena Zanartu tiene tres hijos el menor es Arquitecto viaja en estos momentos por Europa y pasara pronto por New York y desea mucho conocerla.

"Mis hijas son muy artistas en pintura y musica, la mayor es Maria que escribe el Mercurio, fue casada con Joaquin Diza y (Angel Pino) famoso escritor. Luisa y su hijas son grandes artistas en pintura, se han sacado ambas, los mejores premios en el salon de Bellas Artes. Teresa una de las memores ha tenido grandes exitos en el canto. Con la muerta de mi hermano Manuel, solo quedo yo hija del tan encantador Julio M. Foster y de 8 que eramos, pero en cambio tiene 19 nietos 7 68 biznietos. Desearia sequir conversan do con Ud. mi querida, pero no quiero cansarla, espero en Dios que algun dia, me deje darle un abrazo de verdad, viniendo Ud. a nuestra casa, como a la suyax, sera para nosotros un gran placer. Salude carinosmente a su marido a quien vi en la foto que me envio, lo encuentro muy buen mozo e interesante y me he dado cuenta que es una personalidad.

"Se envio una foto de mi marido Carlos Besa.

"Tecila Ud. todo el carino de su prima,

M. TERESA FOSTER DE BESA.

"P.S. D. El portador de esta es Jose Irarrazaval Donoso Foster, mi sobrino nieto, quien va a reanudar sus estudios en California. El le lleva ra la geanologia de la familia de mi madre, pues creo a Ud. le agradara saber, con que gran da ma se unio mi padre Julio M. Foster. Vale."

On September 24, 1949, I received a letter from Maria Besa de Diaz, in which she said her mother was ninety in July, and that "todos fueron muy carinosos con ella; 500 personas la visitaron. Tiene 22 biznietos, en la foto solo aparcen mis 4 nietas y 2 de mi hermano Antonio. Mucho celebramos toda su correspondencia que mi madre nos communica a la familia. Sus versos han gustado mucho. Cuanto simpatizamos con Ud. por su culto familiar y tracicional de los antepasados abuelos. Mrs. Price, la amiga de mama quedo muy prendada de Ud. lo que nos ha dado mucho de ses por conocerla. No vendrian para el Verano? Aqui la costa es muy fresca. Mama tiene una casa grande en Vina del Mar, el mejor balneario de Chile. Le envio ioc un articulos mios para que se de cuenta de mi labor en el diario. Aqui las mujeres estamos trabajando mucho en politica porque se nos ha concedido el derecho al voto politico, porque solo teniamos voto municipal. Esta amiga que lleva el libro, es una mjuer que ha sido consejal de la municipalidad de Santiago con mucho escito. Yo la quiero y la aprecio, siempre trabajamos juntas por nuestros altos ideales democraticas, cristianos y para la defensa de los solidez de los hogares. Mucho le agradeceria in Ud. vuera tan buena como para guiarla y darle indicaciones porque ella va por un corto via je de estudio para conocer topicos que protejan a la mujer y la familia. Ella vacon su hija Monica, son Diaz pero no son de la familia de mi marido.... Dear Hellen perdone mi silencio, pero siempre la recuerdo y deseo mucho conocerla. Mi ami le hablara de mi. Todos le mandan carinos y un saludo afectuoso para su marido con un abrazo de

MARIA BESA DE DIAZ G."

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On August 16, 1949, I received a letter from Antonio Besa Foster, Vergara 249, Santiago, Chile, saying his son Jaime was going to arrive by plane to attend the Rensaellaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York,

studying architecture. He noted that in the year 1948 James travelled in Europe and France, England, Spain, Italy and Switzerland to study architecture. He sent the address of W. R. Grace & Co. 7 Hanover Square, care Mr. J. L. Ziegler, for his son James.

However, I did not see James as he did not look me up and the letter I sent to the above address was returned with "unknown" on the face of it. We, therefore, missed connections.

Antonio sent me a clipping dated March 10, 1946, about his work, "Don Antonio Besa Foster nos habla de la construccion de varias decenas de pozos captadores de aguas subterraneas. Ha dirigido los trabajaos de Yarur, Madeco, Los Cerrillos, Compania de Gas, Cristaleria de Chile, Escuela Militar etc." The article says he is one of the Chileans best versed in the subject of subterranean water and has done work for the most important commercial and industrial firms of the country. "Una de las ultimas obras realizadas por el senor Besa Foster y sus hijos, (ya que el, personalmente, debido a su delicado estado de salud, solo se limita a dirigir los trabajos) ha side la captacion de aguas subterraneas de la comuna de Maipu, para abastecer la poblacion de Los Cerrillos. El pozo construido en esa oportunidad por el senor Besa Foster ha dado un caudal de 30 litros por segundo y se hizo con sondas de su propiedad."

The article describes the various projects as above mentioned, and also the work for the new Matadero for the municipality of Santiago, "Lo Valledor," where he got 50 litre of water persegundo. For the firm Vestex in calle Munoz Gamero, barrio Fermin Vivaceta, he initiated the works, also with the firm Pizarreno of Maipu. Another was for the Industrias Textiles de Vina del Mar and for the hacienda Chacabuco in Colina owned by Alberto Ruiz Tagle. "Ostros fundos que han podido ser regados con aguas subterraneas, mediante trabajos efectuados por el senor Besa Foster, son los siguientes."

"La Candaleria, en Pedegua, captaction para 200 hectares, y Peralillo, reconocimiento para various cients de hectareas. Por ultimo, el senor Besa Foster nos hablo largamente del problems del abastecimiento de agua potable para Valparaiso y demas ciudades y pueblos de la zona. Sobre el particular nos manifesto que hay grandes posibilidades de resolver dicho problema con la captacion de aguas subterreneas en Concon. Nos agrego que, en efecto y por initiative particular, ha realizado estudios completos al respecto y que ha llegado a la conclusion de que luego de efectuar los respectivos sondajes, podrian hacerse cinco pozos que producirian 200 litros por segundo, cada uno, Facil serja, termino el senor Besa, obtener asi un metro cubico de agua por segundo, con lo cuql no solo abasteceria Valparaiso, Vina y sus alrededores, sino que habria un sobrante que podria dedicarse a otros beneficiosos usos, tendira uan insospechadas proporciones."

From the above we see that Antonio Besa Foster is one of the leading engineers of Chile specializing in artesian wells and subterranean water works.

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Jose Yrarrazaval came to call on me in 1949 in Madison, but did not bring any genealogy, though he gave me some verbally. He brought some photographs. He had been studying the theatre in California at Pomona,

I believe, and was planning to act in New York City. He was in his twenties and very tall and handsome. He told me the following:

Ana Donoso Foster married Joaquin Yrarrazaval June 12, 1912, and they had ten children. He died May 23, 1947, and was of the family of the Marquis de la Pica and a noted lawyer for many American corporations. She died July 31, 1926.

1. Joaquin, Jr. married Maria, a second cousin, Yrarrazaval--no children.
2. Anita, married Ignacio Palma and had five children, Ignacio, Joaquin, Ana-Maria, Jose-Antonio, Juan-Carlos.
3. Gregorio, married Sophia de Castro and had two children, Gregorio and Maria Sophia.
4. Maria Luisa, married Raphael Vergara, their children being Raphael, Joaquin, Maria, Luisa and Inez.
5. Maria Inez married Renato Fernandez, and they have two daughters, Marie Inez and Maria Cecilia.
6. Teresa, unmarried, age 26.
7. Jose Santiago, age 24, unmarried, who was the one who visited me.
8. Alphonso.
9. Julio, unmarried.
10. Paz, a girl of 17.

He said the first Yrarrazaval came to Chile in 1670, a nobleman of the Pica family, who was page to King Phillip and they spent their youth together. He was also in England. The famous painter Valasquez did a painting of Flanders with thelancers and spears in it, the Battle of Breda, which has his picture in it. This is one of the most famous Spanish paintings.

Jose said Luisa Recabarren was the last of the Recabarren family of Chile, the wife of Julius Mulford Foster. Any descendants are all Foster descendants. He said Manuel Foster was very happily married but had no children. He also said that Julio Foster born in 1853, has no descendants.

The grandmother of Jose Yrarrazaval was Ana Maria Barbara n. 1855, who married Gregorio Donoso Vergara, a wealthy landowner and industrialist, and they had nine children, but only one son, who was named Julio. Julio had eleven children, but two sons became priests, Gregorio and Jose. The others were Julio, Miguel (died age 24), Javier (not married and lives in Europe), Augustine (not married), Gabriel and Isabel (twins then fifteen years of age), Teresa, who married Eduardo Hamilton, lives in Santiago and has four or five children; Inez, who married Julio Prado and has one child. She lives in Santiago. Then there was Anita who was not married at 19. Julio Jr. above married Carmen Barros and had three or four children.

Of the other children of Ana Maria Barbara and Gregorio Donoso Vergara, two became nuns, Luisa and Maria--Carmelite recluses at Vina Del Mar in the Carmelitas des Casas. Maria was a fine pianist.

Margarita, daughter of Ana Maria Barbara Foster, above, married Luis Subercaseaux Errazuiz, Ambassador to the Vatican, who lived in Rome

and was very religious. Her daughter Rosario married Francisco Ochagavia Santiago and had no children. Margarita the younger married Jorge Marchant and had two children, Leonardo being the oldest, and Luis Antonio. Ramon, son of Margarita the older, married Olga Cruchaga and had two children, one being a son. Carmen married Osvaldo de Castro and had two children.

All of this family live in Santiago, Chile.

(a) JULIUS MULFORD FOSTER OF CHILE

By his son, MANUEL FOSTER R.

Santiago de Chile, Enero 7 de 1946

My father, Julius Mulford Foster, son of Josiah Hedges Foster, was born in Montague, N. J. May 2, 1822. His mother, Hannah M. Barbara Greiner, who had married the year previous, died at twenty-four when my father was five years of age. There were three children: Julius M., Mary Dayton, who died at two years, and Eliza Jane, the mother of Dr. James Scott, who was eight months old when she lost her mother. Here we have the background of my father's home: his mother died when he was very young, five years of age, and when his sister was only eight months. Josiah appeared to be in a prosperous situation at that time and maintained commercial relations with his brother Luther Jr. We are confirmed in this belief because we have in our possession an old bill of lading directed by my grandfather to his brother Luther, made in Milford, Pennsylvania, the 26th of March, 1836. The paper refers to the purchase of some horses and land.

My father's childhood, being motherless, was without doubt somewhat sad, increased by the new marriage of his father with Sarah Skeer, when he was ten years of age. Of this new marriage four more children were born.

He had, without doubt, a splendid education, and was distinguished in mathematics and in classical studies. We have a comedy which he translated from Latin: "Menachmus de Plautus" (two hundred and fifty years before Christ). It appears, however, that among other things, he did not get along very well with his step-mother, and thus decided to leave his country without the permission or knowledge of his father. At the age of twenty-three he sailed on a ship for Chile, taking the position of "contador" (accountant or purser) in order to pay his passage. He arrived in the port of Talcahuano in 1845. We are sure of this, as it is stated in the statement he made when he was married, a document which we have in our possession. His father, in the meantime, had anxiously communicated with all the American consuls to find information on what had happened to his son--and he was discovered in Talcahuano.

My father did not want to appear as a failure before my grandfather, and asked for permission to remain and engage in some work. He was very friendly with the American consul in Talcahuano and his family. On the recommendation of this consul, he decided to start as "despachador de mar" (ship's dispatcher) in the large commercial firm of Delano & Company, whose head was not satisfied with the person then employed. In the mean-

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time, my father had made various important connections in the region, one being with don Manuel Serrano, an influential merchant, who had a great affection for him and made his house a home for my father. There he was like a son of the family. When Serrano heard that my father was going to take a job with the firm of Delano, he dissuaded him from the idea and advised him to prefer the Colcura Company, in which he was an important participant, the head and director being don Jose Antonio Alemparte, who had also shown much friendship for my father. Alemparte was provincial Governor of Sur, and at this time Superintendent of Conception (Inventions?), the second position in the Republic. And moreover, he was wealthy and a business entrepreneur. The Colcura Company had many establishments in the Province del Sur, among others, five warehouses and two mills, the most important in all that region, being the first to move their stones with machinery and to transport their product to the Pacific coast, and having a fleet of five boats. As a curious note to relate, the cacique Carbullanca of the valley of Colcura sold to Jose Antonio Alemparte the lands where were discovered the valuable mines of carbon de Lota for the sum of ciento cincuenta pesos, as shown by documents and chronicles of the period.

The administrador-general of this Company was a literary Spaniard, Joaquin Tusqueta, who had been editor of "El Mercurio" of Valparaiso, and Alemparte had put him in the administration of the company because of the influence of his beautiful daughter. This no doubt was not very moral, but it was effective. Tusqueta was one of those who look for unknown treasures underground instead of hard work, and was a playboy with a liking for cock-fights; in brief, he was a veritable Spanish troubadour and poet, whose dissipations were all well known. Under these circumstances, it is to be supposed that the complex business of the Company, entrusted to his care and vigilance, would not go very well, and this was what happened. The Company suffered heavy losses from year to year and became discredited before the public. The many employes directed by Tusqueta thought of nothing but diverting themselves and in living a good life with the money of their owners. This was the situation when Serrano offered a place to my father in the company, knowing that his seriousness, energy and intelligence would be of great use in such an undertaking.

My father was unable to resist the desire of his friend and protector and entered the Company, making his excuses to Delano, who manifested much regret that he had not joined that firm.

Tusqueta soon learned that my father, with his serious, hard-working character, and his honorable "acrisolada", could not be a companion for his feasts and entertainments and on the contrary would be an inconvenient witness of events. He was therefore distant and their relations became cold and hostile. The break did not come immediately because Tusqueta dissimulated and my father was determined to live up to his obligations, without becoming involved with him for good or bad. Things could not go on this way, and one good day Tusqueta called my father and asked for a very precise accounting, as no doubt he expected a visit from Alemparte. As the result was not what he had hoped, he was furious and said that my father had no understanding of accounting. The discussion was very heated and Tusqueta ended by discharging my father. He replied that the only person who could remove him from that job was don Jose Antonio Alemparte, with whom he had made his contract. As further trouble, the mill broke down and as no part could be imported, Tusqueta took the occasion of the

paralyzation of the work to go to his feasts and entertainments, without trying any kind of remedy for the trouble. Of course, soon all the rest of the employes imitated the example of their chief and the place was abandoned.

By coincidence, Alemparte arrived on this day on a visit of inspection. In the road he encountered a tall and strong young man who was carrying a large tree trunk for the purpose of repairing the part of the machinery that was broken. Alemparte soon learned what had happened, and he ordered someone to tell the young man that as soon as he had disposed of his burden he wanted to see him in the office immediately. When the young man presented himself, he was elegantly dressed in fashionable clothes, and Alemparte discovered that it was Julio Foster! Alemparte was greatly impressed with this action of my father in carrying the tree trunk and improvising a way of repairing the machinery. By this time, Tusqueta had been advised of the presence of Alemparte, and he had decided to use this opportunity to get rid of my father immediately.

"You are the one that must go," Alemparte answered angrily, when he mentioned this, "But to a prison--that is the place you properly belong."

Without another word Tusqueta retired immediately before his chief should fulfill his word.

The Company soon prospered under the intelligent management of my father and within three years, he had made a good deal of money as a result of his work. He then desired to fulfill the promise he had made to his father to return--as he was now a man and a success. Great was the happiness this news produced in his father's heart. However, he was attracted by the country that had shown him such hospitality and where his future opportunity was brilliant, and he wanted to return soon to reintegrate his labors, but this time with the approval of his father.

This visit to his father was short, therefore.

Now passed another two years of hard work, until the Company was so prosperous that it resolved to send my father in one of its own ships to purchase one of the much more powerful mills then available. When my father arrived in Chile there were in the whole country only 1300 mills. The milling establishments, before the founding of banks in the country, provided money to the farmers, and it was this community of interest that simultaneously forwarded industry and cultivation. It was in the very height of prosperity of Chile flour that the company decided to send my father to the United States to buy better machinery--the two best years--and soon came the gold rush in California in 1848. In San Francisco the importers paid about five times the value of flour in Chile, which was two pesos a fanega.

Meanwhile my grandfather, Josiah Foster, was anxiously awaiting the arrival of my father. But as I have said, there was the gold-fever in California, and it was the custom to travel with money on one's person. Soon there appeared in the local papers a notice that a young man who was coming from South America and carrying a large quantity of gold was assassinated in Panama. My grandfather was full of anxiety and inquired for information. In his anguish, he thought the evidence pointed to the

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fact that the young man who had been assassinated was none other than his own son. So great was the shock he received that he was unable to resist it, and he died suddenly of a heart attack in November, 1850, at fifty-five years of age. By a rare coincidence, at this same moment my father was hurrying to embrace his father, entirely ignorant of the tragedy which had happened.

On his return to Chile, my father installed what was the largest mill in the world at that time for the Company he represented. Inasmuch as he had by now accumulated a good capital of his own, he determined to start a business of his own and retired from the Company. After this time my father began to experience a series of ups and downs, foreshadowing the repetition of bad luck in all his business. He was associated with don Juan Antonio Pando and installed some mills in Talca. The year following, 1853, the flour from north America began to compete with that from Chile in California.

At the end of this year the inevitable occurred: Valparaiso had a stock of 700,000 quintals, which against expectations it was impossible to export to the United States. Soon, however, was opened another door--Australia where new gold mines were discovered.

On the third day of October, 1852, my father, resolving to have his home in Chile, was married to my mother, Luisa Recabarren. He was then thirty years old and she was the same age. She described my father at that time as being very attractive and interesting. He was very tall, strong, with beautiful blue eyes, rubio oscuro hair. His nose had been broken by a blow he had received in his boyhood, but this did not constitute a very noticeable defect in his appearance. My mother was a widow with two little children (hijas), her former husband being don Juan Jose Gatica who died young. She was very beautiful and atrayente, short in stature, with wavy black hair combed back, very pretty dark eyes and very white skin, so fair that it appeared to be made of porcelain. She belonged to an ancient and noble Spanish family, her grandfather being the Count of Villasenor; her father was an army colonel and a great patriot of our fight for independence; her aunt Luisa, sister of her father, is considered one of the heroines of Chile. Her only brother, Manuel Recabarren, was one of the statesmen of greatest prestige in the past century, Senator of the Republic, Minister of State, and candidate for the presidency of the Republic on various occasions. He was one of the most respected men of his time. This was the distinguished family which Julio M. Foster had elected to join. I shall not enter into greater detail on this so as not to lose the thread of the life of my father directly. However, you should know also that the woman whom he had chosen as a companion was one of the most intelligent and cultivated in that period, and her life was an example of virtue for her children and for the society in which she lived.

To return to my father---as we see he is now married. He now initiated a new business of brilliant promise in appearance, and formed a company with Juan Antonio Pando, Maximiano Errazuriz, Jose Tomas Urmeneta and Borjas Huidobro. This was in the year 1872, and the object of the company was to exploit the "turba". What is the "turba?" It is the turf or carbon before it has petrified into coal. We may say it is a substance that is composed of vegetable and mineral matter, such as is found on the surface of Ireland, the peat being in the process of forming turba, the

process being the same as that of forming coal. The turba varies greatly in its composition, depending on the quantity of oxidation and amount of carbon which it has free.

If it has 3/5th parts carbon and is dry, this lignite is good enough to burn. My father had observed that in our country none of this was being exploited, nor were any coal mines in existence. He pondered about this combustible material for the use of the railways and industries that existed at that time. And he thought of a way of exploiting this cheaply and practically. He made a study of the possibilities of the turba, which was so plentiful in our swampy lands. He had first seen it in the Talca region when he was working in the mills. By an accidnet, he came in contact with a peasant who declared that in Panquehue, where he came from, there was an abundance of something called "turba." My father was interested in what he said and wanted to verify it personally, which he did. He was so enthusiastic with the discovery that he returned and decided to lease the estate of Panquehue where the turf was, for five years. He formed a company to exploit it. Now in possession of the land, the first thing he did was to instal the machinery necessary for the development, and this he was able to do only after great effort, due to the scarcity of elementary needs in the primitive industries that existed in Chile at that time.

At the place which he had selected for development, there was a line of Decauville carts, which went from the bog where the workers found the peat in the form of champas, to the machinery which pounded it, and after diverse proceedings it was left in the form of small bricks of about 5 centimeters wide by 30 or 40 long. These bricks were then put in the sun to dry, and this was the end of the process of manufacture.

This business at first seemed to be brilliant and it was well accepted as a fuel. The railroads began to use it with good results. He began to publish panphlets of publicity to make the substance known, one of which we have in our possession. A capitalist was given representation for the firm and opened an agency in Valparaiso for the purpose of introducing it to steamships also. The business could not supply the demand. Now the contract and lease were filled for five years, and the costs of development had been met and the profits were beginning to come in. In this moment of prosperity, unfortunately for this budding national industry, there entered in open competition with this fuel a great shipment of coal from Australia, the country which, as we have seen, had started a strong line of commercial communications with the flour and with the emigration of Chileans for the purpose of developing their mines of gold. They brought in their coal at the same price as the turba (peat), inundated the whole market, and sold at $5 per ton, making it impossible to compete. This resulted in ruining and liquidating completely this industry so intelligently thought out and planned and of such good results.

The great character and tenacity of my father caused him to meet this new adversity in his life with valor and resolution.

With little capital to work with, with a numerous family of little ones who had to be educated, a moment of difficulty had come for my father. However, at his side was his faithful companion, who not for one moment abandoned him, and attended with Christian spirit to the ed-

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ucation of her children. A little mill in Puquillay was leased, near to Nancagua, where they went to live with their family. Fortunately the houses were very good and comfortable. Later they went to Curico in order to take care of the education of the family. The girls entered College of Dona Francisca Olmedo and the boys went to the Liceo. He leased at this time another place called La Posada, also with a mill, near Curico, travelling continually in a little coach back and forth. He also had another smaller one in order to take the whole family, as he was always preoccupied with the idea of giving us as much convenience as possible. As the family was growing and had to be given a better education, we transferred to Santiago on the Avenida de la Republica, which house still stands. The girls were placed in religious schools, my two older brothers in the Instituto Nacional, the best law establishment of the period, and I, through the influence of my mother, was educated at the Seminary of Santiago. As you know, my father was a Protestant but he had enough religious tolerance that he agreed that all his children could be inculcated by my mother in the precepts of the Catholic religion. This was an important step in our spiritual life, with the result that our family is actually distinguished in the society of Chile as one of the most profoundly religious.

My father later leased successively other mills, in 1884 San Jose de Toro and in 1886 Convento Viejo, but now his business was not prosperous and there were moments of difficulty in his life in those times that were hard to bear. An important invention had revolutionized the milling industry in the world--there had been constructed in Europe in 1873 the first mill with cylinders. A Budapest firm had solved the problem, and several models were popularized, so that by 1885 they were replacing the ancient stone equipment. In 1886, sixty of my father's countrymen held an exhibition in Santiago of models of the new machinery, which resulted in opening up modern industry in this country.

My father with very little capital, struggling with his living, was unable to develop this industry with success which he had so brilliantly started in his far-off youth. Then to his many other problems was added a great misfortune--the loss of the companion of his life in the year 1886, after thirty-four years of marriage.

It is as difficult to humble the giant oak as to suffer with integrity all the tempests of life as my father did. Without knowing the words, he fulfilled the noble sentiment of our escutcheon: "Si Fractus Fortis." "Although broken, always strong." And we see that two years later in 1888, in full control of his energies and intelligence, at sixty-six years, he was named president of a big American corporation, "North and South American Construction Company," formed during the time of President Balmaceda for the purpose of starting the construction of various railroad branches. During this progressive administration many contracts were made, such as that of the line from Santiago to Milipilla, later prolonged to the coast.

Unfortunately, new difficulties arose at the time of ending his services. Don Benjamin Berstein had bought the contract from the Americans and figured that he did not have to fulfill the obligations that the company had contracted in connection with my father's services, which had not been paid. There was a lawsuit, and I started my career as a lawyer by defending the case of my father. I maintained that in conjunction with

the purchase of the contract, all the promises of the parties to the contract were included. My thesis was accepted favorably by the Judges, and they granted to my father $30,000 de 18 d Unos, $300,000 of our actual money. My father resolved in the following year, 1889, to embark anew for the United States, because of the great desire he had to visit his family, whom he had not seen for nearly forty years.

At this time in this country the first Pan-American Conference was being celebrated. My father was a friend of the principal delegates of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia etc. With his knowledge and his entrepreneur character, he understood the great convenience that it would be for the economy of Brazil to have the Railroad from Mamore in the hoya hidrografica of the Amazon. Here various navigable rivers converge in Brazil from the neighboring countries. The Amazon was navigable up the interior to about 3,000 kilometers, but on arrival at this confluence of the waters, navigation was interrupted by the numerous rapids and waterfalls over a length of more or less 150 kilometers, a difficulty which could not be solved for purposes of navigation. My father's project was precisely to construct a railroad over this non-navigable area to reach the upper part of the Amazon which was navigable again, for here was the source of the richest and most varied products of the region, among others, the rich open-face mines that had been developed by the Indians before the arrival of the Conquistadores. Another idea which he presented was the hunting of the black cattle which were found in that region in a savage state, for which the sum of $5 for each one hunted could be cleared. With these brilliant prospects for business and with the experience gathered by his work on the railroads of Chile, he conceived the idea of organizing a big company for the construction and development of the railroad to Mamore. At that time I was twenty-six years old, and I begged my father to let me accompany him to Brazil, as being a lawyer I would be very useful in the procedures of legal matters which would be necessary. This was done, and in the meantime I drew up the papers for the railroad concession for the Governor. When in the United States my father would form the development company, as he planned.

When the plans for the development company were going along well, one fine day a man came to his hotel, saying he desired to subscribe to the new company, and my father asked him how much he could subscribe. He answered that he would take all the shares, as he did not want to share the company with anyone. Although skeptical, my father, smiling, said that he was dealing with a business of large proportions which would involve some millions of dollars.

"Ya lo se," he answered, "I understand this already, but for your peace of mind I am able to show you immediately the required references."

Soon my father learned that he was Mr. Hurd, constructor of important railways in the United States and Canada, recently completed. With these antecedents, the business was negotiated. But here came up the unexpected. With the fall of the emperor don Pedro Segundo of Brazil, a great confusion resulted in all affairs. Although the republican government of Marshal Hermes da Fonseca had given their promise to my father to give him the concession for the work, so that he could go to the United States to bring back to Brazil all the necessary elements and competent personnel required to our astonishment the government handed this concession to other individuals totally unknown to us. These, who were un-

doubtedly merely a cover-up for the administration, presented themselves one day at my hotel and told me that the business could not continue unless they were given a strong participation. They were individuals of such irresponsibility and so lacking in moral principles, that I violently drove them out of my apartment. This ended all the illusions that my father had so well dreamed.

The railroad concession Madeira Mamore was definitely smashed in the year 1891, so we abandoned Brazil. I embarked on the "Finance" for the United States where I was to meet my father. The captain of the ship had recently been married and was on his honeymoon. The bride was very pretty and was admired and courted by the young men on board. As I had been educated in a severely moral way, my attitude was very respectful to her, nothing but the utmost courtesy. This, naturally, won me the sympathia and friendship of the captain. On more than one occasion, I heard him say to the young men that if they did not behave better to his wife, he would be obliged to throw them overboard by force, for it was causing him much trouble and molestation. Although the No. 2 cabin was kept vacant in case of sickness usually, it was immediately given to me, and I think of that voyage as one of the most agreeable and comfortable that I ever remember. My room had a little parlor of its own and a splendid private bath. This is called, thanks from a grateful husband.

On this trip I also made an intimate friendship with the ship's doctor named H. M. King, which translated into Spanish means His Majesty the King, using the initials. When I arrived in New York and was about to leave the ship to be reunited with my father who was waiting, my farewells to the captain and his bride and especially to the doctor were very affectionate. One says such goodbyes feeling that the two paths will never cross again, but I said: "Let us remember that the world is round and every road comes back upon itself." After a hearty handshake and a "Good Luck we parted.

Some time after this, my father took me to visit his old friends, the Pinchots, where I made friends with the daughter of Mr. Edgar. One day, the girl asked me if it would be convenient to accompany her to the station because she was going to meet her fiance. "Delighted," I answered, "but I do not know him and I did not know you were engaged." "Yes," she answered, "and soon you will find that he is one of your good friends."

When we arrived at the station, I saw the girl go forward to greet her fiance as he descended from the train. I stood by waiting to be presented, when what was my astonishment to see none other than the same H. M. King! I remember that Mr. James W. Pinchot, father of Gifford, took us around to show us some land he had bought on the outskirts of New York. It was in a barren, stony region where some donkeys were lazily grazing and slapping the flies with their tails.

"What possessed you to make this absurd purchase?" my father asked.

"Bear in mind," Mr. Pinchot answered, "while you criticize me, that this unknown ground will soon be nothing less than Park Avenue. I assure you the time will come."

Sure enough, New York extended and that territory is now occupied by

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some of the most fashionable residences of the city, making Mr. Pinchot a splendid business, from which he derived great profit. His son, Gifford, the governor of Pennsylvania, inherited from his father the old estate of the Fosters, Foster Hill, where Mr. James built a splendid residence in the Norman style called Gray Towers. Afterward, Mr. Gifford founded on this estate a school for forestry, and this is situated on the old spot of the Foster place.

I took much pleasure on this occasion to become acquainted with my father's family, with the old aunt Sofia Greiner, sister of his mother, with cousin James, Floyd Bartlett and several others. Since then I have had the occasion to repeat these same visits with my wife.

At this time an incident occurred between the United States and Chile which almost launched a war.

There was a quarrel in the port of Valparaiso between a group of sailors of an American warship, the "Baltimore", and a group of Chilean sailors. Both sides were all inebriated.

Hearing their voices, out of the bars and cafes and other parts promptly poured other companions on both sides as auxiliaries. With this a veritable battle was on, in which serious wounds were inflicted on both sides, and unfortunately it resulted in the deaths of two sailors of the "Baltimore." My brother, Enrico (Henry) was Judge in the case. The trial was sensational and discussed everywhere. In the United States it created a great reaction. My father was called a renegade because he defended the Chilean cause in his own country.

In vain did one try to convince the public that it was a simple fight of drunken sailors. In view of the animus stirred up, when my father learned of the judgment of my brother Enrique, his son, in which the exact truth had been established, he started a campaign in the press to explain the situation. I still have the articles, for I also helped personally to counteract this campaign against Chile in the United States which was causing enough trouble to make a war between us.

At this time, 1892, the presidential campaign started between Harrison and Cleveland, a Democrat. My father published violent attacks against the representative of the United States in Chile, Mr. Egan, for his unneutral attitude in the civil war that had enveloped our country directed against the dictatorship of President Balmaceda. Egan did not see that his diplomatic standing would be lost by favoring Balmaceda, for the opposition finally won, thus making it very difficult for Mr. Egan in his diplomatic mission, for he brought on at the same time great antipathy against the United States, all this augmenting the unfortunate "Baltimore incident", as we have seen. Harrison based his candidacy for re-election on rousing the patriotism of the American public, and was determined to present to Congress a declaration of war against Chile.

My father now gathered together all his articles written in the press to demonstrate how badly the President of the United States had carried on his diplomatic relations with South America, especially with Chile, against which country he wanted to start a very unjust war. These articles were published in the "presidential campaign literature" where by means of propaganda the program of each candidate is presented

and the other side's program is attacked. My father's campaign produced results and was a great revelation to the American public. It was one of the major factors in bringing about the victory of the Democratic candidate, Cleveland.

At this time arrived don Pedro Montt to present his credentials to the White House as representative from Chile, he who later became president of Chile. As he did not understand the idiom, he begged my father to accompany him officially. For my father to be considered an eminent "Chilean" was understandable. They were received with the usual honors. But when they were conducted into the reception room to await the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, as soon as he observed the presence of my father he said violently and without any courtesy: "I refuse to receive you, Mr. Foster."

My father was suprised at this unexpected attitude, but he rapidly and energetically responded: "My presence here is solely at the special request of the Chilean representative to serve as his interpreter, a thing which I felt I should not refuse, first because of my duty to Chile and second to accede to the request of my friend."

Having given this answer, he retired immediately without further words.

The presidential campaign was very hot. But soon public opinion was formed along the lines laid down in my father's published articles on foreign policy. Cleveland emerged with a big majority, feeling that he owed my father no small measure of his triumph. One of the first acts of the President was to recall Minister Egan, to reestablish cordial relations with Chile, and to put out forever the spark of war.

Following this, I went on a trip to Europe with my father, intending there to perfect my studies in the European universities, among others in Leipzig. My father returned to Chile. Seeing that his mission respecting his family was finished, for nearly all his children were married, he went to live at the home of his oldest daughter, Ana, in company with his two unmarried daughters, Elisa and Josephina. He spent his time studying and reconnoitering the large agricultural properties that most of his children possessed.

On July 27, 1904, my father embarked in the "Manco Capac" for his last voyage to his native land, in company with two nephews whom he was taking there to be educated. These were Carlos and Antonio Besa Foster, sons of his daughter, Teresa. My father was at this time eighty-two years of age, but his vigor and health were excellent. He lived in Washington at the Garrick Hotel. This was a good hotel where the guests were chiefly high administration officers or army and marine personnel.

Here my father made friends with many old generals and admirals of the Civil War who lived in the hotel, which was constantly a center of important social reunions, and where one might see the most representative type of people of the United States. His nephews during vacations from College came to live at the hotel with their grandfather, and there they met members of the Foster family, among others Captain Tanner who commanded the ship "Albatross" and had visited Chile during the year 1885 or 1886. He was on a scientific expedition studying the flora and fauna and the

currents of the ocean. We have a book about this expedition telling of the characteristics of the "Albatross." Afterward, Tanner returned to Chile and was very happy with our family. I have heard Antonio Besa speak of having been taken to Milford where my father showed him the graves of his parents and grandparents in the village cemetery, which he wanted to be preserved and cared for.

During his last stay in his native country, my father concentrated his time on reading and stydying. At the end of 1906, he fell ill of a serious bronchial pneumonia. At that time the head of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was Gifford Pinchot, who had bought Foster Hill in Milford. Every morning he sent a secretary on a bicycle to the hotel "The Garrick" to inquire about the state of my father's health. When my father memded a good deal, the idea recommended itself to him to return to Chile, and to say farewell to the country which he had always so dearly loved.

His life in the following years was devoted exclusively to his family and to reading. I bought for his recreation an estate in Maipu, distant ten kilometers from Santiago, with the house in the style of the United States. Here he distracted himself by laboriously working the soil. Here he spent a good deal of his time and during his residence in Santiago, he had an apartment in my house, where he ended his last days.

His incessantly active mind was always full of projects. We have one among his notebooks that may be quoted: "During my travels in the north of Europe and in the United States, I noticed that all the houses and little pieces of property had good gardens and cultivated beautiful flowers. The government of the United States maintains a great "bureau" for the distribution of seeds of all varieties. Here more than 130 women are employed in selecting and distributing these in small packages by post, and they have sent out more than 10,000 hogares. The government recovers the cost in the great public improvement that results and the increase in the national wealth. In Chile, unfortunately, this important branch of domestic economy has been lamentably neglected. It is necessary to instal such an institution in Chile, called, for example, 'The National Woman's Horticultural Institute,' a society to be organized and administered entirely by women."

This was his spirit, always believing in and imagining fountains of riches, always good ideas, but difficult to put into effect in a country like ours so little prepared and with so little of the practical spirit compared with his own country. His simpatico and attractive figure was welcomed wherever he went. There was in him an ardent and impatient spirit of progress which he wished to initiate in this, his second country. Too idealistic and not sufficiently practical, this was the cause of serious setbacks in his fortune. There was always bad luck manifested in his business affairs, yet he could see everywhere possibilities of starting some kind of industry or business. He had moments of great prosperity, such as we see when he first started in Chile. His restless spirit made him always want to be in front and ahead of his time. We see his vision and his admirable powers of organization in the case of the lignite, which had the possibility of becoming a fountain of riches, except for bad luck. Then we see that the Madeira Mamore railroad was a project broken by factors beyond his control. This was the reason why he arrived at a very old age of constand hard work without any large

fortune but with the satisfaction of seeing his family all well situated and prosperous, and his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren forming a veritable colony in Chile.

My father was the dean of the colony of North Americans in Santiago. On the 4th of July he was at the head of all the American residents in the official celebrations.

Until the end, he retained always his clear intelligence and his extraordinary vitality, but he was deprived of his sight almost entirely. This was the reason why he suffered a fall due to lack of balance which caused a fracture. This was very troublesome to cure because of his advanced age and he had to lie in bed several months to keep his shoulder in position, when pneumonia supervened.

In this serious condition, he still had the energy to dictate to his sons the plan for a project tending to benefit the working class, and he left as his strict testament the wish that they should be patrons of this work.

He was a great soul in the service of a great brain. Gathered round his deathbed were all his sons and daughters and grandchildren until the last breath. Bishop Edwards performed the religious rites, and one of his sons promised him solemnly that here stood all his family and that all promised in that solemn moment to live as he had lived, with honor and virtue. The old man opened his eyes to show that he understood what was meant. After this we heard him promounce his last words: "My God, my mother!" This was on the 12th of February, 1917. He was ninety-five years of age.

He loved his native country with all the force in his heart and when his last rites were finished, his request was fulfilled by his sons that a handful of the soil of his native country should be put into his tomb, which he had brought back for this purpose on his last voyage.

My father left eight children to perpetuate his descent.

The oldest, Julio Foster, was born October 14, 1853, and married first Enriqueta Christian of Swiss nationality, having no children. His second marriage was with Julia Gonzalez, who outlived him. He died Feb. 2, 1936. He was a mining engineer, of scientific knowledge and aptitude, who dedicated his life from his youth to the active exercise of his profession. He was active in important mining enterprises, to which he devoted all his talent, his integrity and his labor. He was manager of the important Compania Minera de Llallagua in Bolivia. He was the explorer of the mountain and valley of Maipo, and the directing head of other important mining enterprises.

Second was Ana Maria Barbara, born January 3, 1855, who died July 31, 1936. She married Gregorio Donoso Vergara, a statesman and government minister, a wealthy industrialist and landowner, who died June 5, 1923. The children of this marriage were: Luisa and Maria Donoso Foster, Carmelite nuns; Margarita who married the Chilean Ambassador to the Vatican, and has numerous descendants; Julio, who married Teresa Phillips, and has many descendants; and Ana who married Joaquin Yrarrazaval of the family of the Marquis of Pica, with many descendants.

Third was Enrique, who married Carmela Alcalde Lecaros of the family of the Count de Quinta Alegre. She was born May 30, 1856, and died May 11, 1928. Of this marriage were born: Luisa, who married Rafael Ossa Ossa, vice-regent of the Central Bank of Chile, with descendants; Enrique, who married Elisa Moreno y Aguirre, with descendants; Rosa, who married Herna Zegers, a commercial broker, with descendants; Olivia and Carmen, who died in a railway accident; and Julio, who married Elsa Alcalde Pinto, grand-daughter of the President of the Republic, Anibal Pinto, with descendants.

Enrique, third child of Julio M. Foster, had a judicial career and rose to the highest position. He was councillor of state to two presidents of the Republic, and ended his career as President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Fourth, Elisa Juana Foster, born November 24, 1857, was a nun who founded the convent Monjas del Corazon de Maria. Her character was pleasant and happy in spite of her religious temperament, and she was simpatica and attractive. For her health she retired into convent life, dedicating all her time to works of charity. She died in religious state August 2, 1910.

Fifth, Maria Teresa, the only daughter of Julio M. Foster now alive, is a person of extraordinary intelligence and charm, of strong religious temperament and exemplary life. She married Carlos Besa, an eminent Chilean statesman, industrialist and banker. Her children are: Maria, widow of a well-known journalist of Chile, Joaquin Diaz Graces, who is herself a notable writer, and has descendants: Luisa, a famous painter, married Arturo Donoso Bascunan, and has descendants; Carlos, now dead, married Teresa Lyon, and left descendants--he was one of the grandsons who accompanied Julio M. Foster to the United States in company with his brother, Antonio; Antonio married Elena Zanartu Eguiguren, and has descendants. Raquel married Ernesto Armanet Fresno, landowner, and has descendants. Teresa married Javier Undurraga, and has descendants. Olga married Wenceslao Cousino, one of the principal architects of this city, and has descendants.

Sixth, was Josefina, born November 11, 1860, of great intelligence and kind heart, who consecrated her life to duty, and was the founder of an Asylum, which gave important public service, following the Christian precepts of its founder. She died unmarried October 9, 1930.

Seventh, was Maria Luisa, born April 21, 1861, who married the well-known Notary of this city, Eduardo Reyes Lavalle. Of this marriage were born Hortensia, who married Pedro Torres, president of the Bank of Chile, the most important in this country, and left descendants; Luisa, who married Carlos Bezanilla, dying in 1909, but leaving descendants; Ines, who married Carlos Bezanilla as second wife, and has descendants; Alberto, who married first Christina Mozo Rodriguez, deceased, with descendants, and second Josefina Vargas Bello, with descendants; Josefina, who married Carlos Reyes Prieto, both deceased, leaving descendants; Jorge, deceased, married Carmen Fernandez Mira, with descendants; Manuel married Carmen Lyon, and has children.

Manuel Martin, eighth child of Julio M. Foster, was born May 6, 1864, and married Judith Garcia Huidobro, of the family of the Marqueses of Casa Real. I have no descendants.

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Upon my return from the United States on the trip which I took with my father, I spent some time as a journalist and was named regent of La Union de Valparaiso. Later I was named sub-secretary of Foreign Relations until 1904. In 1905 I became Minister of the War and Navy Department in the President's cabinet.

I was asked to serve as Foreign Relations Minister by President Pedro Montt (the same whom my father, Julio Foster, accompanied to see Secretary Blaine), but declined because of political questions of the party. In 1910, I was designated attorney by Chile before the King of England in the arbitration and liquidation of an old litigation resulting from the war between Peru and Bolivia, obtaining the best advantage for Chile. I was later a deputy in the national Congress. I was Chilean delegate on the plebicite of the Tacna-Arica dispute, which was appointed to solve the old controversy with Peru, serving on the arbitration board with General Pershing, with whom I had friendly and cordial relations. I was in 1928 Chilean delegate at the conferences of Conciliation and Arbitration in Washington. Afterward I was named President of the Caja Hipotecaria of Santiago.

I was consultant attorney for the most important American enterprises established in Chile. On May 6, 1944, my friends held a great celebration on my eightieth birthday. This reunion was held at the principal social club in Santiago, and representatives of all walks of society were there. It was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of its kind that had ever been held here. One of my friends expressed himself as follows on this solemn occasion: "Of serene and proved judgment, conciliatory and balanced, the principles which were the foundation of Manuel Foster's life, were the complete and perfect expression of Justice and fair counsel, and these he brought to bear upon all the problems committed to his study. He is a man of the find old stamp, a scion of the Foster family, and a magnificent example of the old race of Chile now passing. He loves his country and his religion without reserve, and he is a man without guile, who never faltered or stood back. In his beautiful soul of the hidalgo (gentleman), there could not be anything but high thoughts and worthy desires."

With this long letter of information which I am sending about my family, I hope I have compensated for the delay which was caused by trying to bring together documents and family papers. Before closing, I wish to have you know that the name of Foster in Chile is perpetuated by the two sons of my brother Enrique, Enrique Foster and Julio Foster. The first had the following sons: Enrique, Eduardo, Jorge, Manuel, Eugenio, Jose, Andres and Alfredo, and the second has one son, who carries on the full name of my father, Julio Mulford Foster.

The descendants of Julio M. Foster in Chile, alive on February 10, 1946, were the following:

Children	2	(Manuel and Teresa)
Grandchildren	19	
Great-grandchildren	117	
Great-Great-grandchildren	42	
	180	

(signed) MANUEL FOSTER

P.S. The interesting information which has been sent of our family serves to help complete our genealogy. All of us are very thankful for your courtesy and trouble. I am sending herewith some photographs of the descendants of my father, Julio M. Foster, so you may see the health and vigor of our race.

Now, my dear cousin, I must finish this too long letter written down by my nephew, Julio Foster, with some little faults and with too many references about me.

If you happen to see Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Dr. James Foster Scott, and Floyd Bartlett or Ruth Tanner, please give them my best wishes for a happy New Year. Their mere names bring to my heart the unforgotten remembrances of the happy days of my youth spent in the wonderful and loved country of my father.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) MANUEL FOSTER.

(Note: The address of Antonio Besa Foster is Vergara 249, Santiago, Chile. Manuel Foster died soon after this long letter about his father was written, but Antonio wrote a letter in 1947 stating that he married in 1913 Elena Zanartu, and has three children: Antonio, 33; Jaime 26, and Elena 24. Jaime is married to Maria Isabel Fernandez and has four children. Jaime is an architect and assistant professor at the Catholica University of Chile.)

(b) COPIES OF OLD LETTERS FROM JULIUS MULFORD FOSTER FOUND IN THE FILES OF THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY IN BAYHEAD, NEW JERSEY

Letter from Julius Mulford Foster to Julius Foster June, 1838

Milford, Pa.

Dear Uncle,

I did not receive your letter untill 3 or 4 weeks after it was written which I hope will be an excuse for not writing sooner. You said you did not want a fine letter and I am sure this will be coarse enough for you. I am very sorry that you cannot spend more time a visiting so I hope you will make it up in writing. I was very glad to hear that Jane was well and that grandmother was better. Father got a letter from Grandfather the night I got this which said they were all well there. I have not been doing much this winter and spring except hauling what wood we burnt and doing the chores about the house. I suppose you know that old man Melden is dead and that I have another brother named after him, about 8 months old and he is rugged. John H. Wallace's wife died last night with the consumption. Mr. Bull preaches in Milford yet and is very much liked. A man by the name of Ayres preached in Mr. Elting's church. The folks in Jersey are all very well now Ann Eliza was very sick last spring and was not expected to live. We have moved in squire Tayne's (Sayre's) house and the squire has gone down the river to live among his friends. Father got a horse about a month ago for $25 dollars and he has got the distemper so bad that he is not expected to live. John H. Wallace's wife died last night with the consumption. She will be buried Sunday. I expect I will go out to trade pretty soon. And if I do I will not go to Warsaw till my time is out. I would like to go there and see all my relatives and then if they could spare Pompey I might fetch him with me to Towanda. Uncle you do not know how much I want to go there. I wish you would write a letter to father and coax him to let me go I should like to see Jane very much. We are very busy now a working in the corn and all the time I have had to write this was at noon which I hope will be an excuse for writing in such a hurry. I remain dear uncle your affectionate nephew

J. M. Foster

Letter from Julius M. Foster, Talcahuano, Chile, May 20, 1848 to Rev. Julius Foster

Dear Uncle

Having an opportunity of sending some letters by Capt. Joseph H. Finch

of this port, I hasten to reply to your letters, which I received long **long** ago. When I wrote last twas with the expectation that Mr. Osman would visit Baltimore; but he making other arrangements did not leave Chile. And I was not aware my letters had been forwarded until I received their answers. You will undoubtedly wonder why I have not written sooner, but you will easily find my excuse in the fact that it is a more difficult matter to forward communications from Chili to the states than from the States to Chili. But however from this time forward I will give you no cause to complain of my carelessness.

Since I have been in Chili I have had my ups and downs but have never falted friends. On my arrival in this country I told you I found a protector in a young man by the name of Nogueira. This gentleman was about my age--some 2 or 3 years prior to my arrival he had received a fortune of $15 or $20,000 all of which by his prodigality and liberality he had run through with when I became acquainted with him. At the same time was owing some thousands to the Government (Borrowed money) for which he was imprisoned. Not understanding the language much at that time I was under the impression (until after I had sent my letters home) he was imprisoned for causes political, and that the offers he held out to me were in good faith; and in truth I had from the presents he made with the means to keep a servant &c good reason to think so. But, the result was when I was with him some 4 or 5 months that after paying his debts, he was left with not more than $1000. But from the manner in which his affairs were conducted, I think he himself was not aware of the amt in which he really was involved. After his release from prison his Lawyer (one of the first men in Chili) offered him to live on a large farm he had in the country, giving him a good opportunity to earn his living easy. So you see my "fondest hopes" were frustrated in regard to rising in the world so suddenly. But to my friend--he was now poor and it came my turn to befriend him. He was very anxious to have me go in the country with him and I could not prevail on myself to desert one in adversity who had been my friend in prosperity. I accordingly accompanied him en el campo. But Du. Antonio was not adapted for a country life, he found it impossible to live without keeping up a style he could not support, and altho I advised and entreated him to alter his course, he still persisted in living in the same style we had kept up in the city. The result of which was that in 2 months we spent about $300 in money, besides debts to the amt of $150 which we had contracted. All this of course had to be paid by the Lawyer the owner of the property. About this time Du Ramon Novoa (the owner of the place) came in the country to see how we got along and was very much displeased with the mode in which we conducted business and told Du Antonio that it would be necessary to reform if he expected to be assisted by him. Of course this was all right in Du Ramon and Du Antonio promised to do better.

In the meantime the owner was very kind to me constantly talking to me in English and teaching me the Spanish Language in which he took great delight and said I improved very much which was true. He had been banished from Chili in the last intestine revolution and traveled in North America where he picked up a little English of which he was very proud. He is a very celebrated Lawyer and politician in this country and at constant war against this government as it exists, he being in favor of Liberty in the strongest sense of term. But he is very avaricious man as I soon found and all the Benefit I ever received from him was through his influence I was introduced and have ever kept into the

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best society. He remained with us in the country about 2 months and on leaving told me if it should be necessary for Don Antonio to leave he would like me to stay and manage his farm alone. Soon after his return to the city my "Companeo" being dissatisfied with a letter he received from Du Ramon left the country to live with his friends on the sea coast. I of course was well contented to remain where I was because I was not acquainted with the language, which I was working hard to acquire for the purpose of obtaining some lucrative employment which always offers a foreigner who understands the Spanish. The estate was formally delivered to me on the 17 March 1847 with all the apurtenances; there was belonging to the concern some 48 tenants who were all obliged to come and go at my bidding, each one to fetch me in to the Manor House a certain number of fowls turkeys, garden vegetables, &c. and to expect assistance from me in case of sickness and to ask license of me to get married &c. in fact I found myself in a kind of little government where I had absolute power almost. Being furnished with books and all necessary, I applied myself to the acquisition of the Spanish Language in good earnest and made rapid progress; in a short time I was able to speak read & write the Spanish well. I derived a great deal of assistance from my knowledge of the Latin. On the place there was a very large vineyard of fifty thousand plants, large flocks of sheep, 1000 head of cattle, fruit of the ordinary kinds we have at home besides figs, olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, filberts, English walnuts &c. So you see I had plenty to eat. After I had been flourishing well some 8 or 10 months an English chap who came to my house very poor, stole from me 2 good horses, all my best clothing some money, tools &c. to the amt. of $250 which left me quite poor. I before this time had been thinking of leaving the country for the purpose of seeking employment where I could earn more money and my misfortune hastened my determination to leave. Which I did after remaining 13 months with "el Senor Novoa." He did not wish me to leave but as I could not find it to my interest I left on the invitation of Our American Consul to make his house my home, while I wished to stay with him, besides offering me assistance pecuniary or otherwise as I may need. I was received by the Consul as well as his Lady with a cordial welcome and feel myself as much to home as if I was at my Father's House. Our Consul, Mr. William Crosby if from Ohio where he has been an Editor a number of years. And with his wife and little children make up as happy and pleasant a family as I ever saw. His influence will tend strongly towards my getting a favorable situation. I shall engage as clerk in some foreign establishment where I will receive from 60 to 100 dollars a month. Capable persons are very scarce in this country who understand both Spanish & English. A great many Americans here can speak the language but cannot write it, which is the most necessary. I have some prospect of situation in the port of Tome across the bay from this port. The person who has been employed is about leaving and I will have first chance. His salary was $1000 a year with a per centage on the money paid out which amounts to $500 a year. I would not expect the first six months a very large salray, but after that time I would have the highest price if possible. There are always situations offering so that I have no fear. I have behaved myself well and bear a good reputation.

Articles of clothing are very high in this country, and books also, altho there are but few to be found. Besides clothes there are few expenses in this country. It is very necessary to make a genteel appearance in this country in order to keep in good society, a person is judged here by his cloth he wears. I think however that with ordinary luch in 2 years I can

establish myself in some business with my earnings where I can soon make a fortune. In this country with small capital a person can push ahead rapidly--even money at interest is as high at times as 25 per centum. And I am determined at present to remain from home until I can see myself situated independently. And for this reason I shall be very diligent and observe a rigid economy to hasten that result. I would be very thankful Uncle if you would see to forwarding me a few books such as would be useful to me. I am actually growing up in ignorance, My library consists of a Bible, a Columbian Orator, an Anti slavery book, and all told. You I doubt not will forward me a package of something good that while I am trying to store my pockets I can store my mind also. I would like to have some old copies of the penny magazine.

Well I have concluded to fill this little sheet--Tell Mr. Goodrich I thank him kindly for his offer of sending me his paper and would be happy to furnish him with accounts of the manners customs of the people descriptions of the country &c. if I was qualified for the task. I am well aware that you Uncle or a great many other gifted persons could get up something highly interesting and useful if you had followed my track around the world but as for me I acknowledge my incapacity and am not ambitious of having my name appear in the public papers as an author. But however--the Consul is now telling me that I ought to write a letter for publication and I will promise you that as soon as I can get a little confidence in myself I will write something that I will endeavor to make as interesting as possible. And then to get it in circulation, you can send it to Squire Goodrich. He may tell it to his wife she must make a tea party and from there I make no doubt it will issue ably revived and with tall (?) additions much more effectively than if it circulated through the columns of the Bradford Reporter. But to be serious I certainly will send you a series of letters, not for publication but for your information--giving you accounts of the Government & religion laws & politics climate soil & productions, manners & customs &c. Haloo! I believe here goes an earthquake. Mr. Crosby at least starts and asks me if I felt the shock. It is 11 oclock and we are still writing, he to the state department and I to the "home" department, so we cant stop for one shock. The other day we experienced a series of heavy shocks 4 of which took place about 10 a.m. & 3 about 5 P.M. All the inhabitants nearly fled to the mountain back of the town fearing the sea would rush in upon the town as was the case in 1835 when the water all receded from the bay and leaving the ships in the sand (?) and in the space of 20 or 30 minutes came back with a rebound, overwhelmed the town and carried some of the ships which parted their cables and deposited them in different places in the streets. I send this by Capt. Joseph H. Finch who will arrive in Baltimore about the last of July for the purpose of buying a vessel and he will bring me anything you see fit to send me he will be in the States until the first of November so that there will be plenty of time. & as he is coming out in his own vessel it will be a good opportunity to send--N.B. you can direct to me through Capt Fitzgerald, Baltimore who is the agent for Capt Finch for the future you can send my communications through C. G. Green, Ed. Boston Post, care of American Consul, Talcahuana. Of course I have no more time to write so you will do me the favor to give my regards to one and all and Believe me you I thank you for the magazine you send me it is very good, send more.

Aff. Nephew

J.M.Foster

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Letter from Julio M. Foster, Talca, Chile to
Rev. Julius Foster, Towanda, Aug. 24th, 1862.

My dear Uncle,

I was truly gratified with receiving your letter of 23rd June. And am happy to hear that all my friends are well, and particularly so to learn that Cousin Julius was entirely recovered from that dreaded complaint.

I do not know why I have been so unfortunate in the receipt of the numerous letters. you say have been forwarded to me. The only letters I have received from my relatives in the States are two from you. And I give you my heartiest thanks for the promptness with which you answered my last. I do not doubt that by the next steamer I will receive the papers which I wished you to subscribe for for me, as well as copies of those containing notices of my marriage. And I also hope Jane will have answered the letter of her new sister--I wish you would inform me if you think it would be prudent for me to invite Jane to make me a visit. If she has not any other arrangements on hand more important I have determined to send for her. I will thank you if you will tell me calmly and candidly your opinion of this. If it would not be advisable, you had better not tell Jane anything about this. I will be governed by you altogether.

There will be a good opportunity for her to come out in a few months, with another young lady who is also coming to see her Father.

If we conclude that she may come (and which will be decided by your letter.) I will immediately arrange her passage with a House in Boston. She will by all means secure a good servant to accompany her out and remain with her while here, as it will be very disagreeable and annoying to depend on a Chilian maid. The customs are so entirely different. To make a satisfactory trip she ought to come out by way of Cape Horn. And we will accompany her home by way of Panama.

I am sorry that I neglected to give you any power to act in the settlement of my account with Wells and Miller. I left with you a letter from that firm stating that they would allow me a commission of 5 per cent on the amt of their bill with me. which bill has been duly paid and consequently they are bound to pay me. I enclose you a power to act in this matter.

I trust the articles I ordered have been sent out ere this. As the price of them is a small affair, I hope you have made arrangements to see them attended to. It will be a serious loss to me if they be much delayed. I have every thing ready for the little mill I spoke of, which is a private speculation of my own.

On Saturday next, I have an appointment with my wife's Step Father, about 150 miles north of this city, for the purpose of purchasing a property in which to locate a Flowing Mill and a manufacturing of cloth, it being an extensive wool growing district, as well as wheat. To purchase the machinery necessary, and procure the services of a good superintendent and operatives, will probably be the object of my visit to the States next year.

If by chance you have any acquaintance who understands the woolen manufacturing business, who could give you some ideas, I would like to have you forward them to me, or you might indicate me some person with whom I would open a correspondence on the subject. I will have with certainty from $25 to $30,000 to invest in the business and would like to know what class of an establishment I could get up for that sum. I want machinery to manufacture casimers, middling quality of broadcloth, and carpets.

I trust you will assist me all in your power to give me all the information possible. I hope to hear from you again early. Tell Jane to write to me and to Luise.

I wish she would send her some ladies magazines with pieces of my music. My wife is a good performer as well as singer. I dont remember of ever hearing a lady in the States who excels her in either. Her piano she ordered from London is a superior instrument, it cost her in London $1000.

We expect next month another addition to the Foster family. And if Jane could forward us a nice baby jumper she will be a very acceptable aunt.

Luisa sends her love to all of our relatives and is very anxious to see you all. She is studying the English with good success. I am sorry she does not understand Latin. Although she speaks French fluently and understands Italian. Remember me to Aunt, the children and all the friends. Pardon me all the trouble I give and believe I will endeavor to repay it.

If you happen in New York, please call on Dr. Moffat and explain to him that I have written to him in regard to his medicines and I never have recv'd an answer. Please seal the enclosed and forward it immediately.

Do not forget to subscribe for the papers. Tell Jane to write me. I cant imagine why she has been so long silent.

Your aff. Nephew

Julius M. Foster

Letter from Julius M. Foster, Talca, Chile
to Rev. Julius Foster, April 15 de 1853
Received June 23, 1853

My Dear Uncle:

After a long silence on both sides of the house, I have at last to open again a correspondence which I cannot conceive why it has been interrupted. I have a great many things to write of and of importance too---The first of which I advise you and the most important of all, is of my getting married. This was a step for which I was totally unprepared, thinking always and in fact avowing that I never would marry in this country, for which I had as I imagined good and sufficient reasons. I had never in my intercourse with the ladies of this country encountered any with qualities such as would satisfy a person of my ideas and education: but my never having met any was no reason for despairing, as I have since found to my advantage.--I will give you a quick History of my love, courtship, marriage, pedigree of my wife &c. This last by the way is an item

of importance in this country. And in the old Castillian families, they keep particular care to preserve their caste, as they do their religion. These aristocratic notions, however, have always been despised by me and when I tell you my Luisa has"noble blood in her veins," I can also assure you she has a democratic heart.--About 6 weeks after my arrival in this country from my visit to the States, I met her in Valparaiso where I was spending a few weeks attending to the business of our house. She was staying in the same hotel with me in company with various of her family. At the dinner table where I first saw her she drew the attention of every one by the attractions as well of her conversation as her face. And afterwards her performance on the piano accompanied by her voice which by good judges have always been promounced of the first order. The facility with which she conversed in the French language and also a little of English were additional proofs of talent such as is rarely met with particularly in this country.--Fortunately she was first Cousin to the Secretary of the Chillian Legation at Washington. Whose acquaintance I made while in the States. Jane will remember him. I believe he was the only Chillian gentleman to whom I presented her while she was in Washington with me. His Sister was in Company with my Luisa; and the fact of my meeting her brother in the States led to an introduction to all the family, by whom I was flatteringly received. The personal charms and superior education of my Luisa, naturally induced me to court her society, which was not unpleasant to her, in preference to some powerful opponents.--And, in fine to make a long story short, I proposed and was married to her on the 22nd of October, 1852. And every day since I am happier and more contented. My connection with her has allied me to the first families in the Country. And they are all highly pleased with our union. The name of my wife is LUISA RECABARREN. She has titled relatives in Spain, but this is looked upon by both of us for what it is worth. I only tell you of it as a family matter. She has a very respectable outfit. Her household furniture and jewelry are valued at $8000. In one year from the date of our marriage she will recieve in cash $8000. And on the death on an Aunt will receive a splendid property. However of her property I knew nothing until after our engagement. Her attachment to me was, and is the most pure. She took me as I was and asked no questions, knowing I had no capital except my talent for business, she has given me a beautiful proof of disinterested love.

In regard to our family, my dear Uncle, I have felt pride in telling my wife that it claims title to nature's nobleman; and when I reflect on the matter, I know of no family in the States in point of honesty and virtue with whom I would be willing to exchange, such titles are lasting.

I enclose a letter in Spanish for Jane from Luisa. And I will soon write to her myself. You will send her this letter of mine. And please announce for me to all the members of our family of my marriage, assuring them they will never have cause to regret the new relative I offer them. To my dear Sister, I have no doubt this news will be the cause of a momentary pang, but after a little reflection, she will be convinced that her brother is happier, and in another year she will probably see her new sister, when her tears will be tears of joy. I cannot tell with certainty when I shall visit the States, but it will not be a long while.

I have now to write to you on business matters, trusting to the interest which I know you have always felt and shown for me, to give your attention to it for it is important to me. The establishment in which I have recent-

ly been connected, and which I put in successful operation has in 8 months cleared a liquid gain of $57,000. And notwithstanding there is continual difficulties with regard to the management of the business, owing to the ignorance and stupidity of the natives, connected in the concern. In view of this and my altered situation in life, I have determined to withdraw and establish business of my own private account. For which purpose, I have concluded to put up a mill in the City of Talca, five leagues from the establishment I leave, where I will have more liberty and more profits than I could expect in the Company.

I have leased from an Uncle of my wife's a water privilige in the heart of the City of Talca, for the term of ten years. And at present I am putting up on the premises machinery for two sizes (?) of stones. There is already a building which will answer my purpose, until I can get ready for a large establishment. It is absolutely necessary that I have this mill in operation in the month of October next. And in order to expedite matters, I am getting made in this country the little machinery necessary, partly of iron and partly of wood. The same machinist I brought with me from Baltimore has charge of the job. The mill will have everything in readiness for the stones in the month of September.

Now what I want attended to with the greatest possible haste is sending me 2 pair of mill stones according to the order I send for Wells & Miller of Baltimore. You will peruse the letter to that firm and forward it on immediately.

In regard to funds for the payment of the bill, I trust you have made ere this an adjustment with Wells & Miller of my account with them. I have heard nothing at all of the matter since I have written to you on the subject. If this matter is not arranged, Uncle, please get it settled as soon as possible. And after deducting all your expenses, and five dollars a day for your time occupied, dispose of the balance in favor of my sister subject to my order. Even if it be necessary to submit a loss on the machinery they commenced for me and which I countermanded, you had better do so. In fine you must act in this matter to the best of your judgement and I will be satisfied.

The little mill that I am not putting up will manufacture daily 240 bags of flour of 100 lbs. each, which will leave me a nice profit and keep me in funds while I make preparations for a larger establishment.

I have purchased of the Government in company with an English and Swedish Gentleman an island in the Bay of the Port of Constitucion, in which we are obliged in our purchase to put up a steam mill in the course of 2 years or forfeit the island. So that I shall probably send to the States for another heavy order next year.

It will be much to my interest to have a mill on the Coast and in the interior. They will be to each other a mutual advantage.

However it is now of the highest importance that the two pair of stones I now order come to hand as early as the first of October at the farthest. And in order that there be no delay, I wish them shipped in the first vessel that sails from Baltimore, New York, Boston or any intermediate port. The extra charge of freights is of no importance to me whatever in comparison to the loss of time we might suffer in waiting for a vessel.

I shall purchase with anticipation from 30 to 40,000 bushels of wheat to grind, between the months of September and March when we will have grain of the new harvest, and if I should be delayed it would be serious for me. In case there are no funds of mine in the hands of Wells & Miller, you will please furnish the money yourself, and I will refund it you with interest immediately on advising me. I wish you would also arrange my account with Aunt Ruth for Oscar. And I will be much obliged.

My year subscription for the New York Herald has expired sometime, and I have been at great loss for news. I wish you would order to my direction Bennetts Weekly, New York Herald and pay the advance as well as the postage which amounts to between 7 and 8 dolls. per year. This paper has a great deal of useful Pacific Mercantile news and is of importance to me. do not neglect it. If it was not too much trouble I would like for you to forward me the Milford papers which I think cost 5 dolls. postage paid. It is absolutely necessary in all cases to pay the postage in advance or otherwise nothing will reach me.

Tell Jane to subscribe for me and send regularly to my wife one of the most elegant magazines for ladies that can be procured, with plates, engravings, etc. It will be to Luiza a very acceptable present. Direct in this manner. Sna Dona Luisa Recabarren de Foster. Tell Jane and Aunt Mary to write to her also it would be very gratifying to me that a correspondence between the women folks be kept up.

I would like also to have you order notices of my marriage to be inserted in the Warsaw, Towanda and Milford papers and also in the New York Weekly Herald, which last paper is largely circulated in the Pacific coast and the notice will meet the eye of many of my friends. Please be careful to forward me a copy of all the papers containing the notice. Remember:

Julio M. Foster and Senorita Luisa Recabarren were married 22 of Oct. in the City of Talca, Chili.

Now my dear Uncle you must not get out of patience with so many orders. Which I know will give you a great deal of trouble. I hope to be home to thank you in person. Tell Jane she must write to me. I have received no news from the States since the day I was married when I received your last.

The price of the mill stones will be about $120. per pair and of a faning (?) mill 30 to 35 dols. Say the whole bill will be $275, more or less. Another charge, I very much require a middling size cooking stove. Please send me one with all the kettles, pots, pans &c. which belong to it, of the most approved pattern.

All my correspondence may be forwarded direct to me, in this manner: S.D. Julio M. Foster, Talca, Chili, via de Panama i Valparaiso. Now please Uncle answer me as soon as possible. I must certainly hear from you the first of June. I shall be very anxious to know if you have rec'd this and what time the stones will be ready. Advise me what time the vessel sails from what port, &c. Tell me how Cousin Julius is. My love to all

Your aff. Nephew,

Julius M. Foster

I shall [illegible] anticipation from 20 to 25,000 pounds [illegible] ground, [illegible] the months of September and [illegible] of [illegible] harvest. [illegible] I should [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Talca, Nov. 11, de 1853

Rev. Julius Foster
Towanda

My ever Respected and Kind Uncle:

I was most completely mortified, on making the discovery a few days since, that all the letters I have written to the United States for the last year have never left the Port of Valparaiso, with the exception of a few that were forwarded through the agency of Living and Co. If any other have been forwarded, it has been a casuality.

When I was last in Valparaiso, I understood that arrangements had been made with the British Mail Company, by the Chillian Government, to remit foreign letters without the intervention of an Agent in the same manner as you forward letters from the States here. And consequently myself, as well as a number of other foreign residents, mailed our letters directly from this place to the States. And I was much pained on the discovery that the arrangement made, was never carried into effect. This is my excuse for neglecting you (innocently on my part) as well as all my friends at home. Within the last year, I have written quarterly to you and others, and could not account for the silence of some, and complaints of others, in not receiving a single word from me. I trust you will see the force of my excuse, and be lenient.

It is the custom in this country, when the parties are respectable to have the marriage of a foreign resident noticed in one or more of the public papers of the country to which he belongs. And I have been not a little mortified by the repeated inquiries of some members of my wife's family for these notices. I wrote you to do me the favor to subscribe for on my account, one of the Warsaw papers, the Milford paper and the New York Herald. And order them directed to me for one year, paying the subscription and postage in advance. And to insert in each of those papers the following notice.

"Married in Talca, Chili, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1852, Julius M. Foster of Milford Pa. to Miss Luisa Reccabarren of Santiago"

If you will do me the favor to attend to this Uncle I will be obliged. The papers to me are very useful particularly the New York Herald. All 3 of them will not cost more than $20 postage paid.

I learn by your letters that my order for the mill stones was promptly attended to, and I am daily awaiting their arrival in Valparaiso. My machinery is now complete and the building is nearly ready to receive it; and if my stones only arrive next month, I will be all right. Not having heard of their being shipped (although ere this reaches you I hope to receive notice of it) I sometimes fear that I may be disappointed in receiving them in time which would perhaps completely effect my ruin. I am laying out every cent I have in getting the mill in pperation and stocking it with wheat. By the 1st of January I will have $40,000 invested. And if I cannot commence grinding by the month of March or April, I will not be able to have flour in the market before the winter sets in. In which case I would have to lay out of my money till September and expose myself to a heavy loss by having my capital paralized so long a time.

[illegible]

Friday, Nov. 14, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

And also in all probability from a depreciation in the value of flour which is usual at this period.

I am assured by practical men that my mill will consume 180,000 bushels of wheat per annum, which I think probable as my stones will have 250 revolutions a minute and I have a heavy water power and can drive them with great force.

I have located myself half way between this city and Valparaiso in the beautiful valley of Colchaqua, in the finest wheat region of this country. A number of the finest estates in the immediate vicinity of my mill are owned by near relatives of my wife. And they alone harvest annually near 100,000 bushels. And will all prefer me in the sale of their wheat. There is not a single mill in the whole Province except a French concern, close to me, which cannot grind more than 30,000 bushels--and consequently cannot enter in competition with me. The reason more mills have not been established in this section is owing to the expenses of freighting to the coast. But the difference in prive of wheat will amply repay me the expenses of conduction. I propose as soon as I can afford it to establish a large mill, or enlarge the one I am already putting up, for which purpose I have taken an abundance of water from the river and will only have the extra expense of more machinery. The nearest Port office to me is "San Fernando", a town about 4 leagues distant from the mill, to which place you will direct your letters henceforth. Although my family is still in this place (Talca--for I now am Father of a boy, a fine little fellow, 26 days old, whom we call Luis Julio in Spanish--in English, Louis Julius, for I consider the name of Julius a venerable heirloom in the Foster family, and hope to see a grandson by the name of Julius Foster.) As soon as Luise is sufficiently recovered we shall remove to the mill. Therefore, remember Direct to Julio M. Foster, San Fernando, Chili, via de Panama i Valparaiso. Fortunately the mail arrangements from the U.S. are such that by paying the postage in advance you can direct to any part of South America with confidence.

I am glad to hear Oscar is doing so well. I must beg of you to pay his expenses to Aunt Ruth and charge the same to my account. When I visit Valparaiso again, which will be as soon as my mill stones arrive I will make you a remittance in cash to meet all expenses liberally. In the meantime you must make your accounts with me charging your commissions, interest and trouble because I would have to pay this to any other party who done my business in the States. I shall send you if possible $3000 to invest for me. And the proceeds will serve for my little orders.

I was as much suprised to learn from my letter written by Jane of her approaching marriage as you all were no doubt with mine. And if her motives are as pure as she writes and of which I have not the least doubt, she has my hearty approval. I always told Jane that in selecting a husband she ought to consult solely her own feelings and never be influenced by other parties because I had all confidence in her judgment, consequently it was useless for her to fear I would not approve of the step she has taken. I would certainly have liked it if her husband had corresponded with me, not that I wished him to ask my consent; but inasmuch as he was about to enter into a near relationship to me it might perhaps have been pleasant to my feelings and in accordance with my views of these things to have taken the first step on his part in offering his

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friendship, which I assure you would have been warmly reciprocated by me. It is strange, passing strange, that I have received but one letter from Jane. Besides this last one, since I returned to Chili from the States; not even acknowledging the receipt of $100. I sent her. And it is only owing to my seperation from business and consequent absence from Valpr. that I had not sent her more (because it is very difficult to forward funds to the States unless one takes a trip except by Valpr.) I have certainly written her within the past year 3 or 4 letters. And in August last I wrote you on the propriety of her visiting Chili, and speanding a year with me. When I would accompany her home. Never has been nor is an only sister more beloved by a brother than Jane by me. And my wife hearing so much of her from me enters in my feelings. (I am sorry Jane would not answer her letters)

Really I find little excuse in Jane's complaining so bitterly of my utter neglect of her. If she only knew my sentiments, she would feel that while her brother lives she will not want a friend and protector.

I regret that my answer to her letter is probably lying in the dead letter office at Valpro. for the reasons I have above stated. And it is useless to write to her now. As she is probably on her way to the East; and she gave me no notice of the place of her destination, nor the address of her Husband. I hope and trust she will be happy and useful in her responsible and trying station. I doubt not she will discharge her duties which are arduous, as faithfully and competently as those who know her well and appreciate her capacity may desire.

I flatter myself that her health will not suffer from her change in life and scenes. And if she is spared to us, my word for it, her candle will not be hid under a bushel.

I am sincerely sorry, that her husband had not been frank and curteous with me. He surely must have been aware of my existence. And is old enough to have received some education. If the latter is the case and I was on terms of confidence with him, I would consel him to make good use of it. Although I would wager that Jane could beat him in Mathematics and Latin.

I hope to hear from you all the particulars, in regard to his capacity, standing in Society, Means of supporting his family, etc. Whether his children are living with him, when he intends returning to the States, his address in the East. Tell me by what rout and in what vessel they are sailing. And when you write them give my best wishes for their happiness and usefulness. I was glad to learn that Mr. Todd was in Milford. I hope he may remain there. Remember me to him, as well as Mr. Carring (?) whom you also tell me is your neighbor.

I am rejoiced that you at last have a new church, more for the sake of the people of Towanda than on your own account, because I somehow have had an idea and a desire that you would remove from Towanda. I have thought it would be to your interest. However you know best.

You cannot imagine how delighted I was that my little cousin Julius had got rid of his fearful disease. It always made me sad when I thought of his situation. I expect to see him a great man. I know his parents will do their part towards him. And if ever I can be of service, I offer my-

self with all sincerety in any way I can be useful. How pleasant it will be to me to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe my uncle, in some tangible way, a debt which I can never cancel, and in my sight constantly increases in magnitude.

To Aunt and Cousin Mary remember me kindly. Tell little Cousin Mary that if Cousin Jane has not bequeathed her her piana, assure her that I owe her one. And learn her to recover it of me when she wishes to learn. I remember her one afternoon when Aunt and myself were examining little sissy's fingers we came to the conslusion they would be long enough to play well.

Dont forget to tell me about Grandmother. Give her my love. I hope Jane has left the Aprons and bed quilt, which I prize as the keepsake of the kind old lady. Tell me about all the Warsaw folks and Uncle Solon.

Write to me soon and Believe me your aff. Nephew

Julius M. Foster

Received by Julius Foster October 26, 1860

My dear Uncle:

I have to ask pardon for my long silence and I know that you will readily grant it for I doubt not you are satisfied my heart is right with respect to my relations and particularly with you for I assure you there is not a day but I think of you. I have been for several years living with the expectation of surprising you with a visit with my whole family but my business has been so complicated and exciting that I have never been able to realize my plan and for the present I have to give up the idea for at least a year or two, particularly as I have lost in speculations in the last two years $60,000 of my earnings. I am happy however to be able to assure you that I am now having a good streak of good fortune, and hope soon to suceed (?) again.

My health has been invariably good and also that of my family. Which is now pretty numerous considering the time I have been married.

My oldest son is Julio, who will be 7 years old in October, the next is Ana Maria Barbara and Henry Joaquim and Eliza Jane and Maria Teresa, the youngest one year and two months old, and we expect next month to have another. So when you next hear from me we will have 6 children and they are all healthy, intelligent and pretty. As soon as my business will allow I will take a trip home and have the pleasure of presenting them to you.

I have been anxious for some two or three years to send for Oscar the son of my friend Saavedra (?) but through negligence more than anything else have neglected it but now his father is desirous that he should be sent and I have written to you few days since to that effect. As I know nothing concerning his attainments or capacity, I have been unable to give his father any information concerning him but I trust that he will at least have learned something useful. If I have means in left (?) of that in Uncle Luther's hands, I would like you to furnish him with good

outfit. And if there is nothing left, of said money and you will be so kind to furnish it on my account and I will make a remittance to you the earliest opportunity. The father of Oscar is a good friend of mine and is now occupying a proud position in this country. Intendente of the Province and Port of Valparaiso which is the most important and responsible position after the President.

Without doubt Saovedore will send to Aunt Ruth a nice present when his son arrives for he is a gentleman in every sense of the term.

Our friend John Brigham (?) the former governor of California expects to leave in a few days for California with the expectation of being elected United States Senator for that State and his wife and daughter have promised me to make you a visit as soon as they arrive. I have no doubt they will do it as they are particular friends. They have visited my place several times, a distance of 150 miles from Santiago.

I was on the point of going into business in California in company with Gov. Bister (?) this year, but the impossibility of realizing the cash for my wife's property alone prevented me. The pretentions of the Governor to be a United States Senator are not yet public, and I tell it you under secrecy.

I hope soon to have a letter 4 years long from you and consequently a history of our family and friends for that time. As I have not had the least account of any of you. I am surprised that my sister has not written me as I received and answered a letter from her husband, and hoped that friendly relations might be renewed. Although I disapproved entirely her marriage, I never felt my interest and love as a brother diminish. I am anxious to know all about her and of every one in particular of our family. Tell me all about Cousin Julius your son and little Mary, and the rest of yours, if you have any more.

I wish very much if you could spare your son a year or two to have him with me. He would acquire the Spanish language and learn a good deal of the world and it would be to us a rare treat. If you could consent to this I will of course bear all the expenses.

Now Dear Uncle write me soon, give my best regard to Aunt Mary and all of yours and believe me your

Affec. Nephew

Julius M. Foster

Note on back of letter:

My Dear Niece: As this letter contains matters of special interest to you I take the liberty to forward it. Governor Bigler's secret you will of course keep with all care. As he never mentioned the letter from Mr. Scott before, I conclude it must have come and been answered since his former one to me.

Aunt Ruth is now with us on her way to Montague, N.J. Zera is engaged in the carrying trade between Japan and Chusan. You will no doubt hear from him.
(This note apparently was not sent, as the letter was found among Julius' correspondence) EF

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

(The above letter was written on both sides of onion skin paper which made some of the words difficult to decipher. The Governor is either Bigler or Bigles) Letter copied by Esther Foster, Nov. 8, 1945.

"Santiago, Jany 30, 1912.

"My young cousin Floyd Bartlett,

"I cannot forego my "penchant" for giving account of the doings of my sons, especially to near relatives, so far away, who are naturally interested in our family matters.

"You will see by the papers I sent you that my son Henry has been appointed a member of the "council of State," the most honorable as well as the most important in the gift of the nation. The President must confer with, and have a majority of the members consent to, every measure he recommends to the consideration of Congress, as well as their approval of his signature, to administrative acts that do not have to pass through Congress. You will comprehend the scope of their authority by reading the proceedings in their session of the 18th inst. in the "El Mercurio" of the 18th.

"Your friend, my son Manuel, is forging ahead in popularity and usefulness, as well as can reasonably be expected. He is ten years younger than his brother Henry, 47-57, and it is believed he will eventually attain to the mark of his older brother.

"You will also find a notice of Joaquin Diaz-Besa (Besain?); the latter his mother's maiden name. It is in my opinion wise and reasonable measure that the mother's maiden name be carried by her children. Why not? The mother is surely entitled to this consideration, and honor, for the principal part she fulfills in regard to our common offspring. Why should she be blotted out? Why not preserve the distinction of families? For instance, there are many Foster families; but the Foster-Recabarren is distinct, and readily traceable. This is convenient.

"You will find on the 5th page of "El Murcurio" some notice of Joaquin. He is married to one of my grand-daughters. He resides with my daughter Teresa, his mother-in-law. He is a cherished member of our family. He was educated for a lawyer, but following his inclination he devoted his time and talents to the public press. He was given charge of "El Mercurio" and founded the popular magazine the Zig-Zag. Shortly after his marriage he was prevailed upon to serve his country in a diplomatic career. He was sent to Rome as secretary of the Chilean Legation in Italy. In a couple of years he was promoted to the Belgian Legation, and ultimately as Charge-des-Affaires in Holland, serving acceptably in all. Although being rapidly advanced, he hankered after his favorite vocation, a newspaper man.

"The Chilean Minister in London, and by the bye the richest Chilean alive, is sole owner of the three foremost papers of the Republic, "El Mercurio of Valparaiso, "El Mercurio" of Santiago, and "Las Ultimas Noticias" (the Latest News) besides the Zig-Zag and two other magazines. Appreciating the worth of Diaz-Besa (Besoain) as former manager and director of these enterprises he easily prevailed on him to return to his

old employment. Consequently he resigned diplomacy and is now here to reassume his relations with his old employer.

"To give you an idea of the importance of banking in Chile, I send you its last semi-annual report. Pedro A. Torres, Regent and most important official of the bank, is married to my eldest grandchild-Hortencia Reyes-Foster, daughter of Luisa Foster and Edwardo Reyes. Carlos Besa, one of the Directors, is husband of my daughter Teresa.

"On account of my dotage, I may be excused for hapring continuously on my branch of our family.

" I can report that I am enjoying my usual good health and spirits, almost exultingly. How long will it last? I have the hot summer months, Dec. and Jany, horseback riding over hill and dale, through the estates of my children. I will leave this Saturday by the night train to spend the month of Feb. in the Andes of Southern Chile. I will be accompanied as usual by our family physician, whose brother will be our host during the month. This brother is my intimate friend. His mountain range, an extensive and valuable property of 120,000 acres, is bounded by the Argentine Republic.

"I have procured a splendid McClellan saddle with saddle bags and accoutrements complete, as I design to explore a new pass in the mountains and must camp out several nights in the open. My Doctor and his brother will be of the party. I anticipate a glorious outing.

"Manuel and Judith are visiting his beautiful farm. He is delighted with his purchase. He has it now well stocked, 200 cows in the dairy, 150 young stock two years old, and 180 one years. His flocks of sheep have increased to about 9,000. In a couple of years more the livestock will increase to a full compliment for the property.

"Of course, Manuel pays small attention to farming. His life work is his profession and he is tied up to a city life.

"My family are all blessed with health and the good things of the world. They are now all scattered among different watering resorts on the coast. Their homes will not be opened until March.

"Remember me to all of yours and mine, and report if all are alive and well.

Affectionately your cousin, JULIO M. FOSTER.

Judith and Manuel always recall with pleasure their pleasant visit to your family.

****

Huechun (Chile)
Sept. 17, de 1913

"My Dear Cousin Floyd Bartlett,

"I have just received a substantial proof of good fellowship and of [illegible] Bengtson resigned [illegible] old employees.

[illegible]

a loyal kinsman, on your part, that came from the south and took me by suprise. It was this way: the postman left me a package mailed from Chillan, a southern city, and to my suprise I found a very instructive bulletin and a newspaper from your city. They were forwarded via Chillan to my summer resort in the mountains fifty miles farther on, after we had broken camp and the stupid man left in charge, very thoughtfully was keeping them in safety, awaiting my return the coming season. By good chance, they were just found by a more thoughtful servant who sent them down north, to Santiago, and my excuse for returning thanks at this late hour is beyond dispute.

"The account of the Chilean heiress, who had been secured by a footballer and tennis expert, an American fortune hunter, gives the true stamp of a heartless man who recounts and glories in the success of his scheme for being provided for by the carelessness of a giddy mother-in-law and an innocent confiding girl, who figures that being connected with an illustrious scion of French nobility, she has made a good investment. The Chileans have not found as yet, any increase in the National wealth, resulting from the activities of the man. The young wife will inherit a large fortune if her mother does not spend the greater part, a matter she has managed since the death of her husband extremely well. As to the richest heiress of South America, that is all moonshine. A grand-daughter of mine is the wife of a first cousin of the S.A. heiress--his mother and her father were brother and sister.

"The Independence of Chile is celebrated here for three days the 17th, 18th and 19th of September. Families who own country estates, usually spend there a week or more celebrating with their tenants as well as rounding up and separating livestock. You will note that I write from Huechun, the postmark Melipilla, a city 8 miles from this estate, which belongs to Don Gregorio Donoso, husband of my eldest daughter, Anna. I came out with the family the 15th. Anna and her husband, their two married daughters, their husbands and children, a single daughter and son, cook, servants and coachman, etc. Yesterday we were joined by my daughter Teresa, her husband and two of their single daughters. The mansion house here is very large and commodious, water closets, electric lights, garden and park. The dairy is large, 400 milk cows, 3,000 head of cattle on the estate, more than 100 horses, sheep, goats, and hogs in proportion, 3,500 acres irrigated land, and 5,000 acres upland, not irrigated, good grazing.

"My son Henry with his family and friends is on his estate in this neighborhood. He is on a smaller scale, 600 acres irrigated, a large scope of upland. His dairy 150 cows, other livestock in proportion. Henry with his family and friends will spend the 19th with us here, and we are to return the 21st.

"The estate of Manuel being too distant from the city, will not be visited this year. He with Judith are at their seat near the city, but they are to join us for a few days the coming week, when we will all return to the city.

"I find old age is to have its own. My eyesight is failing rapidly and I am not as frisky as I wish. However, I have no right to complain. I have seen many days and flatter myself that they have not been altogether misspent.

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"While I am alive, I hope to be in touch with my relatives in the States, and want you to keep alive, your duty to the old patriarch. Give my kindest regards to all of ours, and don't dorget your Aff. cousin,

JULIO M. FOSTER."

Other letters from Chile give information on the Fosters there. In January, 1946, Julio Foster A. wrote to me as secretary of his uncle, Manuel, who said Julio was compiling for him a Foster family history. In this letter Julio said: "En este pais mi abuelo Julio M. Foster ocupo socialmente un primer lugar, los diarios a su muerte hicieron grandes elogios de su persona. Sus hijos y sus hijas y sus descendientes ocupan tambien todos la mejor situacion social. Aqui nuestra sociedad es muy cerrada y son sus miembros de noble ascendencia espanola. La mejer sociedad de Espana se radico en Peru y Chile.

"El tio Julio Foster, hijo mayor de mi abuelo fue un gran hombre, extraordinarimente simpatico y alegra, muy bromista, fue ingeniero de minas, hizo grandes e importantes negocios. Su viuda Julia Gonzalez es una mujer de gran talento y de mucha ilustracion. Ella es la que me esta haciendo la traducion de sus escritos, con los cuales ha gozado mucho. El tio Manuel, ya Ud. se habra podido dar cuenta de su gran personalidad. Es uno de los hombres mas respetados en este pais y sus opiniones o informes legales son aceptados como los de un maestro, sin discutirlos. Mi padre Enrique ocupo los mas altos puestos en la carrera judicial, llegando a ser presidente del mas alto tribunal de Justicia: La Corte Suprema. Ademas ocupo un puesto en el Consejo de Estado durante dos periodos presidenciales. Sus fallos aun sirven de ejemplo en las Universidades y en los propios Tribunales. Era un hombre de muy buena figura y fornido, de gran talento, muy cristiano, como son todos los Foster de aqui. Murio en 1928 y mi madre en 1937. Otras dos hermanas mias murieron en un accidente de ferrocarril al atravesar, la via ferrea en un coche en nuestro fundo de Chinigue. Este se habia conservado en la familia de mi madre mas de 200 anos...Ojala pueda hacer el entronque de Cristobal Foster con los de Inglaterra y darmelo a conocer, yo a mi vez le enviare mas completos datos de nosotros y de mi abuela Luisa Recabarren; sobre lo cual estoy perparando un libro."

I had no address for Julio Foster, however, except that of Manuel Foster.

From Vergara 249, Santiago, Chile, 10-XI-47, I received a letter from Antonio Besa. He said that James F. Scott was his best friend in Washington in 1904 and 1906 when he was there studying in school. He said James was a "perfect man in sentiment and word." He said he also knew the Tanner family, including Ruth, but she had not written to him recently. "Yo me case el ano 1913 con Elena Zanartu. Tengo tres hijos: Antonio 33, Jaime 26, y Elena 24. Antonio se caso con Maria Isabel Fernandez, y tienen cuatro hijos. Jaime es arquitecta y assistant professor, en la Universidad Catolica de Chile. Actualmente esta haciendo gestiones papa conseguir una beca, en ese pais, para perfeccionar sus conocimientos en la Universidad de Harvard. .. Jaime tiene un caracter igual al Dr. James. Cada uno recomienda su mercaderia; pero es asi."

SANTIAGO Enero II de 1946

Mrs. Edgar Snow

Querida Mrs. Snow:

Vengo llegando de casa de mi madre, donde reunidas las cinco hermanas, Besa Foster, hemos tenido la gratisima sorpresa de leer su apreciada carta para mi tio Manuel Foster, en la quele da noticias de nuestra familia en E. E. U. U. Tambien nos ha leido Julio Foster Alcalde, la respuesta de mi tio, que pronto va por correo. Es un extenso relato de la vida de nues-muy amado abuelo, que todos queriamos entranablemente. Nosotros siempre contemplabamos con nostalgia los recuerdos y fotografias de su lejana patria, muy lejana entonces, por las vias de comunicacion y conversabamos las primas (sus niests) que eramos 13, de esos promos y primas, que talvez nunca conoceriamos. Por eso ha suido una grata sorpresa su, simpatica, carta que manifiesta elevados sentimentos y tierno corazon. Las Chileanas somos muy afectuosas y apegadas a nuestra familia. Mi marido llevada una hermosa carrera diplomatica que a los dos nos gustaba, no por la vida social demasiado intensa, sino por los viajes que esta procura, pero mis padres no se conformaban con nuestra ausencia y la abandonamos por darles gusto.

Quien le escribe esta carta, es la hija mayor de dona Teresa Foster de Besa. Mi padre ere hijo de don Jose Besa que fue hasta su muerte a los 96 anos.Presidente del Banco de Chile, Presidente del Senado y gran politico liberal. Un partido similar al ingles. Mi padre por tradicion fue despues de su muerte, elegido a su turno, consegero d del mismo Banco y Presidente de la Seccion de la Capital. Estos puestos en esos felices tiempos éran honorificos, se trabajaba sin remuneracion. Mi padre tambien era politico muy amigo del Presidente Montt, diputado y ministro de Guerra. Pero estas cosas, no las teniamos nosotras en cuenta, sino su rectitud de conciencia y su gran corazon. Amo a mi madre con devocion apasionada hasta su muer te a los 86 anos. Para el era la mas hermoza y asi lo ha sido, pero sobre todo ha sido una mujer que no ha vividosino para su hogar. Hemos sido 7 hermanos. Solo falta Carlos, ingeniero del gobiernoque, murio dejando dos hijos fue muy amigo de Ruth Tanner, cuando fue estudiante alli en E.E. U. IU. El segundo Antonio tiene todo el aspecto de un americano, es tambien ingeniero de 1 gobierno. Ahora se retira, para trabajar por su cuenta, buscando aguas subterraneas con una sonda que encargo a E.E. U. U.Tiene 3 hijos un constructor un arquitecto y una jovencita que trabaja en obras sociales de caridad. Su madre es una muy buena mujer de distinguida familia tradicional. Vienen las mujeres: Luisa casada con un distinguido abogado tien dos hijas, una es relijiosa en claustrada y la otra soltera, titulada Visitadora Social. Mi hermana es una gran pintora especialmente de flores, que las ama mucho porque posee un hermoso jardin. Raquel, madre de ocho hijos, es casada con Ernesto Armanet hacèndado, son muy felices. Olga, casada con un arquitecto, Cousino, tien hijos jovenes. Y Teresa, que ha sido la unica desgraciada en su matrimonio, tiene una linda voz y dos ninas, vive con mi madre.

Ahora quedo yo para lo ultimo. Soy la mayor y tengo 62 anos, que dice la gente amable que me quiere, que solo parecen 50 anos; Ojala sea verdad; Case muy joven con un hombre encantador escritor novelista y periodista. Era tan grande su capacidad que a los 24 anos esra y director de el diario El Murcùrio, el mas importante y antiguo de Chile,

tiene mas de un siglo de existencia. Estuvimos en Roma de Secretarios y despues en Bruselas y Hlanda. Alli enfermo y fue operado del higado, nunca se repuso bien. Entonces era en Londres Embajador de Chile don Agustin Edwards M. Lo llamo, era el propietario de "El Mercurio" para que volviera de nuevo a su puesto que habia abandonado por la vida diplomatica y vovimos a Chile. El era entonces el redactor principal, trataba la politica nacional e internacional. Entonces empezo para nuestra patria el malestar social y una dura campana precidencial. Era tambien Director de la Escuela de Bellas artes. En un momento dado estuvo en desacuerdo con su diario, en la direcion politica y renuncio a su cargo en momentos muy dificiles para sus finanzas; pero escucho primero la voz de su conciencia que la de las conveniencias pecuniarias. Era todo un Quijote. Triste y dolorido, apesar de que toda la gente bien lo acompano, no se pudo acostumbrar a contemplar como se perdian en nuestra patria los buenos principios cristianos, por una demagogia que avanzaba arrolladora. Como un luchador herido murio en mis brazosi en el ano 1921. Joven y triste quede yo u nunca he podido consolarme de su perdida. Me queda la satisfaccion de haber sido su consuelo, aunque tenia a sus padres vivos y con fortuna, yo era todo para el. Me dejo tre hijos. Un hombre que lleva el nombre de su padre Joaquin Diaz, es arquitecto, casado, con tres ninitas y dos hijas mujeres tambien casadas muy bien. Todos viven conmigo en una casa grande con jardin. Mi hija mayor Crabiela, casada con agustin Equiguren tiene una nena de un ano, la otra Jimena casada con su primo Lyon Besa (estos Lyon son los misnos de la renia de Ynglaterra) pasa mucho en el campo porque su marido trabaja sus tierras. Esta es una nina muy buena, es mi regalona. No tine hijos. Es muy artist Modela y pinta. Gabriela escribe cuentos y critica literaria. Gracias a dios mis hijos son muy inteligentes y buenos. Las mujeres son hermosas. Levoy a mandar fotografias.

Yo ranude relaciones con El Mercurio solicitadas y escribo hace anos una pagina femenina (Para la Mujer) Me dejan mucha libertad, trato todo lo concerniente a la familia. Educacion de los hijos, Economia Domestica, Ornamentacion del Hogar, Topicos religioso sy sobre todo enseno a las mujeres a pensara tener personalidad moral y civica, formacion del caracter. Como soy hija y mujer de politicos, hago critica de partidos y aun del gobierno, sobre todo anti comunista, por lo cual he recibido algunas respuestas poco elegantes de este partido, que desgraciadamente aqui ha aumentado mucho. Pero como han hecho muchas incorrecciones y atropellos, el pueblo esta abriendo los ojos. Asi va mivida entre mis tareas literarias y mis obras sociales. Pertenezcoa algunas. Sobre todo he trabajado y soy vice-precidenta de la Cuz Blanca obra de proteccion de la joven. Tenemos un Reformatorio para Menores y un Asilo para Madres solteras desamparadas. Estas obras requieren mucha dedicacion. Felizmente tenemos religiosas que dirigen los est blecimientos. Es el unico consuelo papa una vida tronchada, trabajar por amor a Cristo. En Santiago a todos los que llevamos el nombre de Foster, se nos conoce por se de conducta muy estricta (Es una Foster) dicen y eso basta para ser una recomendacion Debemos darle gracias a Dios de este favor que debemos nuestros ante pasados. Le pido mil perdones por esta carta mal hilvanada. Recien estoy aprendienda escribir a maquina porque tego la vista muy cansada. Estoy preparando mis vacaciones y no tengo mas papel en casa, asi le pido preponpor esta hoja difere te de las demas....Nos vamos a Vina del Mar un punto precioso a orillas de Mar entre Santiago y Valparaiso. Es muy pintoresco, una ciudad jardin. Mi mama tiene una vieja casa muy grande, alli vamos toda la familia en colonia. Ojala [illegible] internacional. [illegible] social y una [illegible] la fórmula de Bello [illegible]

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algum dia vinieran en esta epoca, vienen muchos americanos. El clima chileno es muy suave. Poco calor y poco frio. Ahora no mas la vida se ha puesto muy cara, pero es principalmente por este gobierno popular que tenemos OPero como nos van a permitir sufragar a las mujeres esperamos que ganen las derecha gracias a nosotras. Las chilenas somos muy patriotias y valientes. Ya tenemos el voto municipal y buenas regidoras mujeres.

Yo quisiera conocer bien sus actividades literarias quien sabe si podriamos ha cer algun intercambio de colaboraciones. Su retrato me ha parecido muy simpatico y hermoso. Es Ud. rubia o morena?...

Pronto recibira algunos obras de mi marido. Una novela "La Voz del Torrente" es algo bastante personal sus protagonistas estan inspirados en personas de nuestra familia, nuestra manera de vivir y de pensar. A este respecto le escribire cuando salgan los libros para alla. Es un libro original e interesante en el aparece la figura de nuestro abuelo Foster a quien mi marido (Joaquin Diaz Garces y no Besoain, que era el nombre de su padre como escribio mi abuelo por equivocacion) quieria mucho.

Bueno, ahora, voy a cortar esta larga misiva y ben espera de su grata respuesta se despide su afectisima prima.

Maria Besa de Diaz Garces

Le escribo en espanol porque me dicen que Ud. conore nuestro idioma. Ud. puede coutestarme en ingles, yo puede leerlo.

(3) JANE FOSTER SCOTT OF INDIA

Of all the many Foster photographs that I have seen, I think Jane Foster has the most appealing face and she is also perhaps the most interesting of all the women. There are several pictures of her, but in all of them she looks very earnest, very intelligent, thin, nervous and purposeful. She seemed to have a great deal of that "intense, nervous energy" that is supposed to characterize the Fosters, according to the genealogists. She studied very hard as a girl, and worked hard all her life, being Principal of the Woodstock School in India at the time of her death. She was one of the early disciples of Mary Lyon and a pioneer in women's education in India. The earliest picture of Jane shows her with a little curl hanging down her back and her hair parted in the middle (as always), wearing a cameo at her throat. It was taken in Warsaw and is probably a picture taken while she was studying at Mt. Holyoke. She has blue eyes like her grandmother's (Ruth Hedges), brownish hair, and a thin face with lines of character in it quite perceptible. Another taken later shows her with a white ruching around the neck of her dress, and still another is with her husband, J. L. Scott, taken when he looks quite old but Jane still looks young in her billowing black taffeta dress. The last one was probably that in the Memorial Sermon at the time of her death, in which she looks like a Quaker with large white cuffs and a white collar. She must have had some special dynamic quality--for she was a little girl living with her aunt in a remote village who decided to go to college when few other girls did, and who became a scholar in Latin, was a botanist and various other things. Very soon she was teaching in Harrisburg and later in India where she became the "Mary Lyon of India."

Eliza Jane Foster was less than two years of age when her mother died, and was brought up by her Aunt Hetty Foster Barnett in Warsaw, N.Y., who lived on the hill above the Gulf. Hetty's only child was her son Robert Barnett, Jr., who was wounded in the Civil War and never fully recovered. Jane had been born in Milford, Pa. on the banks of the Delaware, November 7, 1826, probably in the Josiah Hedges Foster house on the top of "Foster Hill", with its fine view of the river and surrounding thicket of trees. When her father married Sarah Skeer, his second wife, Jane went to live with her aunt. Later she went to Towanda, Pa. to live with her uncle, Julius Foster, the Presbyterian minister there, and studied under his tutelage and that of a Mr. Gunn. In a memorial written at the death of his wife, Mary Ann Sayre Foster, Julius Foster wrote in 1856: "It was through her means that her husband's niece, afterward Mrs. Rev. J. L. Scott of the Presbyterian Mission at Agra, North India, was taken from the ranks of district school teachers and qualified for higher grades of instruction. It was under her roof she was prepared to enter Mt. Holyoke Seminary where she graduated with honor and was earnestly solicited to become one of their teachers." Esther Foster told me that Jane was married from Julius Foster's house in Towanda, and that her brother, Julius

Mulford Foster, was also prepared for college at Julius Foster's house in Towanda.

At Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., Jane studied under Mary Lyon, usually considered the founder of women's education in America, and through Jane the influence of this progressive movement quickly spread to India. Holyoke was started in 1837 and Jane was one of the early graduates of the new school. She taught school a few months in Harrisburg, Pa., when she met the Rev. James Long Scott and they were married August 16, 1853. (He was born October 27, 1812, and died January 2, 1880.) Jane died June 2, 1892, in India.

Two months after their marriage the Scotts sailed for India, in October, 1853. Jane was then 27 and her first child, Frances Eliza Scott was born in India the first year, on May 29, 1854--the child died August 9, 1855.

Both were Presbyterian missionaries, but Jane was chiefly concerned with educational work in the local schools.

The Foster "Genealogical Record" says: "For about two years, and during the "Indian Mutiny', she was separated from her husband, being herself at Landour, North India, while he was in the perils of Agra Fort.

"At the close of the mutiny they revived the work in Futtehgarh Station. In 1867, owing to Mr. Scott's failing health, they returned to America. The Hammonton, N.J. school was established the following year and continued until 1877.

"Mrs. Scott took up the crowning work of her life in 1877 when she returned to Landour, India, and established so successfully Woodstock School, a lasting memorial to her Christian devotion and to her great abilities.

"In this field she put all her splendid talents and continued to do so until her death in 1892. Her husband followed her to India, but lived only a short time after reaching there.

"They lie buried side by side in Dehra Doon, North India."

Jane's son, Dr. James Foster Scott, told me that he had had some of the little notes that his parents exchanged during the Mutiny. They were folded thin and carried in the soles of the shoes of Indian servants for secrecy. His mother had also saved his baby shoes and many other mementoes of days gone by, together with many photographs, but these were destroyed by fire several years ago. Dr. Scott had been very much devoted to his mother, and told me that he felt she might have lived much longer with more expert medical care and if she had not worked so hard in the years of her illness, but she would never give up her activities.

The Indian Mutiny was one of the most exciting times in the history of India. It started in 1857, and led to the British Crown taking over India for the Empire. (A little earlier in Indian History, Akbar Khan was defeated by Sir William Nott, who also conquered Afghanistan. He was the Uncle of Charlotte Nott Jeremy, who lived in his house in Carmarthen, Wales, my great-grandmother on the maternal side. General Sir William Nott and Charlotte's father were also partners in outfitting British

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ships. Charlotte eloped to America against her family's wishes, and thereby failed to inherit the family fortune, though later on her son went back to Wales to try to collect some of it.)

It was said that the Mutiny started among Indian troops because their Enfield rifles used cartridges greased with pig's fat, and the soldiers had to bite the end off the greased cartridge--according to the Hindur religion touching such fat was forbidden. These rifles were just being instituted in India. The real reason, of course, was that the Indians were trying to protect what was left of their country from becoming part of the British Empire. There were revolts all over India against the British and all foreigners were in grave danger. Jane's second child, Francis Foster Scott, was born six months before the Mutiny started, on August 22, 1856. The Scotts lived at Agra and during the Mutiny they were separated--he was in Agra Fort and she in Landour. Agra is where the Taj Mahal is, and it is near Lucknow and Meerut and Delhi--where the Mutiny centered.

The Mutiny started in January, 1857, and the whole Bengal Army joined, fighting the British. The Indians captured Delhi, and there was only one battalion to hold the Agra fortress, but it was not taken during the Mutiny. At Cawnpore, not far away, the Indians were victorious and when the garrison surrendered and were promised safe conduct down the river in boats, the Nana Sahib had 500 of them massacred--in July--including most of the 330 women and children. The remaining women and children were gathered together and hacked to death afterward, and their bodies were thrown down a well in Cawnpore, which is now marked by a monument. "The Relief of Lucknow", however, was successful, and Agra was saved too.

The Mutiny continued until 1859, in which year on Nov. 4, Jane Foster had a daughter, Hetty Elizabeth Scott. Another child, James Foster Scott, was born January 22, 1863. (He died February 20, 1946, in a hospital in Washington, D.C.)

After thirteen years in India, Dr. Scott became ill so they decided to leave. Jane then became head of a school in New Jersey. However, in 1877 she returned to India as Principal of the Woodstock School at Landour, one of the earliest educational institutions for girls in India--chiefly for Eurasians. The Board had considered it so important to get the right person for this position that they spent three years considering possible applicants, finally deciding upon Mrs. Scott.

Three years after her return to India, Dr. Scott died, on January 2, 1880, and this was followed three years later by the death of her son Francis Foster Scott, on January 10, 1883. Frank was then only 27. He had graduated from Princeton College and was studying in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at the time of his death. A photograph shows a handsome, clean-cut face. This was a great tragedy in the life of Jane Foster Scott. Frank was a nervous, high-strung and highly intelligent person apparently. Dr. Scott told me that both Frank and his sister, Hetty, had been much more brilliant in school than he, and had shown great promise.

Jane Foster Scott was Principal of Woodstock School from 1877 to the time of her death, June 2, 1892, fifteen years, and was notable successful, leaving a great mark on those who came under her influence. Her

daughter, Hetty Elizabeth, returned to India with the mother and also taught at Woodstock. Later on Hetty lived with her brother, James, until her death on January 23, 1930, age 70 years and three months. She was graduated from Mt. Holyoke in 1879, and spent some time in Leipsig studying music. On October 15, 1896, she married Ernest Darrence Allen who died in 1905, being a widow with no children the rest of her life. Dr. Scott told me that her name was Harriet Elizabeth Scott.

James Foster Scott, the youngest child of Jane Foster Scott, lived at McLean, Virginia, the last of his family in the United States. Josiah Hedges Foster's other descendants live in Chile. I shall give an account of him in a separate chapter.

A Memorial was printed in India for Eliza Jane Foster Scott at the time of her death. Floyd J. Bartlett has a copy of this, but I do not know of any other. This is a long document, but excerpts from it are quite interesting.

IN MEMORIAM. A Sermon on the Life and Labours of the late Mrs. E. J. Scott (Eliza Jane Foster Scott), Principal of the Woodstock School, Landour, N. India, and Missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Preached in the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. S. Woodside, June 19, 1892.

". . . there are not so many who were qualified for the special service to which the last fifteen years of Mrs. Scott's life was devoted. The higher education of girls was the work that lay nearest her heart, as it was that for which both by nature and education she was specially fitted......

"Mrs. Scott's own acquirements were of no ordinary character; and to this we must, in a large measure attribute her wonderful success as a teacher . . . From her childhood she was fond of study, and as she advanced in years she manifested an ardent ambition to obtain a liberal education. Such were her natural abilities that she was able to master with facility every subject to which her attention was directed.

"Mrs. Scott, whose maiden name was Foster, was born on the 7th day of November, 1826, at Milford, a little town in Pike County, in the extreme North of Pennsylvania, situated on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, amidst some of the grandest natural scenery anywhere to be met with. There she spent the first six years of her life, and may, even in those early days, have had her eye educated to the appreciation of the beautiful in nature, so characteristic of her in after life. Her father was of good old English Puritan descent, while her mother was German. She was always very proud of her German blood and had a high appreciation of German scholarship. Her mother was taken from her in her infancy, so she never knew what it was to have a tender mother's care; but her father, who was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, seems to have taught her from the first to love the Lord; and to be loyal to the Church of his fathers.

"From Milford, she went to the State of New York, and resided for some years with her father's relatives near the Falls of Niagra. Here again was a School of no ordinary kind for the study of the sublime and beautiful in nature and admirably suited to her childish tastes.

[illegible] Halifax, returned [illegible] Later [illegible] October 15, 1876, [illegible]

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"Next we find her prosecuting still more advanced studies under the care of Mr. Gunn, an excellent teacher at Towanda, Pennsylvania. From Towanda she went to the world-renowned Seminary at Mount Holyoke at South Hadley, Massachusetts, then still under the care and superintendence of its founder -- the celebrated Mary Lyon, one of the early pioneers of the higher christian education for girls, and whose school has sent forth so many hundreds of noble lady teachers admirably instructed and prepared for eminent service in the cause of Christ in many lands . . . Mary Lyon had been at an early age a pupil of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, whose school at Byfield, Massachusetts, I may safely call the prototype, not only of Mount Holyoke, but of all modern institutions for the higher education of girls. Mr. Emerson's school was commenced in the year 1820, and the following year Mary Lyon became a pupil in it. At that time Girls' High Schools were unknown. . ."

"When Miss Foster (afterwards Mrs. Scott) entered the Mount Holyoke Seminary she had attained to adult age. She had early in life given her heart to Christ. She had become a member of his Church; her mind was already well stored with useful knowledge, and she was therefore well prepared to meet the peerless teacher, whose brilliant example was destined to exert so great an influence in her after life; and to enter into all her views and feelings on the great question of female education, with which she was afterwards to become so closely identified. How much we in India owe to the early efforts of the Rev. Joseph Emerson at Byfield and Mary Lyon at Mount Holyoke, it is very hard to tell.

"After leaving Mount Holyoke, Miss Foster found her way to Harrisburg, the Capital of the State of Pennsylvania and had there been engaged in teaching, but for a few months, when she first met the Rev. J. L. Scott and decided to cast in her lot with him as a missionary to India. She sailed with her husband for this country in October 1853. On her arrival she was stationed at Agra then the Capital of the Northwest Provinces, and was soon busily engaged in the work dear to her heart in connection with the High schools of both boys and girls, then so successfully carried on at that station.

"These schools were broken up by the mutiny of 1857. During the darkest part of that memorable period Mrs. Scott was separated from her husband. He was shut up on the Agra fort while she was here at Landour. It was at that time I first became intimately acquainted with her. It was a most trying time for ladies whose husbands and brothers were exposed to dangers of the battlefield, or the foul machinations of the base conspirator, on the plains below. I could tell you of many heart-rending scenes that were witnessed almost daily, as reports of disaster of one kind or another, became current in the Station. In the midst of this universal unquietude, Mrs. Scott always bore up very bravely; and her quiet manner, and courageous counsel did much to strengthen and encourage all around her.

"The close of the mutiny and re-occupation of our deserted stations, found Mr. and Mrs. Scott reunited, and appointed to take up the work that had been laid down by the matyr missionaries of Fatehgarh. Agra was abandoned and those grand High Schools, that had been so distinguished, remained closed, that the native Christians at Fatehgarh who had behaved so nobly during the fiery trial through which they had passed, might be cared for. I found these dear friends, with the Revd. R. S. and Mrs.

Fullerton, in December, 1858, living in temporary quarters near the Sadar bazaar at Fatehgarh. The Mission houses were still in ruins, and plans for the future had all to be made afresh. Here Mrs. Scott's special abilities were brought prominently into exercise. Her husband always attributed to her practical good sense, and excellent judgment, most of the plans and improvements then made in the reconstruction of the Mission buildings; and the re-establishment of the schools and other departments of mission work at Rakha.

"Ever after, she took a deep interest in the Native Christians of that settlement, most of whom she knew by name, and all of whom ever spoke of her husband, and herself in terms of affection and regard.

"After thirteen years of Missionary life in India, Mrs. Scott was compelled to retire from the field on account of the failure of her husband's health. They returned to America at the close of the year 1866.

"Soon afterwards we find her at the head of a school for Missionaries' children at Hammonton, New Jersey. Some of those now in the field, who were then but children of the Mission, can bear testimony to the careful training, and kind treatment they received in that happy home. But Hammonton was not destined long to retain the services of one so well qualified for a higher work in India.

"The Woodstock School property had been purchased by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in July, 1872, and an urgent appeal had gone home from this country for a staff of teachers, the best that America could furnish, to take up the work . . .

"It was felt that any mistake made at the commencement of such a work might prove fatal to its success, and years of invaluable time might be lost to the cause so dear to our hearts. . . It was no easy task to find one possessed of all the gifts and graces deemed requisite in the future Principal of Woodstock. It took over three years of anxious effort before the problem was at last solved by the appointment of Mrs. Scott to this office. She was induced to give up her school in Hammonton and return to India by the hope, that in the salubrious climate of these hills, it would be possible for her husband to resume his literary work for the benefit of the rising Indian Church, while she gave herself to that of female education.

"The school was not re-opened until March 1st, 1874, and for the three following years it had to be conducted by ladies who had been temporarily withdrawn from other work in the Mission. At length, in the beginning of 1877, Mrs. Scott again appeared amongst us bearing from the Board of Missions, the commission of Principal, and took charge of the school.

"She was accompanied by her daughter, and Miss Mary Fullerton as the nucleus of her staff of teachers, to be increased, from time to time, as the necessities of the school required. From that time down to the present, under her able management the career of the school has been one of unparalleled success. Like the school in which the late Principal completed her training, for the great work of her life, Woodstock was, from the first, designed to be a first class Girls' School. It was to be conducted on strictly Christian principles. The instruction given was

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to be of the highest order in every department, the great aim being to elevate the character, both intellectual and moral, of all the pupils...

"Here I feel that I must ask your attention and indulgence while I endeavor to state briefly some of the special qualifications that have rendered Mrs. Scott's administration at Woodstock so effective.

"Firstly, her scholarship. I have already referred to the wonderful facility with which she acquired knowledge in her early years. In natural history she specially excelled. She was a born naturalist. Her knowledge of botany was such as would have qualified her to fill the chair of that science in any of our colleges. You have but to look at the surroundings of the school premises as they now stand to find evidences of a highly cultivated taste. Her plants and her flowers were made co-workers with herself, in the development of similar tastes in her pupils. She was familiar with the names of all her flowers, and could at once classify any strange specimen however and wherever procured, and tell you all about its habits.

". . . She was a good Latin scholar, and her extensive acquaintance with classical literature gave a fulness and finish to her acquirements in English. She was a fair mathematician, and an expert in arithmetic and mensuration. This proved of immense value to her in the extensive building operations she was compelled to undertake, owing to the enlargement of the school, and carry out almost single-handed. In short, there was no branch of study in the whole curriculum of the school, the prosecution of which she could not skillfully direct and control.

"Secondly, her prudence. This was one of the most striking traits in her character. The discipline of long and varied experience gave her that practical wisdom which nothing else can give. It has been said that the 'intuitive powers of women are quicker than those of men, their perceptions more acute, their sympathies more lively and their manner more adapted to particular ends. Hence their greater tact in the management of others.' This was Mrs. Scott's special forte. I have rarely met her equal, and certainly I have never known any one who excelled her in the exercise of this peculiar grace. She was as firm as a rock in the maintenance of her opinions and principles; yet the assertion of these was ever made with such admirable tact, that offence could not be taken...

"The domestic relations that have always subsisted at Woodstock, between Mrs. Scott and her large staff of teachers, was one of the happiest illustrations of her wonderful prudence and skill in the management of all committed to her care. They were truly a happy family . . .

"Thirdly, her faithfulness . . . A deep and abiding sense of her responsibility for the efficient discharge of the duties resting upon her. To this marked trait in her character I think we may attribute, under God, the termination of her valuable life.

"At the close of the last season, it was apparent to most of her friends that her health was failing. Her daughter urged her to go home, and many of her friends felt that she was running a great risk by remaining in India another year. She, however, felt that it was her duty to remain. She had certain views of duty that outweighed all other considerations; and she felt that she could not conscientiously give over

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the trust she held until all her plans had been matured. . .

". . . She never spared herself. She worked as one who believed in the nobility of toil; and she expected all her fellow-workers to do the same. She had an eye to everything outside and inside the school, and her presence was felt to be a tower of strength to all connected with her.

"Fourthly, her Christian character was of a very high order. From her infancy she had been taught to love the Lord, and at an early period in her life, had given her heart to Him. In adult youth, she became a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her young, earnest, and enterprising spirit, could not at that time be indifferent to the growing claims of the heathen world on the Church of Christ.

"Like most others she had her periods of trial and sorrows of no ordinary kind. I was with her, twelve years ago, when she was called to give up her dearly beloved husband. I saw her again, soon after she received the sad news of the death of her eldest son -- her first born -- in America, and can testify to her heroic Christian bearing under both these sore bereavements. Her power of self-control was such as to enable her to suppress many outward signs of grief; but the depth of her real sorrow who could fathom?

"Her end was peace. She fell asleep in Jesus at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock on the night of the 2nd of June; fifteen years, and three months from the time she became Principal of the Woodstock School. These fifteen years may be looked upon as the crowning years of her life's work, just as the twelve years spent by Mary Lyon, in the school she herself had founded at Mount Holyoke, were considered by herself and all her admirers, the 'triumph' of her life's efforts.

"But what shall we say of her beloved children thus so suddenly deprived of such a Mother? I feel sure, there is in this assembly, and in this whole community, for them but one feeling of the truest and deepest sympathy . . . "

"What lessons should we today draw from the life-record we have thus attempted to review?

"In the first place, it should greatly enhance our estimate of the ministry of woman in the times in which we live. It shows very clearly of what she is capable when properly educated, and when all her powers of mind and heart fully developed, and equipped for work. . . "

NOTE: The Annual Report of the Woodstock School in India 1897, said: "Mrs. Scott possessed to a remarkable degree a combination of business, educational, and executive faculties; under her the school soon was recognized as one of the first of its kind in all India... We are second to none in according all praise to Mrs. Scott. She will ever be remembered as the real mother of the School."

Julius Foster said of his wife Mary Ann Sayre: "It was through her means that her husband's niece, afterward Mrs. Rev. J. L. Scott of the Presbyterian Mission at Agra, N. India, was taken from the ranks of

district school teachers and qualified for higher grades of instruction. It was under her roof she was prepared to enter Mt. Holyoke Seminary where she graduated with honor and was earnestly solicited to become one of their teachers.

POEM

By Hetty Elizabeth Scott Allen

Because I craved a gift too great
For any prayer of mine to bring,
Today with empty hands I go;
Yet must my heart rejoice to know
I did not ask a lesser thing!

Because the goal I sought lay far
In cloud-hid heights, today my soul
Goes unaccompanied of its own;
Yet this shall comfort me alone,
I did not seek a nearer goal!

O gift ungained, O goal unwon!
Still am I glad, remembering this
For all I go unsatisfied,
I have kept faith with joy denied
Nor cheated Life with cheaper bliss.

Hetty Elizabeth Scott was the daughter of Jane Foster Scott, and sister of James Foster Scott. She was born in India and lived on Scott's Island with her brother many years, where he took care of her as she was never well.

Note: When Robert Barnett, of Warsaw, N.Y., son of Hetty Foster, died he left a will dated Aug. 15, 1908, probated July 26, 1915, an earlier one having been made Nov. 13, 1902, with Zera Tanner and Floyd J. Bartlett as executors. Robert Barnett's estate was $60,711.31 of which Hetty received two-fifths; this was Hetty Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Jane Foster Scott. Jane had lived with her aunt Hetty Foster Barnett, in Warsaw, when her mother died. Hetty Elizabeth and her brother James Foster Scott were the chief legatees of the Barnett Will, and Floyd J. Bartlett never forgave his cousin Robert for changing his will, which originally provided for Bartlett to receive a share of it. He said he had been influenced by Julius Mulford Foster of Chile, who wanted Hetty Elizabeth Scott to be taken care of by Barnett, as she was in need of a doctor's care all the time. Dr. James Foster Scott invested the proceeds of the Barnett estate in annuities and lived on this the rest of his life, taking care of his sister until she died. Apparently Robert Barnett always helped the children of Jane Foster Scott as if they were his own brothers and sisters, just as Capt. Zera Tanner helped Floyd J. Bartlett through Yale etc. as if he were his own brother.

Hetty Scott studied music in Leipsic two years and when James went to visit her he met Lizt and other famous musicians. Edward H. Scott gradu-

ated from the Theological College Neo-Casariensis in 1865, as James had his diploma. Anna Scott, half-sister of Hetty and James, graduated in 1862, from the Female Seminary in Harrisburg, Pa. "Harriet E. Scott," received her degree in Leipsic from the Konighliches Conservatorium dex Musik der Leipzig, on March 10, 1885, her diploma being kept by her brother.

She was b. Nov. 4, 1859, so she was then 26. James graduated from Hastings Academy in 1880, June 15, and was Valedictorian. He always ranked first in all calsses at Hastings, he told me--this was in Philadelphia. Elizabeth Tinker Elmore did a portrait of James Scott when he was about 57 in McLean, Va. at the time she was visiting Major Drakes, but no one knows what became of this.

(a) DR. JAMES FOSTER SCOTT---1863-1946

Dr. James Foster Scott has had a whole book written about himself, and although he could write several others on the same subject, there is not a great deal for me to add to what is already in print. I visited h him at his home this autumn, and found him cutting down trees every day for exercise and with a very attractive new wife. In Septebmber (1945) I went to Washington, D.C. for the wedding of one of my friends and one day telephoned Dr. Scott. He invited me out to his house in the country about ten miles from Washington, not far from McLean, Virginia, which is the address. A friend drove me out in her car on the Great Falls Road, crossing the chain bridge and passing through Langley, Virginia. Three miles from Langley we passed a large streat called "Scott's Run," and at the first dirt road to the right were some mail boxes and the sign "Kalokagathon." This is the name of Dr. Scott's place, which he explained to me was the Greek word for "The Beautiful and the Good," his philosophy of living. Less than a quarter of a mile through the woods, as primitive as you can find anywhere, his house appeared in view and two collie dogs came out to greet me, followed very quickly by the master himself. He had told me on the telephone that he was eighty-two, but he looked to be about sixty--very straight and energetic, with hair only slightly grayed, blue eyes, and competent-looking hands. He was wearing a very modern light blue country jacket and grey slacks, and looked quite the country gentleman. Karen soon appeared--a trim little figure in her forties, probably, very vivacious, friendly and spontaneous. They had been married six years before, he for the first time. Karen's first husband was named Evans, a patent lawyer in Washington, whose business she had managed awhile after he died. Her maiden name was Karen Gram, her sister being the former wife of Raymond Gram Swing the radio commentator, and a Lucy Stoner (using her own name--but she compromised with her husband: he took the "Gram" in his name and she added "Swing" to the end of hers). Another sister was active in the woman suffrage movement too and is now editor of a magazine. Karen is keenly interested in everything that is going on, and especially in what her husband is doing--whom she told me decisively is one of the wisest men in the world. They are very happy and consider that they are living the ideal life together.

The house is built on the side of a hill, with the Potomac River at the bottom, and there are many acres of woodland surrounding it. Dr. Scott has a boat in the river and spends a great deal of time in it, shooting the rapids and rowing. He likes rivers, and boats, and was on the Yale crew the year Yale had its first spectacular victory, I believe, and broke the record. In 1899 he made a lone expedition down the Yukon River in a small sailboat, coming out on the Bering Sea in a heavy storm--

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for forty-seven days and nights. This feat has seldom been attempted, and probably he was the first white man who made this trip alone in a small boat. He also piloted his boat over the famous White Horse Rapids in 1898. All this is told in the book "Sourdough Gold." Upon his return from the Yukon, Dr. Scott decided to retire from his profession and bought an island in the Potomac, now called "Scott's Island," in his name, on which he built a house that he named the "Towers". He lived there many years but finally sold it. He then built the present house and lived there with his sister, Hetty, until she died in 1930 at the age of seventy.

One of my friends from China had lived in "The Towers", a few years ago, with his Aunt, Muriel Lester (the social worker somestimes called the "Jane Addams of England,") and Dr. Scott knew him quite well. This was a George A. Hogg, who went to China upon his graduation from Cambridge, as a newspaper man. (This was in 1938, just after he had been in America staying at Dr. Scott's place.) He made a dangerous trip through the guerilla areas of north China, nearly dying with typhus and dysentery in a remote village without medical aid. When he finally arrived in Shensi, he met Rewi Alley, then pioneering in the industrial cooperative movement, and decided to stay there and work with the cooperatives, which he did from 1939 to 1945, when he died from tetanus, at the age of 29, I believe. Two years ago he sent me a manuscript from Paochi in China, which I had typed and sent to Little-Brown. They accepted it and it was published under the title "I See a New China," a book that Dr. Scott had been reading recently when I visited him. George was working on a new book when he died. He was very gifted and one of the finest youhg people who ever came to China. He had risked his life many times in his work, and had had anthrax, malaria and other diseases. He lived with the Chinese and ate their food, and thus was constantly exposed to everything that came along. He was headmaster of the Bailie Technical Training School in Sandan when he died, a little village in Shensi. I especially appreciated his work in China for it was my original idea to start these Bailie Schools and I raised the first money for them when I was in the Phillipines. (It was also my original idea to start the industrial cooperative movement in China early in 1938, supported by my husband, Rewi Alley and others--I mention this for the record for posterity to read fifty years from now, as it is one of my few achievements, though my chief contribution was merely to start a committee in Shanghai to sponsor the Indusco idea, except that I have worked constantly on such committees ever since with some effort.) George could have been saved if any serum had been available--but there were no American airplanes available for this purpose, though we had thousands carrying all kinds of other people here and there for no particular reason.

James Foster Scott has spent many years stydying and collecting material for a book (or series of books) on philosophy. The product of this research he keeps in a large safe, in manuscript form. He works every morning in his soundproof study and is now completing his manuscript. He had previously published a technical medical book in 1906. He told me that he had originally been much influenced by reading Haeckel, and from there branched out into original research. He is an interesting personality, and a very exceptional one. I should say that he is a combination of inherited Yankee Puritanism, German mystcism and capacity for painstaking research, and the product of a cosmopolitan environment (India, England, Austria, Alaska and America) and of a scientific education. He has the stern moral backbone and self-sufficient integrity that

is a Foster characteristic (the result of generations of Puritan ancestry) which usually results in staid Presbyterianism. Added to this, however, is a colorful background of experience and a good deal of imagination. He told me that he had lived alone and taken care of himself from the age of fourteen, and that his mother had had complete confidence and trust in him. His father, Dr. James Long Scott, was a very handsome man in his youth--as one can see from an oil painting. His ancestor, John Scott, came to America in 1730 from the North of Ireland. (He was doubtless one of the Protestant Scotch-Irish of this region.)

I have a photograph of James Foster Scott taken in his mortarboard cap and gown on graduation from college. The back reads: "B.A. Yale, M.B.C.U. Edinburgh, Post Graduate, Vienna." He has a mustache and looks out on the world with a slightly condescending expression. Quite obviously he was very proud of himself in those days. He was a brilliant student and when he began his practice in Washington, D.C. was made head of the Columbia Hospital. However, he decided that his chief interest in life was not to have "a silky, bedside manner" as a doctor, but to do some exploring and research on his own initiative; thus he went to the Yukon at the age of thirty-five in 1898. (He also had no intention of missing any fortunes lying around loose in the Alaska gold fields, he told me, though the book written about this experience indicates that he never had any interest in "Sourdough Gold" at all.)

He visited the old farm on the hill, in Warsaw, and knew Hedges Foster who lived there. His mother and Phoebe Foster Bartlett also visited the farm at that time. In 1893 he went to the Chicago Exhibition and stayed with some Fosters on the outskirts of the town (these were probably Mrs. Mary Foster Nicholes and her sister Elizabeth Foster, of the Silas Howell Foster family.) He was graduated from Yale in 1884 and was there with Floyd Bartlett of Warsaw, who was two classes ahead and graduated in 1882. He went to the wedding of Floyd Bartlett and Mary Kate Hayward in 1883, in Warsaw. Of course, he also knew the Chile Fosters, and told me that not long ago some of the family had visited at his house in Virginia--the grand-daughters of Julius Mulford Foster.

James Foster Scott is a quiet, aloof person, strongly individualistic, with decisive likes and dislikes, but extremely likeable and with a great deal of charm. He is not gregarious and cares very little for the plaudits of the multitude, but he has a tremendous and consuming interest in life and in his work.

In 1933 a book was written about James Foster Scott by Mary Lee Davis, a writer who is also a friend of Ruth Frances Tanner (Mrs. Victor Vellis). It is called "Sourdough Gold", and was published by W.A.Wilde Company, Boston. The book is now out of print and difficult to find, but the Stammer Bookstore, 61 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has found several copies which it mailed out for $3.00 each. This bookstore specializes in finding out-of-print books.

This book is very well-written and extremely interesting, in spite of the rather trite title. It is written partly from the diaries kept by Dr. Scott during his trip to the Yukon in the gold-rush days of 1898 and 1899, and is chiefly the log of his adventurous trip down the Yukon River of forty-seven days. It will be of interest to quote from this book perhaps.

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James Foster Scott, the youngest child of Eliza Jane Foster and the Rev. James Long Scott, was born January 22, 1863, in Futtehgurh, India. His parents had been there fourteen years, during the Indian Mutiny and other upheavals, but returned to America in 1867, when Jamie was four years of age. The first language he learned to speak was Hindustani--from his Indian ayah, or nurse. (In the Yukon he wrote his diary in Greek or Hindustani in a kind of shorthand that nobody but himself could read.) From 1868 to 1877, his mother, who was a pioneer in women's education, was principal of a school in Hommonton, N. J. In 1877, however, she was asked to return to Landour, India, as Principal of the Woodstock School, and remained there until her death fifteen years later. Jamie was fourteen when his parents returned to India and from that year on lived alone and took care of himself, going to school at Hastings Academy in Philadelphia. Though he was separated from his mother most of this time, she had a profound influence on his life--partly through her own confidence in him which he felt he had to live up to at all times.

The Rev. James Long Scott, his father, had a B.A. from Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania and was also a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, while the mother was a student of Mary Lyon at Mt. Holyoke. To quote from "Sourdough Gold" (page 25):

"My mother built up Woodstock, perhaps the finest school in India. She was really a great woman, so recognized by hosts of those of her own times. My father was a schollarly man, well versed in Hindustani and in Sanskrit, besides Greek and Latin. My parents lived all through the Indian mutiny. Futteguhr, where I was born, lies forty miles from Lucknow and about fifty from Agra.

"Though just a wee slip of a boy, I remember so deeply and so well the long voyage in a sailing ship from Calcutta around the Cape of Good Hope to London. It was my first tremendous adventure. To this day, nothing smells so sweet to me as tarred rope. We stopped at St. Helena, where we got fresh fruits and a canary. That first stay together in London was pleasant and extended. I still remember London as I saw it then--the markets, the Crystal Palace. We stayed there about six months and then sailed for America, where everything again was new experience, but followed by the anguish of separation from my parents. Their Jamie was sent to attend Hastings Academy in Philadelphia, while they must return to India. At Hastings, the boys decided that I must fow for Yale. That settled my goal for that period, and became my consuming ambition. I went to Yale, got my A.B. in 1884, and rowed on the Varsity crew. It was the hardest discipline that I had known; but old Bob Cook, the leading coach of his time, praised me in words I'll always treasure. Our crew broke the record--a record that has been surpassed only a little and only a few times, ever since. Boats--and rivers--have always been my friends. I won medals for the broad jump and the horizontal bar--in fact, was something of an athlete.

"After graduation I had charge of the time department of the Yale Observatory, having to take time from the stars and send out telegraphic signals of extreme accuracy, over a wide area. I held this post until leaving for Edinburgh, and it was a valuable experience. Here is a letter which Leonard Waldo the astronomer gave me when I left. It is another of the old treasures in my drawer of memories. Then I spent five years in Europe, receiving the degrees of M.B. and C.M. from Edinburgh University

and later my M.D. For three years I was a member of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps of the British Army with training at Aldershot. During holidays I travelled very extensively all over the British Isles, and came to regard myself--and be regarded--as a Briton. I fancy I thought the part. I was a rather tall, athletic, dark-mustached young blade. I fancy I thought rather well of myself! Then to Vienna, where I took post-graduate courses, working in the hospital wards there. I have travelled widely over Europe at this and other times; spending three years in Bermuda and a season in the British West Indies at Nassau. I didn't seem in those years to belong anywhere in particular, but felt myself a citizen of the world.

"I came to Washington, D.C., and six months after settling there was placed in full charge of Columbia Hospital, where I remained two years. Soon I was elected vice-president of the Medical Society, though rather young for that honor. I wrote and published, on my medical specialty, a book which met with high approval from my profession, and others. It is still quoted, and by writers of repute. I was a 'coming young man.'

"Coming--but where was I going? Out of the midst of all this perhaps too easy, perhaps too early success, a question began to raise and put itself. My life, to now, had been a flowing thing, no questioning. I had taken, I had accepted, all that America's and Europe's best could give. What did I actually possess? And what was I? Above all, what did I really ask of life? For some reason the 'taffeta phrases and silken terms precise, three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectations, figures pedantical' of all my pleasant and successful (as the world said) social and professional life, began to taste dark-brown, to turn dull-colored. At the end of the road I was traveling, I saw a suave, distinguished, professional gentleman, starched and proper and with a silky bedside manner. Was that what I had asked of life, all I could make of it? Was this the thing I really wanted? Well enough to be a gentleman, and thought one. But was there a real man beneath the gentleman exterior? Did I know? Was I sure? Had I really found him?"

The result of the above question was that he decided to do some exploring, as he "had become restless for something that civilization did not afford." He thought first of the Amazon--then of the Yukon. "I noticed that all the great rivers--with but one exception--ran sometimes north and sometimes south, but for the most part followed an eastward course, falling in line with the earth's ceaseless spinning toward its master sun. One of them only, on this hemisphere . . . fought to reverse itself and ultimately seek a westward-facing sea. . . I began avidly to read all I could lay my hands upon on early explorations on the Yukon--Schwatka's initial journey, the work of miners in Alaska on the Fortymile and other Yukon diggings. I made up my mind to go there and all my plans were so converging, long months before the news of any gold strike leaked out to the world. . .

"In July '97, when I was in the midmost of my plans for a solitary trip into that little-known and lonely subarctic section, the steamer Portland fetched a million and a half in gold from the Klondike; and in San Francisco a little crowd of brown and weather-beaten miners, crippled with scurvy, bearded with a year's growth, carried from the Excelsior that very week another two million dollars worth of gold--wrapped in crude, newspaper bundles, packed in coffee cans, jam pots, oil tins, or in moose-hide pokes."

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On March 8, 1898, in Seattle, Dr. Scott received his license to practice medicine in the North, and on March 20, embarked on the City of Seattle for Alaska--playing his flute to the passengers en route. Of the flute he wrote: "It was my closest comrade all the months to come and, I'm quite sure, my best friend maker. When I couldn't talk a language, as with Hawaiian trail mates or at Indian camp and Eskimo igloo, I took out my flute and its sweet silver voice spoke for me."

He crossed the famous Chilkoot Pass in '98, and helped to dig out the victims of an avalanche, in which seventy were killed; he piloted the boat he was on through the dreaded White Horse Rapids, and had many adventures, which take up the pages of a very long book.

NOTE: After the death of James Foster Scott, we noted the following addresses in his address book, referring to his relatives, which may be useful for reference. "My mother's uncle (Greiner) in Columbus, Ohio, Editor of Gazette, author of Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." George, mother's half brother in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. J. Houston, 39th and Chestnut Streets, SW Corner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Coleman Jennings, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. (His best friend)

Mary Foster Nicholes, cousin, wrote March 26, 1891, 318 Chestnut Street, Englewood, Ill. near Chicago. He visited Mrs. Nicholes Oct. 1893, and met Ernest E. Sage, of Waterloo, Iowa.
Edward A. Preble, 3027 Newark Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
M. Eva Scott, 601 Chestnut Street, Coatsville, Pa.
E.B. Treat & Co. published his book, at 241-43 W. 23d St. New York City.
Ruth Frances Tanner b. Nov. 24, 1887.
Mrs. G. P. Van Wyck of Milford knew his mother, was a Brodhead.
Mrs. John Allen Davis, Siaconset, Nantucket, Mass. (Edited book SOURDOUGH GOLD)
W. Hamilton Armstrong, Milford, Pa. (Was is Milford, Pa. Aug. Sept. 1892)
Mary Allen (my aunt) married Dr. Allen in Scranton.
Mrs. A. B. Allen, Clover Bend, Arkansas.
Ernest Dorrance Allen.
J. Newton Armstrong, Memorial Hall, Allegheny City, Pa. called on me at Columbia Hospital 1892.
Mary Alice Burne, nee Foster, 613 Gibson Street, Scranton, Pa. (brother's name is albert. Her son's name is Robert, daughter's name is Maud.)
Clara S. Benedict, Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Cahill, Mr. Edward Cahill, 127 Lexington Ave."Politicians' Row."
Anna M. Fullerton, Woman's Hospital, North College Ave. Philadelphia
Portia Bailey, 2431 E Street, Washington, D.C.

Obituary of James Foster Scott, Yale Obituary Record, 1945-46

JAMES FOSTER SCOTT, B. A. 1884

Born January 22, 1863, in Futtehgurh, India
Died February 20, 1946, in Washington, D.C.

Father, Rev. James Long Scott, D. C. (B.A. Washington and Jefferson Coll. 1833, Grad. Princeton Theological Seminary, 1838. He was one of the earliest Presbyterian missionaries in India, sailing Oct. 1838 the first time. He died at Dehra Dun Jan. 2, 1880. He was the son of Thomas Scott b. Oct. 22, 1776, and Jane Long, of Coatsville, Pa., Chester County, great-grandson of John Scott, who came from the North of Ireland about 1730 and settled in Chester County. Mother, Eliza Jane Foster Scott; daughter of Josiah Hedges Foster, a manufacturer of Milford, Pa., and Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner. She was a descendant of Christopher Foster, who came to America in 1635 and was one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island. She was a noted pioneer in women's education in India, principal of Woodstock College 17 years.

Hastings Academy, Philadelphia, Pa. Class crew Sophomore and Junior years; University Crew Senior year; winner running broad jump Sophomore year and horizontal bar competition Junior year; member Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Attended University of Edunburgh, Scotland, 1884-88 and 1889-91 (M.B., C.M. 1888, M.D. 1891); studied in Vienna 1888-89; served on Volunteer Medical Staff and Corps, British Army, 1889-91; interne Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., and later visiting obstetrician; physician in Washington 1891-98; exploration trip to the Klondike and Alaska during Gold Rush 1898; physician in Dawson, Yukon, Canada, 1898-1909 (his experiences in Alaska related in Sourdough Gold, by Mary Lee Davis, 1933); retired in 1911; since retirement had resided in McLean, Va., and devoted time to writing and the study of ethics and philospphy; author: The Sexual Instinct (1898) and Heredity and Morals (1900); and a series of works on philosophy unpublished at his death which his wife, Karen Gram Scott, intends to have published. Had travelled extensively. Married March 13, 1940, in Richmond, Va. Karen Gram (Evans), daughter of Andrew Peter Gram and Karen Bundeson Jensen, of Portland, Oregon. Death followed an operation for gallstones. Buried in Lewinsville (Va.) Cemetery. Survived by wife. He was the last surviving member of the descendants of James Long Scott. His closest relative is Manuel Foster R. 1642 Huerfanos, Santiago, Chile, S.A.

The following appeared in the Washington Post, Washington, D.C. February 22, 1946:

DR. JAMES F. SCOTT, 83, DIES; FORMER HEAD OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL

Dr. James Foster Scott, 83, retired physician and onetime head of Columbia Hospital, died Wednesday in Emergency Hospital. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow at his estate at McLean, Va., with burial in the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church Cemetery there.

Dr. Scott is survived by his widow, Mrs. Karen Gram Scott, to whom he was married in 1940.

Born in Futteguhr, India, of American missionary parents, Dr. Scott came to the United States at the age of 4. He attended Hastings Academy in Philadelphia, and was graduated from Yale Yniversity, in 1884. Later he studied at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he received his doctor's degree.

He was head of Columbia Hospital here for two years before going to Alaska during the gold rush of 1898 to satisfy a desire for exploration as well as to practice medicine. His adventures in Alaska are related in a book "Sourdough Gold", by Mary Lee Davis.

After returning to this country, Dr. Scott left the practice of medicine and settled in McLean. There he devoted his time to writing a book on his philosophy of life. The work was not completed at his death.

Honorary pallbearers for the funeral will be Dr. J. Thomas Kelley, Coleman Jennings, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, W. M. Kiplinger, Alfred Lawson, Raymond Swing, Norburne T. N. Robinson, Dr. Robert Motley, Robert Grimm and Douglas Mackall, Jr.

SCOTT, DR. JAMES FOSTER, Suddenly, on Wednesday, February 20, 1946, at Emergency Hospital. Dr. JAMES FOSTER SCOTT of McLean, Va., husband of Karen Gram Scott and cousin of Mrs. Edgar Snow and Mrs. Ruth Tanner. Services at his residence on the Great Falls road, Virginia, on Saturday February 23, at 2:30 p.m. Interment Lewinsville, Va.

The following appeared in The Providence Journal, McLean, Va., Feb. 28, 1946.

DR. JAMES FOSTER SCOTT OF MCLEAN DIES "Hermit of Scott's Island" was One of the Most Outstanding Philosophers of Country

Funeral services were held Friday for Dr. James Foster Scott at his home near McLean, Va., known as "Kalokagathon," the Greek term for the Greek Ideal of the "Good and the Beautiful and True" which Dr. Scott made the principle of his life. Dr. Scott died on Wednesday, February 20, following an operation at the Emergency Hospital. A physical culturist at 83, Dr. Scott was cutting down trees only a few days before, as was his daily exercise, together with shooting the rapids in his boat in the Potomac below his house on the hill. His death came before he was able to complete his writing and he left in a fireproof safe the product of

nearly 50 years of study and research intended for publication as a series of works on philosophy. For over 30 years, Dr. Scott had lived near McLean, where he was sometimes called the "Hermit of Scott's Island", an island he had bought in the Potomac, upon which he built a house. He is survived by his wife, Karen Gram Scott, but had no children. At the funeral were two cousins, Esther Foster, who is assistand editor of the magazine Yachting in New York, and Helen Foster Snow, an author who has published four books on China and Korea and who is the wife of Edgar Snow, foreign correspondent and an editor on the Saturday Evening Post. Dr. Scott is the last in America of the grandchildren of Josiah Hedges Foster, a manufacturer of Milford, Pa., for whom Foster Hill was named, overlooking the Delaware. There his mother, Jane Foster Scott, was born, She was a noted educator and student of Mary Lyon, being one of the founders of Women's education in India. She started Woodstock College at Landour and was its principal until her death. She and her husband lie buried side by side at Dehra Doon, having gone through the India Mutiny together and having spent many years in India.

James Foster Scott was born in India at Futteguhr, 50 miles from Agra, on January 22, 1863. His closest surviving relatives are the Fosters of Chile, where his mother's brother, Julius Mulford Foster, of Milford, carried on a large milling business and left numerous descendants. His son, Manuel Foster, of Chile, is one of the noted lawyers of South America and cabled condolences. Dr. Scott's father was the Rev. James Long Scott a Presbyterian minister.

James Foster Scott attended Hastings Academy in Philadelphia and took an A.B. at Yale in 1884, where he was an athlete, rowed on the varsity crew and developed a great love of rivers and boats that he kept throughout his life. The book written about him, Sourdough Gold, by Mary Lee Davis, published in 1933, tells chiefly of his lone trip down the Yukon in a small boat in 1898. He piloted his boat over the famous White Horse Rapids and other dangerous places in Alaska, well known to explorers and travellers.

Dr. Scott received an M.B. and C.M. from Edinburgh University and later an M.D. taking post-graduate at Vienna. For three years he was a member of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps of the British army. He spent three years in the British West Indies. At the age of 27 he was made head of the Columbia Hospital in Washington, D. C. and was elected vice president of the Medical Society. He was considered one of the most brilliant young doctors in the profession and wrote a medical book at this time which is still quoted by authorities. At the height of this early success and in the midst of a brilliant career and fashionable life in Washington Dr. Scott astonished his friends by giving it up and going to the wilds of the Yukon, after which he lived a retired life in the Virginia woods and rowing his beloved Potomac. As the book Sourdough Gold explains: he did not care to be a distinguished gentleman with a silky bedside manner but set out to find the real man beneath all the over-education he had received. Friends and neighbors say that no two people were ever more ideally happy than Dr. Scott and his wife in their "Kalokagathon" retreat.

Dr. Scott was one of the last of the old individualists of the "Story of San Michele" type, who lived his own life in his own way and made no compromises with his beliefs. He wrote many volumes of manuscripts on [illegible] research intended for publication [illegible]

[illegible] over 50 years, Dr. Scott had [illegible]

[illegible] called the "Spirit of [illegible]

[illegible] upon which I [illegible]

[illegible]

philosophy, with special emphasis on ethics and Christianity. This interest he derived partly from his mother's people, The Fosters of Southampton, Long Island originally, who came with the Puritan migration of 1635, stern Presbyterians since the beginnings of that church in America. His mother was a Presbyterian missionary as well as a pioneer in women's education, and it was she who had the greatest influence on her son. Part of his studies were directed toward analyzing the relation between Christian ethics and religion and the modern sciences. In this field it is said he has made an original contribution of some importance.

During the impressive funeral services the following prayer, written by Dr. Scott himself, was read:

"I thank Thee, my Father, for the priceless gift of Thy perfect son, Jesus the Christ. I believe in Him and in His Gospel; I love Him; I take Him for my King, and I intend to be loyal to Him. Help me to be so.

"It is my goal to call Him Brother, which I may do upon the condition that I fulfil Thy Will, which is His Gospel condensed into the Law of Love, upon which all the Law and the Prophets hang. Help me to get this Law within my heart so that it shall permeate all my conduct. Help me to exercise it toward all in my environment, and by no means neglecting to adore the Godlike part of my own nature.

"Help me to heed the announcement that Thy Kingdom is at hand for me.

"Help me to so conduct myself that I can respect myself.

"Help me to purify myself by doing the deeds meet for repentance, so that I can ask Thee to forgive my sins.

"Help me at the close of each day's work to be worthy of the reward, Well done thou good and faithful servant, so that I can enter into the joy of Thy Kingdom.

"Help me to follow all the directions of my Saviour for the attainment of Heaven without compromise.

"I rejoice and thank Thee, my Father, for having helped me to gain a clear vision of the supremely beautiful divine Man within myself, Who is no longer the hidden man of my heart, for Christ has sent the Comforter to me, informing me that Thou, He, and the Holy Ghost are abiding within me, intimately blended with my personality. Thus I have assurance that I am a member of Thy family with a share of its joys and responsibilities. Heaven on earth is within me, and Thou art enthroned within me.

"I love Thee, my Father, and all the members of our Family with heart and soul and mind and strength, and I love the loveable part of my neighbor as I love the loveable part of myself; help me to be merciful to his faults, but merciless to my own. Use me as Thou wilt, and may Thy will, not mine be done.

"With reverence I express my gratitude to my Saviour, the Founder, the Light, and the Life of the Church Invisible, for having given his Life and all that He had for my salvation, and with joy I avail myself of my supreme privilege and offer my prayer in His dear Name. Amen."

The funeral service was read by Mr. Coleman Jennings, long-time friend and neighbor of Dr. Scott. Internment was in Lewinsville Cemetery.

(1) JAMES F. SCOTT

Taken from the History of the Class of 1884,
Yale College, New Haven,
1880-1914

James Foster Scott was born in Futtehgurh, India, January 22, 1863, son of James Long Scott and Eliza Jane (Foster) Scott, who were married August 16, 1853, and had three other children: a daughter who died in infancy, Hetty Elizabeth (Mt. Holyoke College '79), and Frank Foster (M.D. Univ. of Penna. '77.).

James Long Scott (born Coatesville, Pa., October 27, 1812, died Dehra, India, January 2, 1880), a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College B.A. '33, having also a degree from Princeton Theological Seminary, was a missionary in India. His great-grandfather, John Scott, was a Scotbh-Irish Presbyterian, coming from the north of Ireland and settling in Chester County, Pa., in 1720.

Eliza Jane (Foster) Scott (born Milford, Pa., November 7, 1826, died "Woodstock", Landour, N. W. P., India, June 2, 1892) came of old New England stock, some of her ancestors having also settled in Long Island long before the Revolution.

Scott first learned Hindustani, and remembers India slightly and the voyage around Cape Horn. He attended Hastings Academy in Philadelphia, in college was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and always active in rowing, being a member of the class crew and in senior year of the varsity crew.

After graduation he spent five years in Europe. In 1888 he received the degrees of M. B. and C. M. from Edinburgh, and in 1891 the degree of M. D. from the same university. From Edinburgh he went to Vienna, where he took post-graduate courses for six months. During his holidays and after his courses at Vienna he took occasion to travel widely over Europe. For three years he was in the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps of the British Army.

In the autumn of 1889 he settled in Washington, and soon thereafter was appointed interne at the Columbia Hospital, later becoming visiting obstetrician. Early in 1898 he went to the Klondike and Alaska and was present at the great avalanche near Chilkoot Pass, in which upwards of eighty men lost their lives. A blizzard and illness held him for a week in a tent on the mountains near the Pass. At the wild town of Dyea he was upon the point of performing a legitimate surgical operation with a revolver upon a rough fellow, who, fortunately, calmed down.

He writes: "With two companions I sledded our combined outfits to Lake Bennett. There we whip-sawed lumber and built two boats, one for carrying our three tons of impedimenta, and one for prospecting. We

followed the river, where we cached our goods in a log cabin which we made. We prospected up the Steward river and sunk two shafts on a 'pup' of one of its tributaries. Finding no gold there, we floated on to Dawson, where we built two large log cabins. My companions left me in February, 1899, running back with a dog-team about 600 miles to the coast. I stayed in Dawson for a year, practicing my profession and locating a claim on Hunker creek. I left Dawson in a sail-boat, 22 feet long, and made what was considered a journey of 1,800 miles by myself alone down the Yukon and on the Bering Sea. For seven weeks I was absolutely limited to my own company and dependent upon my own resources. There were many arduous and many interesting incidents. A storm on Bering Sea drove me to land upon an uninhabited island, where I was marooned for two days. The experience on the rough sea in a keelless river-boat was impressive. I encountered many Indians and found it easy to be extremely polite when alone among them. With the Eskimo of Bering Sea I fell in love and retain a high regard for them as they then were.

At St. Michael's I was robbed by a Chinaman of a large sum of money and gold dust. I am glad to have had the experience of having been adroitly "bunkoed" while in the Western States. The Northwest and Alaska taught me much, and the seven weeks of solitude I regard as priceless tuition, instructing me to look inwards for true wealth. It was impressed upon me that one 'cannot bring home the wealth of the Indies unless he carries the wealth of the Indies with him'."

He has traveled quite extensively elsewhere, and has spent a long time in Bermuda and Nassau.

"For upwards of twenty years I have been pursuing studies in ethics and philosophy and have written with great care my conclusions, which I hope to condense and publish in due time. I believe that Plato was correct in insisting that no man was competent to teach ethics until he had worked upon it for twenty-one years. A longer time than this is needed for Scott.

About three years ago I purchased a twenty-five acre island in the Potomac, ten miles above Washington, which I felt justified in naming Kakokagathon." It has palisades 70 feet high and is finely wooded. Situated in a deep gorge of the Potomac, its setting is just what I enjoy. On this island I have built two small houses with my own hands, and hope eventually to have several comfortable cabins, and expect to finish my writing here. My desire is to make the camp hospitable to those who are in search of intellectual honesty regarding the normal expression of life. My protection from false conclusions is the scientific method, or logic. I do not feel that I have abandoned the medical profession, but believe it to be the large function of the physician not only to preserve the body in health but also to direct its powers to their proper end. I believe that I can expend my energies most serviceably in this manner, and in this my work I find profound satisfaction.

I particularly wish to say to my classmates, ere asterisks adorn our names in the University register, that my scientific examination of ethics has left me satisfied that the eternal norms which Jesus accented are right. Ignoring the bias of old beliefs, I have attacked Christianity with all my powers and find that it is in its pure form able to withstand all criticism. I regret to say that I believe that theologians in general are ignorant of the meaning of Christianity; it is as though physicists

had failed to comprehend the laws of gravity and had added a mass of foolish notions to them. I am convinced that no sane man would reject the everlasting true teachings of the Master of ethics, any more than he would dispute the facts of physics. Without strict adherence to the laws which govern all the departments of his life. After years of investigation, which led me far afield, I now find that my matured purpose, the goal of my writing, is the restoration of true Christianity. I consider it bad form to be negatively priggish, and therefore insist on this brief reference to matters of the utmost moment."

He is the authof of "The Sexual Instinct," E. B. Treat & Co., N. Y., 1898; second edition, 1908. He is unmarried.

The photograph here reproduced was taken about 1896. Scott has none more recent.

May 4th, 1931

My Dear Daggett:-

The record of my life has not been spectacular. Peculiar duties have been thrust upon me and I have fulfilled them to the best of my ability. My sister, for whom it was my privilege to make a home, died a year ago last January. Since then I have been living entirely alone, in reasonable comfort, but in simplicity. My health is excellent, and if grey hairs and baldness are indicative of wisdom, I have a little of it. I weigh 195 lbs. and have my strength, but not my agility. It is well that I have been prevented from publishing my views. No one has disagreed with me so violently and so often as myself, and I am constantly hurting my own feelings. The problem, "Know Thyself", is more beset with difficulties than any other, and of course it can never be finished. Neither can astronomers, geologists, biologists, physicists, or other scientists finish their works. But we can learn much if we make explorations in deep waters, and are enriched by a copious flow of side-issues. My themes have all along held my full attention, and I am now doing my best to put my conclusions into order in the hope of giving assistance to others. One who is stimulated by ideas of fame and fortune is unfit to pursue studies in that group of phychological topics called Humanics. I offer no apology for my delay in publishing anything, and consider that my hindrances have been a blessing. I have been seeking intellectual honesty and now have it in large measure. I could not have said this some years ago. I regard this as the Pearl of Great Price; it certainly is costly.

Speaking frankly, I am not deeply interested in the number of offices my classmates hold; in the amount of wealth they have accumulated; or in the number of pounds of grunting flesh they have helped to bring into the world. But I yearn to be informed in regard to their inner natures, and would like to know what their philosophies and their goals are. I am eager to hear to what extent they have developed the aristocratic parts of their personalities, and how they have succeeded in suppressing the seventy seven devilish imps that are in all of us. Each of us will soon be put to bed by a sexton with his shovel, and it seems to me that before going to our last long sleep we should reveal our inner natures to

one another and speak of the things that are nearest in our hearts. Consistency, then, requires me to give a short account of my philosophy. This is a rash thing to do in a few words, but some of you will be merciful and sympathetic. I am an Idealist and a heretic, as was Jesus. As I see it, Reality is spirit, just as the Kingdom of God is spirit. The things in Ceasar's kingdom are appearances; they must be converted into spirit-forms before they can have any meaning. This is in accord with modern physics and phychology, and also with the views of important thinkers of the past. My ideas of external things come vicariously through symbols which I interpret and call by special names. It is impossible to explain anything in full; everything is surrounded by a corona of mystery. I smile at behaviorists and others who tell us that they have fully accounted for the correlation of the mind and body. Enough of this for the present. I prefer to present the cream of my philosophy, and my goal, in the form of a prayer, which may or may not be used as such. I can say that it is supremely beautiful since none of the thoughts is my own. I have simply made a small bouquet from the mass of more or less lovely flowers scattered throughout the ground of the New Testament. The part relating to the attainment of the Goal is especially interesting. It is the full Gospel of Jesus; the gospel about Him is another matter. Every clause in it is required, but no more is. There must be no compromise with it. This Gospel is the Scientific Method glorified. I have discussed it with non-christian scientists who agree with me that it could be used in the quest of any goal. It is Good Tidings on account of the strictness and accuracy with which it tells of the necessary things to do in order to attain lasting values. Using the methods of testers of precious stones and metals, I have done my best to find flaws in the teachings of Jesus. I have utterly failed and therefore I say with complete mental satisfaction that the Gospel of Jesus is magnificent. I challenge anyone to add to or subtract from the section which contains the Gospel. A rational being cannot disagree with it; it requires action, and does not rest upon faith. I do not mean that a reasonable faith does not enrich one. Religion begins where mystery does, and there is enough of that to excite one's reverence and awe. The following prayer gives a faithful picture of myself when at its best.

MY PRAYER

(This was sent).

(2) THE LIFE OF JAMES FOSTER SCOTT *

One June afternoon in 1939 an attractive woman drove out from her home in Washington along the Georgetown Pike. She was tired and not altogether pleased with life and was looking for a home in the country. Near McLean, Virginia, she passed a pleasant brook called Scott's Run, and beyond that a dirt road appeared. In the distance she could hear the rapids in the river near Scott's Island. She asked the real estate man to stop the car but he refused. "We can't go in. Dr. Scott, an eccentric old man, lives in there and you couldn't buy his place for a hundred thousand dollars. He wouldn't even talk with us."

Karen Gram Evans, however, was not to be deterred even though the agent showed real distress. He turned the car into the road, overgrown like a path into the wilderness. Around the bend came a great black and white collie, followed by a man of indeterminate age, whose firm stride and ruddy cheeks showed vigorous health.

She got out and walked toward the man. His dog came up to her, barking amiably and wagging a welcome, to the obvious astonishment of his master, who promptly said, "Do you know my dog, Yukon."

From that moment a remarkable understanding was established. They walked back along the lane in deep conversation until a white house of the Greek Revival period appeared through a hedge of hemlock trees. For many hours they talked under an oak tree.

"He discerned that I had a broken wing dragging, but from that day I began to soar," Karen Gram Evans said later. The next seven years were an experience as ideal as ever the early Greeks dreamed of ---- completely the good, the true, and the beautiful, Kalokagathon.

"Next morning I returned at ten o'clock and every day for six months. He asked me to be a part-time secretary and showed me a large fireproof safe full of manuscripts on science and philosophy, the product of nearly forty years of work. He knew nothing of me except that I was a Mrs. Evans from Washington. I did not tell him that I then had two secretaries of my own, two busy phones on my desk, a staff of nearly a hundred persons, and was a partner in the firm of my late husband, Victor J. Evans & Company, the largest patent lawyers in the world. Nor did I tell him of my one proud achievement --- that during the depression I had by my own management succeeded in paying off $895,265.00 in debts left by my husband on his death, in order to clear his name."

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* The following history was written by Helen Foster Snow, a second cousin of James Foster Scott, of Madison, Connecticut.

On March 13, 1940, James Foster Scott and Karen Gram Evans were married in Richmond, Virginia, in the Presbyterian Church. Friends and neighbors said they had never seen a more ideally happy pair. Karen has a strain of Danish Viking blood that responded to the appeal of an untrammeled life.

Still in the prime of life at eighty-three, Dr. Scott died suddenly following an operation on February 20, 1946. Always a physical culturist, two days before he had been cutting down trees on his estate, as he had the habit of doing for exercise. Not long before he had taken his boat over the rapids in the Potomac as he had done regularly since 1912, when he first bought Scott's Island and came to live in this region.

Everyone dreams of living his own way and making no compromise with his believs, but this extraordinary man actually carried this out. He had a telescope, a mocroscope, books, seven fireplaces in a house that he had helped the carpenters to build, an annuity, and a small bank account. That was all. As his wife said, "He lived his philosophy and the essence of it was purity, the purity of the Greek Stoics, the purity of pre-church Christian ethics, the purity that underlays all the great idealism and thinking of all ages and nations. This purity had the austerity and simplicity of nature, and also the generosity and fullness of nature. He believed in the goodness of the natural man and he was that natural man. He believed also in the conservation of the instincts to maintain perfect strength and virility to the end, and this theory he proved in his own life; his first book on this subject was published in 1898. He was a completely free person, and this he cherished. He had lived alone before our marriage in a few spacious rooms, -- no curtains, no rugs, no telephone, no electricity, only a few pieces of furniture, most of which he had made. The Stoic life was limited; his was natural and full, with one exception: until our marriage there had been no woman in his life aside from his mother and sister. He reverenced woman, whom he considered biologically superior to man, and he had sacrificed a brilliant career to care for his sister as a constant doctor and nurse. His mother was the only great personal influence in his life and the inspiration of all his ideals. Many women had been devoted to him, not only when he was young, but several had even moved to Virginia to be near him. He had friends all over the world who looked to him for guidance and inspriation."

James Foster Scott was born in India, on January 22, 1863, in Futtegarh, which is fifty miles from Agra and the Taj Mahal. His parents, Rev. James Long Scott, a Presbyterian minister, and Eliza Jane Foster Scott, had but recently gone through the perils of the Indian Mutiny with their two other babies, just older than Jamie, Hetty Elizabeth and Francis. After thriteen years as missionaries in India, since October 1853, the parents returned to the United States in 1866 and put the children in school.

In 1877, however, the mother returned to Landour, in North India, and organized the Woodstock School, the finest girls school in India, of which she was principal until her death in 1892. She lies buried at Dehra Doon side by side with her husband. None of her three children left descendants, and Jamie was the last.

The brother and sister of James Foster Scott were both brilliant

[illegible]

students, but Francis died as a young man just after obtaining an M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. This was a source of great grief to his mother, who felt that her career had divided her duties as a mother, and James always tried to make up for this loss in his own career and also by caring for his sister, who was never well and died of diabetes. She had studied music at Leipsic and was a botanist and fond of gardening and nature, as were the whole family.

James attended Hastings Academy in Philadelphia and took an A. B. at Yale in 1884, where he was an athlete, and he won medals in the broad jump and horizontal bar. He rowed on the varsity crew for the famous coach, Bob Cook, in the year that Yale first broke the record, and since that time never a year had passed that he had not rowed on some stream. At Yale also he was in charge of the time department of Yale Observatory, and his interest in astronomy never lagged.

Five years of study in Europe followed. He received an M. B. and C. M. from Edinburgh University, and later an M. D., and he took post-graduate work at Vienna. For three years he was on the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps of the British Army, training at Aldershot. Still later he spent three years in Bermuda and one in the British West Indies at Nassau.

He then settled in Washington, D. C., where he was made head of Columbia Hospital and was elected vice-president of the Medical Society, being then only twenty-nine. At that time he was considered one of the most promising young doctors in the profession and was in the midst of a brilliant career and fashionable life. Those who remember him at this time say he was a handsome and dashing young man who drove a span of fine horses around the park on promenade -- these had been sent to him from Chile by his wealthy uncle, Julius Mulford Foster. He had English mannerisms and by no means undervalued himself. "The Sexual Instinct" by James Foster Scott was published in 1899 and well received.

At the height of his career, however, he astonished his friends by suddenly deciding to go to Alaska to explore the Yukon river. This was before the Gold Rush of 1898. There he stayed two or three years, and a fascinating book was written about his experiences by Mary Lee Davis, the writer on Alaska who lives now in Nantucket. This was Sourdough Gold, published in 1933. The central theme of the book is his lone trip down the Yukon in a small boat, for forty-seven days, shooting the dangerous rapids and coming out on the Bering Sea in a great storm. He played his silver flute to the Eskimos when he met them, and discovered the real man beneath the over-educated gentleman who had set out on this adventure to find some of the answers to Socrates' question "Know Thyself." He never went back to his old life.

On his return he searched for a place where he could work and study and then decided to buy Scott's Island in the Potomac. There he brought his sister to care for until her death. "If I have lived alone it is because I had a work to do, to which aloneness was essential," he said in Sourdough Gold. "I've dared to broaden and to deepen my researches into those avenues of thought which help explain a man unto himself. These avenues have high-named portals: Logic, Anthropology, Asthetics, Ethics, Sociology, Philosophy, Religion... Such humanics are the doors that open up for man an understanding self."

Dr. Scott set for himself a task he felt had to be done-- to try to sift these "humanics" through one human mind and to coordinate them into one philosophy, to gather together the research of the specialists, and to integrate their findings into a philosophic whole that could be seen steadily through the processes of one mind. He had a scientific mind and a scientific education, and surely no one but a doctor is so well qualified to understand the problems of human life, with his basic knowledge of biology and physchology. He died unexpectedly before he had quite finished editing his series of works on philosophy, but his wife intends to devote her lifetime to getting them published, either privately or commercially.

As a result of his studies, Dr. Scott concluded that Christian ethics, as a non-organizational "invisible church," was the ideal moral code to live by, combined with the Greek way of life in the classical period -- physical culture, dialetics and constant study. He had the idea of making Scott's Island a place where friends and students could walk about in the peripatetic manner of Plato and Aristotle and Socrates as they discussed every subject under the sun. There were only a handful of these, however, but they were devoted friends. One of Dr. Scott's interesting young friends was George Hogg, who lived at "The Towers" on the bank opposite Scott's Island for a while with his famous aunt, Muriel Lester, the "Jane Addams" of London. But he is no longer alive to talk of immortality in a theoretical manner. George lies buried in a remote and lonely village in China -- Sundan, Shensi. He also lived the Spartan Greek life and literally sacrificed himself for it. He wore, not Greek, but Chinese sandals and died in 1945 as the result of a tetanus infection on his exposed foot. George went to China in 1938 just after graduating from Cambridge and made a dangerous eight months' trip through guerilla territory, fighting for his life against spotted typhus during several weeks of illness in a dirty hut in Hopei. He went to Shensi to join the Industrial Cooperative movement and became headmaster of the Bailie Technical Training School. There he lived the primitive life of the Chinese villager, and worked with one of the most remarkable persons I have ever known -- Rewi Alley, who organized the industrial cooperative movement in China. When I visited the Scotts in the fall of 1945, I found Jamie reading George's recently published book, "I See a New China", and told him I had collected the first relief funds to start the Bailie Schools, while George sent monthly appeals to me for help. I also told him that of all the people in the world I thought it was George and Rewi who had successfully combined Greek simplicity with working Christian Ethics, and he said; "My job is to understand the individual. You and George and Alley can work with the masses."

James Foster Scott was married for the first time at the age of seventy-seven in 1940, and his Spartan simplicity suddenly vanished. He even permitted his new wife to put up organgy curtains and pink porcelain plumbing. And he bought her a real pearl necklace and a jade bracelet. With the bracelet he sent a note: "Many years ago I developed something which I take for the guide of my life. It is the Triadic Norm, a complex formed of the norms relating to Truth, Beauty, and Goodness. Every act of conduct should be governed by it... Passing to ancient China we find that Jade was so highly esteemed because Truth, Beauty and Goodness were symbolically embedded within it... That the smallest crack on its surface was immediately visible typified candor and the fact that although passing from hand to hand, it was never soiled, made it a symbol of a life

governed by high moral principles."

The house on the hill above the Potomac was called "Kalokagathon," the Greek term for "The Good, the True and the Beautiful." There Karen and James Foster Scott lived a life that was the envy of all who knew of it. Karen Gram Scott, then in her forties said she was completely contented for the first time in her life, though she had previously had all that money could buy and plenty of admirers all her life.

"Telling about Jamie may make him sound as if he were a pious recluse," she said. "He hated pious people. He was always gay and full of humor and practical jokes. And he believed in the importance of keeping the child-like qualities -- not childishness. Jamie was full of little imps. I laughed more while married to him than I had all during my previous life put together. I used to laugh until I cried. He had the secret of youth and he was young until the moment of his death following the operation for gallstones."

Karen is herself a remarkable person, entirely fitted to live in a competitive workaday world, not at all the kind of woman you would expect to marry a philosopher on a hill. "Anything I wanted, I could always get somehow," she said to me. She is spontaneous and natural, full of energy and ideas and imagination, not at all the helpless domestic type. It is of interest to know her background and how such a person could become the complete disciple of James Foster Scott's philosophy of life. She was once a Christian Scientist and as a young woman went to Europe, as a companion, with Mrs. Thomas Walsh, one of the wealthiest women in the world then, and the mother of Evelyn Walsh McLean. In this job she learned to be an executive. She then became manager of an employment service in Washington and had a good deal to do with originating the United States Employment Service in place of private agencies. At this point she married a man who has left a legend behind him in Washington -- Victor J. Evans, the patent attorney, who was also lawyer for the Indians and gave the Indian collection to the Smithsonian. Karen had great skill in training and handling birds and animals and they had a private zoo and deer park of 25 acres -- in fact Evans started the Washington Zoo. Karen tamed a cheetah and had special pets of her own. Victor Evans then had two or three million dollars and always did exactly as he pleased. One night he staged a western rodeo costing $150,000.00 for example. As a result when he died in 1931 he left his young widow with about two million in assets, chiefly in immovable real estate, and with $895,265.00 in debts. This was in the depth of the depression, but Karen determined to salvage what she could of the estate by personal management. It took 13 years to pay off the debt and for 7 years Karen was financial partner in the patent attorney firm.

"How can I convey in words the beauty of my life with Jamie," Karen Gram Scott said. "The lady-slippers that we found by flashlight, the hypaticas coming through the snow on Easter morning, the moon and the stars through his telescope on black nights, an autumn leaf under his microscope. Every day we went exploring outdoors and also in the field of his studies. He knew every tree and every inch of earth near our house. He had made all the trails for miles around. At night we sat before a log fire listening to the sound of the river below the hill. It was ideal beyond all imagining. When I look around me at the decadence of American life, at the divorces, the drinking, the neurotic tensions,

I realize how important it is for people to learn from my husband what I learned, and I feel that his writings will be a landmark in modern thinking when they are known. James Foster Scott was an individualist himself, but was on the side of the people and nobody believed more in the dignity of labor -- not merely white-collar mental labor, but hard labor with the hands and bent back. All the working people in the countryside around adored him and none more than those who had worked side by side with him building the house on the hill he called "Kalokagathon", or the house on Scott's Island, or The Towers on the bank of the Potomac nearby.

Dr. Scott was non-denominational, or as he called it, a member of the "church invisible." Funeral services were held at his home near McLean, Virginia, on February 23, 1946, and the service was read by Coleman Jennings, the Washington philanthropist, who was one of Dr. Scott's closest friends. The service consisted solely of Dr. Scott's own writings. The honorary pallbearers were Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Dr. J. Thomas Kelley, Dr. Robert Motley, Coleman Jennings, Norborne T. N. Robinson, Alfred Lawson, Robert Grimm, Douglas Mackall, William Kiplinger and Raymond Swing. Interment was at the Presbyterian Lewinsville cemetery nearby. Dr. Scott buried his sister, Hetty Elizabeth, with her family in Warsaw, N. Y. His parents are buried in India and his mother's parents in Milford, Pa. Only two relatives were present at the funeral, Helen Foster Snow* and Esther Foster, who is assistant Editor of the Magazine Yachting in New York City and the daughter of Julius Foster, Jr. of Bayhead, N. J. Both are second cousins. Dr. Scott's closest relatives are in Chile, where a first cousin, Manuel Foster, now 82, is one of the noted lawyers of South America. He is the son of Dr. Scott's mother's brother, Julius Mulford Foster of Milford, Pa., a manufacturer who like his grandson, James Foster Scott, liked to live on a hill overlooking a river. Foster Hill on the Delaware River was named for him. Old letters from Josiah Foster show that he was "a partner in a shoe establishment" with the grandfather of Governor Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Pa., and that he also manufactured fanning mills.

James Foster Scott was also the last of his father's branch of the Scott family. He had one half-brother, Edward Houston Scott, and three half-sisters, Amy Jane, Anna Ellen, and Mary Guise Scott, all born in India, the children of Christiana McCorcle(?) Houston and James Long Scott. He also had two full sisters, Frances Eliza and Hetty Elizabeth Scott, and one full brother Francis Foster Scott. None of the above married except Hetty Elizabeth, and none left descendants.

James was a descendant of the Scott family of Chester County, Pennsylvania, where his great-great grandfather, John Scott, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, settled in 1730. His great-

*Helen Foster Snow lived ten years in the Orient and had published four books on China and Korea under the pen name Nym Wales. Her husband, Edgar Snow, the author and foreign correspondent, was an editor on the Saturday Evening Post. Her great-grandfather, Solon Foster, was the youngest brother of James Scott's grand-father Josiah, and worked in Milford with him for the current wage which was then $14.00 a month or fifty cents a day, according to old family letters.

grandparents were Thomas Scott and Sarah Hope, and his grandparents Thomas Scott and Jinny (Jane) Long. James Scott was always very proud of his Scott-ancestry.

In applying Christian ethics to the findings and values of modern science, James Foster Scott is said to have made an original contribution of some importance, and this was his major subject. It was the puritanism, and humanitarianism of Christian thought that he found valuable, as contrasted with most other ethical systems. In his youth he had reacted against the stern and narrow Presbyterian teachings of his missionary parents, as a result of travel and a liberal education in Britian and on the continent. As he said once, he actually set out to root out the remnants of Christianity from his thinking, but the result was that he arrived at a new interpretation of the Christian ethic in the light of modern needs, retaining the basic puritan protestantism upon which American democracy was founded. He was not an eccentric but had roots deep in American tradition and sociology. In fact, the central problem of his thinking was how to coordinate the apparent opposition between his mother's strict puritanism and the non-moral approach of modern science.

His mother was his ideal in all things, and she was recognized in her time as a remarkable woman, one of the progressive women of the beginnings of the woman's movement in America at the time of the Civil War. She was a follower of Mary Lyon, with whom she studied at Mr. Holyoke, and a pioneer in women's education in India. His father, the Rev. James Long Scott, also of an old American family, was a scholar in Hindustani, Sanskrit, Latin and Greek.

Eliza Jane Foster was born Nov. 7, 1826, Milford, Pa. and even as a child became a student of trees and flowers. After studying with Mary Lyon, she took up work in women's education in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where she met and married her husband on August 16, 1853, he being then 41 and she 27. Two months later in 1853, they went to India, as Presbyterian missionaries, and for two years during the Indian Mutiny Jane was alone in Landour, while her husband was in Agra Fort. At the close of the mutiny, they went to Futtegarh, and here James was born. The father became ill so they returned to the United States in 1867, and in the following year Jane organized a new school at Hommonton, N. J. where she taught until 1877, when she returned to India and was principal of the Woodstock School until her death June 2, 1892.

Jane Foster Scott was a strikingly beautiful woman and of impressive personality. She believed strongly in the independence and education of women and was an inspiration to her pupils. She had been left motherless as a child and was brought up by her aunt, Hetty Foster Barnett, of Warsaw, N. Y., a little town in Wyoming County. She determined to have a career for herself early and taught in the primary grades when she was quite young and before attending Mt. Holyoke. She was herself a classicist and a scholar in Latin and Greek, as well as a botanist and mathematician. The Memorial printed at the time of her death by the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. S. Woodside, comments: "She was a born naturalist. Her knowledge of botany was such as would have qualified her to fill the chair of that science in any of our colleges. You have but to look at the surroundings of the school premises as they now stand, to find evidence of a highly cultivated taste ... She could at once classify any strange specimen however and wherever procured and tell

you all about its habits... She was a good Latin scholar, and her extensive acquaintance with classical literature gave a fulness and finish to her acquirements in English." Her son, James wrote beautiful unmannered English prose, clear and spare. He never used an adjective if he could help it and whole pages of his manuscripts have not a single one. Her daughter, Hetty Elizabeth, was also something of a botanist and spent the last years of her life gardening. She was also a musician and had studied at Leipsic.

On both sides James Foster Scott was descended from stern Presbyterians, the Fosters being always ruling elders in that church wherever they might be, as Josiah Foster was in Milford. The grandfather, Josiah Hedges Foster, was of straight English puritan stock from the original families who settled in eastern Long Island -- the Hedges of Easthampton and Fosters of Southampton. James Scott's maternal grandmother was Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, of German descent, thought to be of a family of skilled glass blowers of Pennsylvania. She had a sister, Sophia M. B. Greiner, of Milford, Pa. who married David Welch Hagerty, and these two are buried on the Foster plot in Milford beside Josiah Hedges Foster and his wife, Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner. It is thought that Mrs. Hagerty had a daughter, Mary, who married Edward Cahill, the well-known New York politician, and died at her home in Milford at the age of 93 about 1938. She lived with Josiah Hedges Foster on Foster Hill as a girl. Old letters from Josiah mention "Sophia." However little is known of the Greiners. the "Commemorative Biographical Record of N. E. Pennsylvania," has an item on a Henry Greiner, which says his father was Paul Greiner who had four sons and two daughters, Hannah and Sophia; that he was a glass-blower of Wayne County, who later went to St. Clair County, Michigan. An Adam and Nicholas Greiner started the Dyberry glass works in 1816 in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Among James Foster Scott's notes the following was found: "Mother's uncle Greiner in Columbus, Ohio, is editor of Gazette, author of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

Note: After the death of James Foster Scott on Feb. 20, 1946, his widow sold his old house for about $70,000, retaining a part of the land, which commands an extensive view of the Potomac River. She then built a beautiful new house on the bluff overlooking the river at a cost of about $135,000, which was designed by Thomas Waterman, the famous architect and author of many books on his subject, being also one of the architects employed in the restoration of Williamsburg, Va. This was one of the few houses he ever designed for a private person and was similar to that built for his mother at Port Royal, being his idea of the "perfect house for gracious living." In 1952, Karen Gram Scott sold this new house to an official in the State Department and took a house in Georgetown, Va. She has hired several editors to work on collecting and editing the many volumes of manuscript left by James F. Scott in his big fireproof safe, and plans to have these published privately if she cannot get Yale College or some other publishing firm to handle the work. She is also having a biography written of Dr. Scott.

In 1947, Karen took the Coffin House on Coffin Bay on Nantucket Island, and I spent the summer with her. While there we visited Ruth Tanner Vellis who has for many years had a house in Siaconset for the summers, spending the winters in New York City, though about 1950 she moved to Carmel, Calif. Box 2731. She showed me her Foster family heirlooms, including several

beautiful blue and white bedspreads - all handwoven by her grandmother, Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner, and I took photographs of some of them. Ruth is the second cousin of Solon Foster Jr. I also visited Karen Gram Scott in her new house in the winter of 1952 in McLean, Virginia, and we drove around Virginia, as we had done several times before.

(a) THE SCOTTS

In the old family Bible of James Long Scott, printed in 1838, which belonged to his son James, the births, deaths and marriages of the family are recorded. James Foster Scott used to comment that his own grandfather was a British subject in the American colonies, his father was born during the War of 1812 and he himself during the Civil War. In the handwriting of Rev. James Long Scott is the following note in the Bible: "My great-grandfather, John Scott, was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and came from the North of Ireland about the year 1730, settling in the valley where John Scott Junr. now lives, above Samuel Scott's. He died in the year of the Declaration of Independence 1776 and my father was born in the same year. One of his sons was Patrick Scott who settled in York County and whose descendants are numerous. My great-grandfather's tomb is in the Betararo graveyard. J. L. Scott." They are of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Most of the following genealogy is taken from the family Bible:

I. JOHN SCOTT, who came from the north of Ireland about 1730 and settled in Pennsylvania. Two of his children were:

(1) Patrick Scott, who settled in York County, Pennsylvania, and has numerous descendants.

(2) Thomas Scott, who married Sarah Hope on June 12, 1764.

II. THOMAS SCOTT, great-grandfather of James Foster Scott, married Sarah Hope on June 12, 1764, and had the following children:

(1) John Scott born October 31, 1766.
(2) Jannet Scott, born April 13, 1767.
(3) Jean Scott, born April 2, 1768.
(4) Thomas Scott, born April 14, 1770, died when seven years old.
(5) Mary Scott, born October 26, 1771.
(6) Elizabeth Scott, born July 5, 1774.
(7) Thomas Scott, born October 2, 1776.
(8) David Scott, born December 17, 1778.

III. THOMAS SCOTT, born October 2, 1776, was married to Jane (Jinny) Long on May 1, 1805, and had the following children:

(1) William Scott, born March 6, 1806.
(2) David Scott, born October 3, 1809.
(3) Elizabeth Scott, born April 29, 1811.
(4) James Long Scott, born October 27, 1812, at Coatesville, [illegible]
[illegible]

IV. [illegible]

Chester County, Pennsylvania, and married first Christiana McCorcle(?) Houston, and second Eliza Jane Foster.

IV. JAMES LONG SCOTT, born October 27, 1812, at Coatesville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, died at "Dehra, north India, at 20. min, past 2 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd of Jan. 1880, of disease of the heart and brain." He was buried near Dehra Dun beside his wife, Jane Foster. He graduated from Jefferson College in 1833 and from Princetpn Theological Seminary 1835-1838. He was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church on Sept. 26, 1838, by the Presbytery of Newcastle, and appointed as missionary December 4, 1837, sailing for India October of 1838. He was again re-appointed as a missionary on November 27, 1876, and sailed in October of 1877, for India, where he died three years later, age 68 years. On September 10, 1838, he married Christiana McCorcle (or McLorch?) Houston, born May 16, 1812, the daughter of Rev. Wm. F. and Amy H. Houston. The family Bible says she died "of consumption, on board the Gloriana, near the island of Ascension on the 16th of April, 1848, aged 36 years. 'And the sea gave up the dead which were in it.' Rev. 20:13." She was related to Samuel F. Houston of Philadelphia, the philanthropist. They had four children as follows:

(1) Amy Jane Scott, born June 16, 1839, at Allahabad, India, died April 25, 1858, unmarried.*

(2) Anna Ellen Scott, born October 17, 1841, at Futtegurh, India, died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1903, unmarried. She taught at Woodstock School when her stepmother was Principal, and was Principal of the school the year following the death of Jane Foster Scott. She was a graduate of Harrisburg Female Seminary on Jan. 31, 1862.

(3) Mary Guise Scott, born May 1, 1844, at Mynpoory, India, died August 18, 1845 (of dysentery produced by teething and ending in effusion of the brain, aged fifteen months and 17 days).

(4) Edward Houston Scott, born September 24, 1845, at Mynpoory, India, died unmarried "at Hammonton, (N.J.) in his father's house, on the 28th of March, 25 minutes to 1 o'clock P.M. 1871." He was graduated in 1865 from Princeton Theological Seminary.

On August 16, 1853, James Long Scott married Eliza Jane Foster, daughter of Josiah Hedges Foster and Hannah Maria Barbara Greiner, of Milford, Pennsylvania. She was born November 7, 1826, at Milford, Pennsylvania, and died "at Mussoorie, N. W. P., India, at ten minutes past nine o'clock P.M. on the 2nd June, 1892, of congestion and abcess of the liver." She was then Principal of Woodstock School. They had the following four children:

(1) Frances Eliza Scott, born May 29, 1854, at Madras, India, died "at Agra in the mission house at the Ajmere gate, of disease of the bowels and fever, on the 9th of August, 1855, at a quarter before 3 o'clock a.m. aged 14 months and 11 days.

Note: The Bible records that Amy Jane Scott died "at Columbia in the house of her grandaunt, of consumption on the 25th day of April 1858, at 5 minutes past 5 o'clock in the evening, age 18 yrs. 10 mos. and 5 days. 'I am not afraid to die.'"

(2) Francis Foster Scott, born August 2, 1856, at Agra, India, died unmarried January 10, 1883. He graduated from Princeton and was pursuing a course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at the time of his death, age 27.

(3) Hetty Elizabeth Scott, born November 4, 1859, at Futtehgurh, India, died at McLean, Virginia, Jan. 23, 1930, of Diabetes, age 70 years, three months. She graduated from Mt. Holyoke in 1879 and studied music in Leipsig. On Oct. 15, 1898, she married Ernest Dorrance Allen, son of Colonel and Mrs. Allen of Davenport, Iowa, but had no children. She is buried in the cemetery at Warsaw, N. Y. in the Barnett plot.

(4) James Foster Scott, born January 22, 1863, at Futtehgurh, India, died at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D.C. following operation for gallstones on Feb. 20, 1946, at 3 o'clock P.M. age 83 years. On March 13, 1940, he married Karen Gram, born February 10, 1891, daughter of Andrew Peter Gram and Karen Bundeson Jensen, of Portland, Oregon, but had no children. He was the last of this family.

The Rev. James Long Scott was one of the early American missionaries to India, and all of his eight children were born there during times of great trouble and hardship. Two died of dysentery in India as infants, his first wife died on the return voyage in 1848, age 36, three children died young as a result of an unfavorable early environment in India, and the father was ill during many years. Jane Foster Scott nearly lost her life several times from illness. Only Anna, Hetty and James escaped the permanent effects of the difficult early life in India.

I looked over the files of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in New York and found several references to the Scotts there, including thirteen interesting letters from James Long Scott in the "India Letters 1851-54" file, on pages 309-17-25-27; 335-37; 340-41-43-45; 351-53-58. Some of them are written to Lowrie, then in charge of foreign missions work in America. One dated February 22, 1854, is written on board the ship "Piscataqua" to "My dear bro. Lowrie," and says "I have been reviewing my French and making some progress in German, I have also done a good deal at Hindustani... We have suffered much from want of water and bad food... Mrs. Scott has been quite ill."

A letter of March 23, 1854, from Madras says: "We anchored here after a voyage of 143 days... Mrs. Scott has much of a desire to be useful." Another of April 21, 1854, says: "Mrs. Scott is expecting to be confined in the course of a month... Please put my daughter's letter in an envelope -- direct to Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatsville, Pa." It tells also of "Mrs. Scott's extreme restlessness and difficulty of breathing" in a berth two feet wide and four and a half feet from the floor. A letter from Madras of June 16, 1854, says: "On the 29th of last month Mrs. Scott gave birth to a daughter. The confinement was one of great severity. The powers of nature gave way and but for medicinal assistance it seemed to us that she must have died." The temperature then was 96 degrees. An expense account lists a salary of 151 rupees, and $1,671.56 for three and a half months. A letter of October 7, 1854, refers to Julius Mulford Foster, Jane's brother, then in Chile: "Please inquire and if necessary pay the postage on Mr. Foster's letter to Panama."

There are letters from Agra in 1856, and R. S. Fullerton and R. E. Williams were also there. The Fullertons were close friends of the Scotts and James lived with them in Philadelphia while attending school there.

There are still many Scotts and Longs in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and while we were travelling there, Karen and I visited Horace Scott of 303 Chestnut Street, in Coatsville, who has a typewritten family history, mentioning that Patrick Scott was born in 1729, and buried in the Old Slate Ridge Cemetery, York, Pa. and that his brother, Thomas Scott, born 1731, died 9-30-1808, and married Sarah Hope on 1-12-1764. This family therefore is of the same Scott family as James Foster Scott. Horace Scott said that the Scotts lived in Valley Township three miles west of Coatsville, while others lived in Highland Co. west and southwest of Coatsville. We also visited the Downings of Coatsville, of the family of Sarah Downing (who married Solon Foster) my great-grandmother. The Downings were the founders of Downingtown, Pa. and were early Quakers and followers of William Penn. The Downings of Coatsville are still pillars of the Quaker community, which is now very small in the region.

The Scotts spent much time at Futtehgurh and Mynpoorie in India, which are within forty miles of each other. Futtehgurh is on the Ganges, eighty miles from Allahabad, and the mission station there was commenced in 1838. Dr. Scott arrived soon afterward. In looking over the Reports of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America 1833-1846, I found several references to the Scotts. James Long Scott was appointed as a missionary even before he was ordained a minister, and sailed for India at the age of 26 with his bride of one month, in 1838. They were in Allahabad in 1839 and in Futtehgurh in 1841, where two children were born in those years. I found that J. L. Scott was present at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions in Philadelphia on May 23-29, 1838, and p. 6 of the 1839 report says: "During the last year five missionaries, four of whom are married, have been sent to north India, Rev. Jospph Warren, Rev. James L. Scott, Rev. John E. Freeman, with their wives." The report for 1845, shows there were 19 missionaries in India besides the Scotts and lists at "Mynpoorie, Rev. James L. Scott and Mrs. Scott; Malsahi, native assistant, Cornelius, native teacher." It adds: "The time of Mr. Scott at Mynpoorie has been taken up in preaching to the natives, in the distribution of tracts, and in the superintendence of a large school." The Mynpoorie school had been commenced by Dr. Guise, who was apparently close to the Scotts as one child was named "Mary Guise Scott."

Anna Ellen Scott was also a missionary, and the book "One Hundred Years," by Arthur Judson Brown, lists the following in India: "Anna E. Scott, 1874-1893; Rev. James L. Scott 1838-1867, 1877-1880; Eliza J. Foster Scott 1853-1867; 1876-1892."

The early history of the missionaries in India is very interesting. Page 561 notes the date of January 16, 1832 -- "on that day the first Presbyterian missionaries for overseas work were received under the care of the (Western Foreign Missionary) Society." At a meeting of the Society the names of William Reed and J. C. Lowrie were mentioned as missionaries and both went to India as the first place needing missionary work done, sailing from Philadelphia on the "Star" may 30, 1833. The Lowries were supported by the Presbytery of New Castle. "The two yound men and their

wives had to spend four and a half months on a small sailing vessel. The nauseating smell of bilge water, stuffy cabins, 'bully beef', salt pork, wormy 'sea biscuits', rancid butter, tepid drinking water, few vegetables and no fresh fruit, made the long voyage a severe strain." Mrs. Lowrie died November 21, on her arrival. Reed and his wife had to return to the United States due to illness, and Lowrie was left alone in the new field. He decided to start work in the north of India and went there July 24, 1834, but his health also forced him to return to the U.S. in 1836. There his story apparently fired the imagination of James Long Scott, for in 1837, he had himself appointed as a missionary to India to carry on the work begun by Lowrie, undaunted by the fate of the first missionaries. "Within a little over two years from their arrival, all four of the first missionaries were gone. Two were dead, one had been widowed and the fourth left in impaired health." James Long Scott spent over thirty years in India as a missionary. This, however, does not equal the record of Charles W. Forman who went there in 1846 and stayed 46 years, nor of John Newton who spent 56 years in India.

Futtehgurh was started as a missionary station because of a famine there in 1837, and soon four schools were operating. After the Indian Mutiny of 1857 the Scotts were sent to Futtehgurh to carry on the work of the missionaries who had been killed in the uprising. During the Mutiny 1,500 British and American men, women and children were killed of whom 37 were missionaries. At Futtehgurh (or Fategarh as it is also spelled) and Fatehpur those killed were the Rev. and Mrs. David E. Campbell and their two children, Rev. and Mrs. John H. Freeman, Rev. and Mrs. Albert O. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. Robert M. McMullin. They had fled down the Ganges with a hundred British refugees but their boat was captured. "The prisoners were forced to walk the eight miles to Cawnpore, and at 7 o'clock the next morning they were executed on the parade ground." Later 200 were thrown into a deep well." Jane and her husband narrowly escaped during the Mutiny. Jane was in Landour and her husband shut up in Agra Fort. At this time, 1857, there were 16 Presbyterian mission stations, in India and 93 missionaries.

In the Woodstock School files of the Mission Board there are references to Jane Foster Scott. The prospectus for 1907 says that the Presbyterian Board took over Woodstock in 1873 through the efforts of J. S. Woodside, who wrote the funeral sermon of Mrs. Scott that was printed by the Board. "Mrs. Scott continued as Principal until her death in 1892, after seventeen years of continuous service. Her strong, religious character, her firm discipline, her educational and executive ability, her refined personality, and high intellectual and moral ideals all combined to place Woodstock in the forefront of all schools for girls in India," the 1907 prospectus says, and continues:

"This position and these ideals have been maintained under the more strenuous conditions and with very much greater competition, during the period since Mrs. Scott's death, by the various Principals who have succeeded her. Mrs. Scott's daughter, Miss Anna Scott, became Principal for one year, then Mrs. Braddock, Miss Giddings, the Revd. J. M. McComb M.A. etc."

Landour, where the school is located, is now called Mussoorie. The School was placed on a hill and landscaped by Jane Foster Scott herself. You can see the peaks of the Himalayas 22,000 feet high in the distance.

The school has 150 acres of wooded hillside. Many of the children who attend are Americans, other British, and other Eurasian or Indian. The school motto is "Palma Non Sine Pulvere."

On Nov. 16, 1891, six months before the death of Jane Scott, John Gillespie wrote a report of his visit to India and tells how Mrs. Scott sent runners out to meet them as they approached Landour. He adds: "Advancing years and a long period of service in India with heavy responsibilities admonish Mrs. Scott that she must return to the home land. To fill her place will be no easy task. A lady of ability, experience and tact, with a devout missionary spirit is required."

The Annual Report of Woodstock for 1897 says: "Mrs. Scott possessed to a remarkable degree a combination of business, educational, and executive faculties. Under her the school soon was recognized as one of the first of its kind in all India... We are second to none in according all praise to Mrs. Scott. She will ever be remembered as the real mother of the school."

The ancestors of Jane Foster were among the earliest founders of the Presbyterian Church in America, as Southampton, Long Island, was one of the earliest, of the permanent Presbyterian congregations, and was the first English settlement in New York territory, a little earlier than Southold. Christopher Foster moved from Lynn, Mass. to Southampton, after his arrival in America in 1635. Loetscher's "A Brief History of the Presbyterians," says: "In 1640 churches were organized at Southold and Southampton. At least eight others were founded on Long Island within the next thirty years." Some authorities claim that Southold was the first. However, James Truslow Adams in his "History of Southampton", has recently shown that Southampton was the first settlement, a little before Southold. The churches in New England proper became Congregational.

On p. 40 of "The Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of America," by Charles Hodge, it says: "The Church at South Hampton was originally formed at Lynn, Massachusetts, and consisted of Rev. Abraham Pierson, from Yorkshire, England, and some other persons. They removed to Long Island and settled the town of South Hampton in 1640. Hazard's mss. who quotes Winthrop, p. 204. This Mr. Pierson who as a Presbyterian, removed with his people to Connecticut and thence to Newark, N. J. See ms. history of Newark by Dr. McWhorter. The first permanent minister of Southampton was, according to ms. history of the Church, Rev. Joseph Fordham, from England. This congregation placed itself under the care of the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1716." It was not until 1716, however, that the General Synod was organized having four presbyteries (1) Long Island (including New York and New Jersey); (2) Philadelphia, (3) New Castle (including Delaware), (4) Snow Hill (of Maryland).

LETTERS FROM THE SCOTTS ON THEIR MISSION TO INDIA

The following letters were written to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. I had them photostated from the files, which was done by Louise K. Cowdrey, James Long Scott had been married before and was a good deal older than his wife, Jane Foster, who was also a missionary to India. She nearly died at the birth of her first child Frances Eliza Scott born May 29, 1854, who died August 9, 1855, noted in the letters. Francis Foster Scott was born August 22, 1856, and died at the age of 27, after causing his mother much grief and trouble. Hetty was bor Nov. 4 1859, and died in 1930, Jan. 23, age 70 years 3 months. James Foster Scot was also born in India at Futtehguhr, Jan. 22, 1863, and died Feb. 20, 1946, age

Ship Piscataqua, Lat. 17° Long. 84°
Feb y. 22nd, 1854.

Dear bro. Lowrie,

Thus far have we voyaged in safety and no serious accident has befallen us. You w see, at once, that our progress has been slow, which has been owing, not to the want of favourable winds, but to the bad qualities of ourvessel. We were led to suppose in Boston that the ship was a very good one, but in truth she is an insufferable sailer. During the first part of our voyage, we had for a long time nothing but easterly winds, and we lay over very ____? on the opposite side, the ice in the meantime melting and saturating on that side, the materials by which i was surrounded. This gave her a list for the whole voyage, except when the wind was blowing (which was not often), on the opposite side, and then she turned over just as much on that side. Our deck, when all was calm, made an angle with the horizon, of from 22° to 25°--which, you are no doubt aware, makes a pretty steep angle. With the wind blowing, we lay over a good deal more. Owing to this cause, we often made a great deal of lea way, and the ship was much retarded in its progress. Still our voyage has not been the slowest on record, and we may hope t reach Madras in 15 or 20 days.

The Lord has been good to us in sparing our lives, and granting to us all a consi able measure of health. I myself, have been perfectly well for the most of the time and have employed myself busily in studies of various kinds, among which has been the reviewing of my French, and making some progress in German. I have also done a good deal at Hindostani. Mrs. Scott has suffered a great deal from seasickness. Whenever the water has been rough, she has been affected by it, but sti I hope that her health has not suffered. One or two of the others have also been good deal affected.

Please tell Mr. Wilson that he need never trust to a "bit of the ____." Our ship seemed to be beautifully fitted out, and I have no doubt it was--especially that the owner intended that we should be comfortable. But that is one thing, and the distribution of them is another. In truth, we have had very bad fare, and hardly enough of it sometimes, while of the nice things that might have been so much to our comfort, we have seldom obtained them. I do not care about it on my own accou but I feel deeply for those who really needed such things; and all the more (as I feel) because the brethren of the Am. Bd. were provided to a pretty large extent I do not in this instance blame anyone. I myself was satisfied that we had every thing we needed. I make it for the benefit of those who may come after us. As a side remark, our captain has been pleasant, but he has paid little attention to our comfort, and this, I presume, is the general rule, so that if you have to

depend upon the table merely, they will have but poor fare.

We have also been put to great inconvenience on account of the difficulty of getting at our boxes. The agent promised that we would have plenty of room, but on the contrary, we found that the ship was fitted so full that all the boxes could scarcel be put down, and we can only get at one now and then, when it is taken up with great difficulty.

For the rest, things have been pleasant. Our Capt. in his conversation has been generally agreeable. We have had a very pleasant group and nothing but harmony among us. It is a great comfort to have our rooms above the deck. We have been able to have our window open constantly and have as yet suffered little from the heat. I trust we shall reach Madras in safety. We have much to be thankful for and I desire to feel so.

March 18th.

We are now in sight of Pondicherry, and hope to reach Madras in a day or two. This is the 142nd day of our voyage and a dreadful one it has been. It is only a great mercy that we are here, for we had very little hope of escaping. Our ship was so uncertain that a moderage breeze would lay her over almost on her beam ends, and a wind was much to be dreaded. For a number of days we had a great many squalls, and thought ourselves in much danger. We had alsoa gale in the Indian Ocean, but it was not very violent. God has brought us safely on, and we have now not much more to apprehend. But as the ice melts every day, the ship lists over more and more

We have suffered much from want of water, and bad food. From the first, the Capt. put us at the tender mercies of the Steward, who said he had orders to give us about a couple of tins of water for washing and drinking in our rooms. In the meant time the men were allowed to go down and take as much as they pleased. The consequence was that one day in looking over the casks they were astonished to find that much of it had gone. Thus before reaching the Equator on the Atlantic ? we were put upon a half allowance or two quarts for each person, one for drinking, and one for cooking. With this, however, we did not suffer, until about 12 days ago when it was necessary to reduce us to a single quart. Then we did suffer and for a few days could not give it for cooking. We are still kept to the same allowance, though they have used some dirty water, as putrid as you can conceive of, for cooking. I, perhaps, have suffered less than any of the passengers, but we are all weak, and some are sick. Mrs. Scott has been quite ill and I fear we are in a bad state for commencing life in Hindostan.

On the whole, we all (the passengers) consider ourselves as having been badly put upon and that in justice, a part of our passage money ought to be refunded. The missionaries of the Bd. will write home to the same effect. In the first place, the ship was not provided with water for the extra length of voyage. Then it was allowed to be wasted, and 400 gals. leaked out of the casks. In regard to the provisions, though there seemed to be plenty put up, yet we have found that it was for some reason, scant, and bad. Some of the things have never made an appearance. For instance, we know that there are two barrels of loaf sugar among the cargo but for nearly the whole voyage we had nothing but the very cheapest, dirties kind of brown such as you would buy in the stores at home for about 4 cts. a pound.

This is a complaining letter, but I think it is right to tell the truth. I know it will not do us any good, but it is desirable for you to have a fair report of what befell us, that it may be turned to account in the futre. A long voyage, under such circumstances as we are often in, wears one out. Let me suggest, that there are two or three good ships engaged in trade with the Cape of Good Hope. If you would

send the missionaries for India there, they will soon be able to get an Eng.ship from that place, for all the passenger ships stop and the cost would not be much more, and the gain would probably be great. The monotony of a long voyage would be broken up and there would be a better chance for fresh provisions. Our ship will probably stay some time in port. The Capt. thinks it will be from four to six weeks. What shall we do? When we arrive, we shall be able to tell better. At present it seems as if we must go on shore if the detention be great, or if not, stay longer.

Madras, Mar. 23rd.

We anchored here on Sat. night, and landed in this ____ on Monday morning, after a voyge of 143 days. I think we feel grateful for our preservation. Everybody here wonders how the ship ever got through. Certainly to human appearances we coul not have weathered a severer time. The Capt. says that they expect to be ready to sail in two weeks, or at least three. We have about concluded to wait for the vessel, though Mrs. Scott's health makes it somewhat critical to wait so long.

As yet we have seen of the missionaries only Mr. ____ and Mr. Hurd, but we expect to meet a number this evening. I shall be able to see a good deal of missionary operations and perhaps learn something from them. I sincerely pray that the strength will be spared us for a good work in India and trust that we shall have your prayers to that end. Mrs. Scott has much of a desire to ____. I have heard with much grief that Bro. Porter has gone to a better land. Of the others, I have heard nothing and I suppose I shall not receive letters in this place.

With kind Christian regards to all, I remain,
Affectionately your bro. in Xt,
J.L. SCOTT.

* * *

Madras, April 21st, 1854.

(Rec'd June 26/54
My dear bro. Lowrie,

Our ship, the Piscataqua,sailed the day before yesterday and we are left in this place! Need I tell you that it was with much regret that we came to the conclusion to stay, and this not only on account of the expense, but also on our own personal account. It would have been more pleasant, and more to our intere to have gone on to Calcutta at least. Even if we could not have got up to our station. But we did not think it safe to go and to this determination we were strongly advised by all the American brethren here, as well those who are resident as those who had come out with us. The case seemed to be a very plain one. Mrs. Scott is expecting to be confined in the course of a month and owing to her h it may come on even before that time. Now the ship may go up to Calcutta in 7 or 8 days, but it may also be detained for two or three weeks, and this we conceived was running too great a risk. Besides... with the ladihg which the Capt. designed to put in her. He said that if they had rough weather he was sure she would not stand it. I do not think this consideration of itself would have deterred us, but it was an element of considerable importance, as was also another fact: Mrs. Scott's extreme restlessness and difficulty of breathing. In a berth two feet wide, and 4 1/2 feet from the floor (for she could not sleep in the lower berth) and with a state room 4 ft.wide, I considered that her sufferings would hae a strong tendency to precipitate events. We therefore stay at Madras with a clear conscience, and shall probably be here for nearly two months longer. We stay with the Rev. W. Hurd, one of the missionaries at this place. He has lately lost his wife, and all the three brethren, Winslow, Scudder and Hurd, are without families., It is really what you may suppose it to be, a sad and desolate mission. When we go we will try to take passage in a ship, if any be sailing

at that time or near it, for Calcutta. If not we shall have to take thesteamer.

The Piscataqua has been detained here just as she was about to "touch" at Madras. We have just cause of complaint. Had the ship sailed in a week or two after reaching this port, there is no doubt in my mind that we would have concluded to go on, but when I saw that there was so great delay I was afraid to venture. I leave it to yourselves to do what you may be able, or may think right, but I do believe, taking these matters which I have now mentioned, and those which I mentioned in my letter of last month into consideration, the owners ought to refund a part of the passage.

Madras is a very hot place at this season of the year as the southwest monsoon, blowing over this land, prevails. People here say it contains 700,000 (?) inhabitants, but they are very much scattered in a number of large villages. The black town, which is included within the walls of the city, is a poor looking place and cannot compare with Bombay or Calcutta. The English residences, some of them, look well, but there is nothing that I have seen so splendid as Calcutta. The missionary work is manifestly prospering. All the missionaries that I have seen, are hopeful and think that though much is not to be seen on the surface, still the cause has made rapid progress and will henceforth make still more. Our American brethren are rather sad... you cannot furnish them with funds suffici to enable them to compete with some of the other missionaries, so that their schools, and in a measure all their operations are only feeders to the more liberally supplied missions of these brethren. This, though we know indeed that the work is all over, is somewhat discouraging. A mission,in order to prosper, at a large station where there are other missions, must be supported on something like the same scale as its fellows.

We have the therm. now at 92°. In the middle of the day it sometimes goes up as high as 94° and 96°.

By the last steamer fromCalcutta I rec'd letters from my children up to Decr. 24. ... from the Board. We now expect a steamer in tomorrow (that which will take this letter out) and I trust we shall receive more by it.

Kindest regards to all in the mission and to Mrs. L. and W.

Affectly your bro. in X t,
J.L. SCOTT

Please put my daughter's letters in an envelope. Direct to Rev. A.G. Morrison, Coatsville, Pa.

Madras, June ? 1854.

My dear bro.

On the 29th of last month Mrs. Scott gave birth to a daughter. Her confinement was one of great severity. The powers of nature gave way and but for medical assistanc it seemed to us that she must have died. The loss of blood afterwards was very great, almost reaching to the extinction of life, and rendering her very weak. Fro this state of great debility she has been recovering more rapidly indeed than we had anticipated, but still not so fast as some who are less severely held do. It was our hope to leave Madras about a month after her confinement but it now seems to be running too great a risk. Both the Doctor and all the brethren here disappro of it, and our own judgment tells us that it is too soon, though our wishes almost brought us to a contrary decision. It is not wisdom to run the risk of permanent injury to the health for the... The Am. Ice Ship, Hippogriffin, came in a day or t ago. She is advertized to sail on the 24th, but that would be too soon for us, besides--which sets the matter at rest--she has no more room for passengers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Scott sits up a little in bed, but she has not dared more than a few times, and for a short period, to sit on a chair. The baby is doing well, but has been troubled with heat blisters. The weather is now very hot. The therm. generally up to 96^{0} in the middle of the day.

Affectly yours,
J.L. SCOTT.

To The Rev. John C. Lowrie, D.D.

* * * *

Madras, June 10th, 1854.

Dear brother Lowrie,

As an introduction to the main subject of this letter, allow me to refer you to the history of two of the missions in this place. The American mission in Madras has always had three men, sometimes four or five. Of these, Mr. Winslow,who deserved stands high in the missionary world, is one. Dr. Scudder is another. They have had a most excellent man as printer, Mr. Hunt, and an efficient and extensive press, the best in Southern India. They have also a fine field for their labours, though there are many missionaries in Madras, yet the population is 720,000, and the city is great in extent, so that in both these stations they have an immense mass of people around them and no other sect to interfere with their work. I need hardly say that they are laborious men. Mr. Winslow is wearing himself out with labours beyond his strength. Dr. Scudder has preached 864 times during the last year. Mr. Hurd is comparatively new in the field, but he is beginningto work in the native language an he is decidedly an active, and laborious man, and yet what has been done by the American mission? At Mr. Winslow's there is a church of about 40 menbers, but they are poor people of little influence and education, and, though an important charge in themselves are next to useless as an aggressive element against Hinduism. He has indeed one or two catechists of the second grade, but they are men of little education and talents. He has also a school, which, with its branches, numbers 500 scholars and all the funds for the support of the school, which, have to be collecte here, are not enough to carry it on efficiently. He can only pay the head teacher 40 Rs. per mensum. and cannot encourage the boys to hope that as they advance they will be engaged as monitors and teachers. The consequence is that the school is mainly a feeder for others of a more efficient grade, and as soon as a boy has made some progress in his studies, he finds his way to some other school where his talents and acquirements will be better rewarded.

At Mr. Hurd's station, there is as yet very little to tell in a missionary way, a good church building, an interesting Sabbath school of the East Indians and three bazar schools containing 80 children, and 10 native Christians, one being a catechist of the second grade. Besides these Mr. Hurd has charge of the press in the absence of Mr. Hunt, the printer, who is now in America.

Dr. Scudder has not collected anything around him. He attends to nothing but preaching, of which he does a great deal, but it has resulted in nothing that is visible, absolutely nothing.

Now look from this mission to that of the Scotch established about the same time, and carried on until lately mainly by two men, though now for a few months past they have had five. This mission has an immense house, which cost 40,000 Rupees, in which their school is held for all their native Christians, as well as the missionaries themselves. The school numbers 600 boys, and 200 girls, and has also a branch school which brings it to 1100. There are upwards of 30 teachers (not including the branch) all are well paid; indeed as matters stand in this country, I should say too well. Of the girls, 20 are boarders in the house, most of them members of the mission. The others come from the outside. The progress of the scholars, I can say by personal examination, is highly gratifying. The upper class containing men and boys are well advanced in general knowledge, and are able to

explain scripture with a great deal of precision. When I visited the school, I spen two hours with this class principally on the 1st chap. of the 1st. Epis. of Peter, and they had never gone over this portion, it was well analyzed and explained. Four are expecting to be licensed to preach soon, and six more are candidates for the ministry in a less advanced stage. Two of these, who have passed through school have been ordained ministers for several years, and they are men who take their pla beside the missionaries without having cause to feel inferior. I heard one of them Rajah Gopal, preach in English not long ago, and the sermon was decidedly good-- sound and full of high Evangelical doctrine. The church is composed of 100 members these being Scotch, East Indians, and Indians, but the majority, I believe, natives A good many of the boys of the school, besides other studies, attend divine service. A few Sabbaths ago 11 natives were baptized and it was stated that there are other candidates. Some of these born of high class parents, one of them rich, and all of them, except perhaps one, with pretty fair education, and in the way of receivin more. The native brethren are employed mostly in teaching in the school, and partly in preaching. This whole mission reacts powerfully on the community.

Now what is the reason of this difference in the success of these two missions? It is surely not all in the men. Our American brethren are not inferior to the Scot in ability, piety, zeal or labouriousness. The cause is evidently this, that the Scotch are rich and the Americans poor, the Scotch have large funds at their comman and the Americans but little--the Scotch are able to embark efficiently in the caus of education, the Americans are cramped in all their efforts, the Scotch have tools to work with, the Americans are sent out into the forest almost without an axe. Although the expression is liable to be misunderstood, and would be misunderstood b many, I will say it, feeling confident that you will understand it: money is an important element in the advance of the missionary work and without it, as things are in India, we can do but little. We must preach the gospel to the people, in the first place, and especially in the great centres of influence, largely in connexion with education, and this education, to be efficient, must be expensive.

And hence my object in this letter is to exhort you, and through you the Committee, to give more attention to this point than perhaps you have heretofore done. The Scotch brethren seem to me to have acted wisely in the management of their missiona work. They have picked their men, sent few of them, but centered upon the great centres of influence, and given them the means of efficiently working, anddrawing around them talent and influence. Our Board, and the Americans have, whether wisely or not, pursued a different course. They have sent out almost as many men as they could find, and crowding thus upon the resourcesof the board,they have not been abl to give them the working efficiently and largely. They have seized upon as many posts as they could possibly occupy, and hence have seized them with a feeble grasp, Perhaps I ought not to speak so plainly, but I wish to bring up this matter as forcibly before the Committee for their consideration. I wish to suggest the desirableness, not in cutting down the numbers of their missions, and men, but of not enlarging that number, at least of enlarging it slowly, and as the funds of the Board increase from year to year, of giving of us larger allowances for school, and al other operations, it may be thought desirable to carry on. Let us, as soon a possible, havemore success in our missions, if it be possible, be made more efficie and I have no doubt you will in the end see greater results. The school, for insta at Furrush (?) was receiving when I knew it, and is probably yet receiving 1200 or 1500 Rupees. But if we had three or four times that amount, being thus enabled to secure the services of beachers, and to keep the young men as they came on, with us, by employing them as monitors, and gradually enlarging our operations, we should certainly be able to exert greater influence. I hope the subject will meet with your consideration, not supposing it has never come up before, but perhaps it may not hav received due attention, as it demands. May you be guided by Wisdom from on High.

Affectionately yours, J.L.S.

Red Aug. 21, 1854.
Ans. Aug. 31, see copy.

Agra, Sept. 1st, 1854.

My dear bro. Lowrie,

I have now great satisfaction in telling you--and I trust I do not do it without gratitude to God--that we have at last arrived at Agra. This much desired event to place on the 29th ult. We are for the present staying at Mr. Fullerton's until our own house can be made ready and it is probable we shall not be able to remove for a week or two to come. The house needs a good deal of repairing, and the outhouses are in a bad condition.

Our journey has been a trying one. We travelled in our own carriage from Calcutta t Allah^d(?), drawn by bearers. Almost every day we had rain, sometimes heavy, and consequently the road, though not bad, was not so good as it would otherwise have been. The journey to Allah^d took 14 days and of this time, we were tra^{v}elling an average of not less than 18 or 20 hours a day. From Allah^d we took horses and carriage from the Inland Transit Co. and our progress was more rapid as well as less trying. The steamer would have been much the most comfortable mode of travelling, but the expense would have been much greater. As it is, I fear I shall have to make out a large bill. My accounts will, I hope be ready to send home with the annual report.

I have now a request to make which I hope you will take into consideration. When the Orphanage at Futtehgurh was in distress through a well meant but ill-judged undertaking of mine, for which I had the sanction of the Mission--I paid in to its funds 500 Rupees which were credited and really were part of the proceeds of the sale of my furniture and personal property generally. I was at that time selling out with the expectation of going home. The difficulty soon passed away. I had the sympathy of the English community. More than 4,000 Rupees were raised which more than paid the loss, and ever since the institution has been gradually advancing un it is now in a prosperous condition. But I am not so. My journey home and my expan there sunk me, not less than $600, and now I have to buy horses and carriage and th whole of my house furniture, for I had sold off everything. This comes hard upon me, and I ask the sanction of the Board to my receiving back the 500 Rupees. I hae spoken to the breth. at Futtehgurh, and they will cheerfully pay it if I have ;your direction, or even sanction. You will understand the ground on which I ask it. It is not a claim, but a request. I helped a friend in need. That friend has since been prosperous and can well afford to give me what I paid him, and what I now need quite as much as he then needed it. I need it just to buy the very articles by selling which I had it in my power to give.

Mr. Shaw has desired me to say something in regard to the school under his charge. I visited it twice and I can confidently say that it is most efficiently conducted. Mr. Shaw is as regular as clock-work, and has the school under thorough controul. The number actually present on the last day I was there was 497, and the average was then about 475. The numbers were rapidly increasing, and it is evident that the school has the confidence of the native community. Mr. Shaw is beyond question well qualified for his post.

I will not say anything more in regard to the difficulties at Allah^d. They seem to be of such a nature and to have arrived at such a pitch as to forbid, in my opinion, any reasonable hope of a settlement except by a separation of the brethren It is very distressing.

We are all in pretty good health and are hopeful for the future.

Affectly yours,

J.L. SCOTT.

8.

160 Miles from Calcutta
Grand Trunk Road
(Written in Aug /54/

My dear bro. Lowrie,

We are on our way to Agra, travelling in our own carriage, propelled by bearers. We travel 18 or 20 miles a day, and I need not say are very tired. You will theref excuse me from writing a letter. We are both pretty well and the babe stands this journey better than could have been hoped for. We chose this mode in preference to the steamer because it was much cheaper. I do not know whether we did wisely, but I hope it will prove to be so. Affec.

J. L. SCOTT

This rec'd Oct. 17, 1854.

Agra, Sept. 20th, 1854.

My dear brother,

I have been desired to write in the name of the mission, but I may say in the commencement that we have nothing of importance to communicate. Our mission is pur its way pretty much as in former days. The schools are about in the same situation when last reported. The church, as you have no doubt heard, has come into our hand and since that time the numbers have been on the increase, so that the house is generally pretty well filled. We have now the way clear before us, and if God give us health, and grace , our mission must tell upon the community. One fact in refer to this point is worthy of mention. A young girl from Futtehgurh was sent to the female Seminary. While in it she connected herself with our church, having become hopefully pious. She has lately been married to a young man, who last Sunday was made a deacon of the Church, and she expresses the full determination that as soon she becomes settled in her new home, she will commence a school for native females She is intelligent, and much attached to the mission. Another female, a member of our Church, has a school of about 40 Catholic children which she has carried on heretofore without any aid. Mr. Fullerton visits the school. I hope we may in tim have more such schools.

I arrived here on the 29th of last month. Our journey was a very fatiguing one to Mrs. Scott, who has never become strong since the birth of her child. We decided to travel by land in order to save something in the expense of the journey, but I fear that little has been accomplished in this way. We were obliged to stop at so many bungalows, and the expenses by the way were so much that it has run the bill to something like what it would have been had we come by steamer. We found the roa in many places heavy--it was in the midst of the rains--and the bearers couldnot travel on foot as I had hoped.

A few days ago we removed into the mission house which Mr. Warren occupied. We are now pretty comfortably settled, though many things are yet to be done. My work will be mainly the preaching of the gospel to the heathen. I have also the Bible Soc. which involves a good deal of labour.

With best wishes, I am as ever,
Yours Affectionately,
J.L. Scott.

Rec'd Nov. 16.

P.S. I rec'd your letter addressed to me. I hardly suppose that anything can be done in reference to our privations on board the Piscataqua by resorting to law. I would not attempt that, nor did I think of it. But what I did think was that the owners, as gentlemen, and of their own free will, ought to pay back a part of the passage money. Our case was a particularly hard one. The ship, advertized according to your letter to 'touch' at Madras, staid there a whole month, and thu made it utterly unprudent for Mrs. S. to sail in her. Please put the accompanying in an envelope and send it to the Secy of the Board of Publication. You may look

Futtehgurh, Nov. 6th, 185__,

My dear bro. Lowrie,

We have received 100 Rs from the church of Agra for the purchase of hymn books, and we wish to get out as soon as possible--

100 cop. Common Small Hymn B.
12 " do handsomely bound
12 " large Do

If the books for which I wrote to the Board of Publication one or two months ago, ar to be sent, and are not yet dispatched, please have these put up with them. If the Bd. of Pub. charge for them, please charge it to our Mission. We have 100 Rs. and the books are to be ours & to be sold at a good price. Please transact this business with the Secy. of the Bd. of Pub. Our people are very desirous that the books should be here as soon as possible.

Yours affectly,
J.L. SCOTT.

P.S. Please request the Bd. to send us 24 cops. of the Presbt. Psalmodist. We are teaching our young folks to sing and need them very much. The books will sell. If we could get some small work, with more lively tunes, and with a small gamut, it would answer still better. If we had such a book we could dispose of 50 cop. I doubt not.

Agra, Nov. 29th, 1856.

My dear brother Lowrie,

Your kind letter of Aug. 31st reached me some time ago and I wish to thank you for the pains you have taken to answer mine of the 10th June. As you ;say, I do not think we differe widely in our views of missionary policy and most certainly I ha no intention of getting up a tirade against the course of our Board. They have don whatthey could, and in the main have done it, I have no doubt, with wisdom. But at the sametime, it is desirable to have various views of policy brought up and discu Your remark that in different countries, and places, a different course must be pursued, is a wise one, and in my letters, I did not intend, whatever my remarks m imply, to reduce all our stations to the same standard. I am quite aware that at s places, a large and effective school could not be raised up by any amount of means nor is my mind at all made up that schools in general are the most desirable mode of missionary operation. But I think the general principle which I advocated, that whatever mode of operation should be adopted, it should be well supported, and the missionary should not be cramped by the w ant of funds, is correct. It is bad economy which would gives a miss^{y} merely his salary or only a little more. In this respect our Board has always been liberal, to a certain degree, perhaps as mu as, under the circumstances, was proper. But--what shall I say?--I wish we were more devoted and able men, more energetic in our work, and that we had afficient agents in this country to be employed, and then, I should know what to say.

There is one point in regard to which you are, I think, labouring under a mistake. Our missionaries are the poorest paid of all in this part of India. Here is what the Church Miss^{y} Soc^{ty} gives--an outfit and passage the amt. of which I do not kno 2nd. On arriving in India 500 Rs for horse & buggy, and if married 700 for furnitu and house fittings, if single 400--and these are given whether the miss^{ys} are newl arrived or returned. 3d. When a single miss^{y} marries, 300 Rs. for monthly salary .... (illegible) Married Miss^{y} 183 plus 17 for horse and buggy equals 200. Unmarr 135 plus 17 for horse and buggy. 5th 12 1/2 Rs. for each child. 6th 100 Rs on the birth of a child. 7th. 12 Rs. for ____. 8th 100 to each family for doctor. 9th. House supplied. 10th. Travelling paid--from Calcutta to Agra for instance, 690 Rs. one trip; tours also. 11th. punkahs and mats supplied. 12th children at home 7 1/

until they are 8 yrs. old and from 8 to 15, if a boy 25 L, if a girl 16 L, or the are entered into the miss^y Institution of the Soc^y, which is paid to be an excell one. All their expenses there are borne. I cannot give the statistics of the allowances of other Societies, but those of the Propagation Soc^y are in advance of the above. Of the rest, I have in times past been with London Missionaries and with Baptists, and I always found that their allowances were higher by a good deal I think with them a miss^y married or unmarried gets 200 Rs. a month, and supplies his own house. They have an allowance also for children. The Scotch Miss^{ys} get 3 or 350 a year, and no allowances, and the same whether married or not. I have compared the allowance of the Am. Board to the missy^s in the rest of India, and i is about the same as ours. The salary of married missionaries is 130, unmarried 8 Each child 11 and 16 and some other things in which they are more liberal. When a missy. is returning to Am. they give for outfit of trip 200, for wife 200 and eac child 150. On return to India they give... $300 for outfit and 100 for stores. I written this not for the purpose of complaining, but in order to set you right in the matter in regard to whibh I believe you to be mistaken. There are no missiona in this part of the country except those connected with the Church, who receive i allowances, and in cases where they receive less than we do, I think you will fin that they are not in connexion with ... Soct^y.

The brethren Campbell & Jamison stopped with us on their return from Allah^d and left in two or three days. They will make their report. Their mission resulted in nothing but in showing more clearly the necessity of a separation. They came here with the purpose of seeing if we would be willing to make an exchange, I goi to Allah and ______ coming here, but I believe when they arrived, they saw at o that such a plan would not answer. Our mission,eall of us, would look upon Mr. Owen'scoming here as disastrous. Besides he would not come when I was at Allah^d.. ... Our mission would respectfully protest against sucha course... It would be a sacrifice, which, however, I trust I should be willing to make in the path of duty if made plain, but it would be only removing the trouble from one place to another. The truth is Mr. Owen's mind is soured.... against the Missions. I suppos he has identified himself with Englishmen and has thrown himself into hostility towards all of us. It troubles me to write this as I have always been personally a friend of Mr. O's. My visit to Allah^d last was spent at his house and I receive much kindness from him. But he has shown so much imprudence, he is in fact to impracticable, so bitter, so hostile, so good, so naughty, that my conclusion is that nothing can be done with him. The only thing I can see is that he had better go home quietly in connextion with the Bd. and there at home he may be useful. If he will do this, I think it will be the best that can be done, but perhaps he will not. While I speak in this way of Bro. Owen, I do not suppose that the faul is altogether on his side. I think in some things the other breth. have not done right, but the root of the trouble is in him, and he is the one to be removed. Their removal would break up the Mission. Thus I have volunteered my opinion, ho I am sure, from ill feeling towards bro. Owen, but because I thought it was time to speak. You can take it for as much as you may think it worth.

The above is my own, though expressing the opinions of the brethren. I am desired to write also in the name of the Mission. We have but little to communica The schools are about as in former times, with depts. a little diminished by a Baptist school which has lately been established and in regard to which they are making greateffort. We think it will not seriously injure us, and that it will soon fall to the ground. The man who has charge of it is very deficient in perseverance and will soon grow tired, especially as it is impossible that it sho give him a good support. In the female department Mrs. Fullerton has the prospec of having a good teacher. She is, I think, a Scotch lady, who is coming across from Bombay. The salary is to be 50 Rs a month. She is to .... with Mrs. F. will be greatly relieved.

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The attendance at the Eng. preaching still...continues good. We have opened a Hind service in the Church which is well attended by our native Christians, the boys of the schools, a number of lower class East Indians, who are but little acquainted with English, and a few of the servants of our church members, as also all of our own attend this service. I also preach to an interesting congregation on Thursday evenings in Hindostani at the house of one of the Church members who has got up tl service for low East Indians and Catholics and natives. The audience is composed of about 60 persons. I have also to report an interesting bazar school, of a higher class which has been commenced since I came here, and which is taught by a native Christian. The number in attendance is from 50 to ____. The people seem much disposed to be pleased with the school.

I believe there is nothing more of interest. With our kindest Christian regards, I remain,

Yours affectly,
J.L. SCOTT.

The Rev. John C. Lowrie, D.D.
Rec'd Feby 5, 1855.
J.L. Scott Nov. 29, 1854.

REPORT OF THE AGRA MISSION FOR 1854

TO THE EXEC. COM. OF THE G.A. B. F. M., NEW YORK:

Dear Brethren:

The time has come when you expect our annual report. Would that we could cheer your hearts & the hearts of all lovers of Missions at home, by being able to tell you that the promised morning has dawned upon our field, and that the shadows have 'fled away,'but alas although there are signs of progress in other things, in a growing thirst for knowledge and in an increasing desire for a higher state of civilization, spiritual death still reigns in our midst. 'Darkness covers the earth & gross darkness the people."

The Hindu, while admitting that his system of belief is one full of absurdities, still clings to it with unyielding tenacity, caste, pilgrimages & the charms of t temple at which thousands meet,, alike for trade, for amusement & for the worship of their idols; & the associations of his childhood keep him from embracing the truth as it is in Jesus.

The Mahammadan is still to app appearances,,as proud and bigoted as were his fathe Stripped of his power to propagate the tenents of his religion by the sword, he has lost nothing of the intolerance of his spirit. The strong arm of the Dominant Race alone prevents him from being, what he has ever been, where he has had the power, a cruel persecutor: Ignorant without being conscious of it & proud beyond all endurance, he seldom listens to the voice of reason & when worsted in argument invariably flies to the oft repeated declaration of his faith, ' God is God and Mahamet is his prophet,' which puts an end to all debate.

When we look at India as a Mission field, when we think of its extent, of its teeming millions,,sunk in sin and blinded by superstitions and who are living without any well-grounded hope and without God in the world, and when we see how few, how very few, the 'laborers) are, we can not help drawing the contrast between the conduct of Christians, in matters in which their worldly interests are concerned & in those matters in which the dearest interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom are concerned. In the former the means which they adopt have some proport to the end, but in the latter while believing that India & theworld is to be conv to God through human instrumentality, the means which they adopt bears no proport

to the work. A Christian government sends us regiments of soldiers and a multitude of officers both civil and military to subdue and govern the heathen. Expence is not thought of; no one refuses to come who can get an appointment and parents do not withold their children from such a service; but the Church sends us a little band of missionaries who are but as the dropto the bucket, to perform a much harder task--to civilize and to Christianize them & then Christian at home wonder at the want of success. May the day soon come when the cause of Missions will hold its proper place in the minds of God's people.

During the year our work has been steadily carried on in this Mission. Mr. Willia has confined his labors mainly to the Boy's School, of which he is the Principal, and in which the energies of one missionary must always be expended, to secure the success of the undertaking. The attendance has been good, the number of boys at no time being much under a hundred. They have made good progress in their studies & the school enjoys the confidence of the community.

The girls' school under the care of Mrs. Fullerton, has had its share of public favor, but has suffered to some extent, from the removal of Mrs. Muir, the wife of the Secretary to government to another station, the death of one of the teachers; and also from an unfortunate affair that happened in the compound but for which the school was not to blame. This case has already been reported. But notwithstanding all its difficulties the school is in a flourishing condition; th highest number in attendance during the year was at one time 50 and the lowest 30 We are corresponding with a lady whom we hope to secure as a teacher, in additio to those now employed, which we think will add to the efficiency of the school.

After the removal of Mr. Warren, Mr. Fullerton took up his Hindustani services, superintended the native school at the Ajuinese (?) Gate, and the work of the two catechists, Malsailia and George David. Public services have been held once a week on the mission premises, in Hindustani during the year, and the catechist have gone daily to the bazars and neighbouring villages to preach. The bazar church school has numbered a little over 30 people and has been well taught by a young Brahmin long in the employ of the Mission.

In the latter part of August, the Free Church Minister, the Rev. L.G. Clark, acc a call to Bombay and Mr. Fullerton was chosen pastor in his place. Soon after Mr and Mrs. Scott reached the Station, since which time Mr. Scott has regularly preached in Hindustani, has become the Treasurer of the Mission, which, in consequence of the schools is not a small matter, and has been re-elected Secre of the N.I. Bible Society.

In reviewing the past year, while we can mention nothing of a marked encouraging nature, we can not complain of marked discouragements. One native convert has be baptised. One young man of a most excellent Christian character has entered upon the study of theology and we have an open field and our prospects are now bright than they ever have been since we became a mission.

Very truly yours,
R.S. FULLERTON,

Approved by the Mission:
J. L. SCOTT.

(Note by H.F.S. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857, two years after the above was written, James L. Scott was in Agra Fort while his wife was in Landour. They wrote letters to each other carried by Indians in the soles of their shoes, but all ofthose preserved so carefully for years were burned up by James Foster Sco before he died. Rev. Campbell and wife and ch; ildren were killed in the Mutiny, among the 37 missionaries who died with some 1,500 other victims of the Mutiny.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

John M. Foster - 1906

1. Upper left, [illegible] Foster,; Right, [illegible]
Lower left, [illegible] Foster,; Right, John M. [illegible]

CAPTIONS FOR THE PAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FAMILY OF SARAH MARGARET MOODY

Top row: Ruth Foster (Bullock), on the left, with her brothers and sisters, except Clive. Ruth Foster Bullock and her husband had the multilithing and the photographs done for the Foster genealogy and some of the photographs for the Dameron genealogy.

Old pioneer house in St. George built in New England colonial-style by Solon Foster, Sr. and Sarah Downing. Solon Foster, Jr. and his wife Sarah Margaret Moody lived here and all their children were born here. The widow remarried in1896 Dr. Frederic Clift and their two children were born in the same house, Clive and Vyv. Sarah Margaret Moody 1859-1938 was the daughter of Sarah Matilda Damron and John Monroe Moody, and the only child who lived beyond infancy except Joseph Milton Moody. Dr. Frederic Clift was the son of Richard Clift and Christian Botreaux (Hollocombe). He was b. Aug. 1, 1847, in Cornwall, England, and educated at the Grammar School at Helston, at University College, London, and at the College of St. Mary Magdalene, in the University of Cambridge, taking the degree of B.A. in 1870, M.L. in 1873, and L.L.C. in 1879. He began the study of medicine in 1866 under Lathman, Humphry and Sir George Paget at Cambridge but subsequently studied law and became a member of the Inner Temple in London in 1867. His first wife was Felicia Victoria Jones, daughter of Felix Jones, captain in the Royal Indian Navy and Political Agent for the British Government in Bagdad and the Persian Gulf; they had two children Frederic H. Clift and Cyril W. Clift. He was secretary of the Norwood Cottage Hospital in England and vice-president of the same. He travelled extensively and finally settled in the United States where he married Sarah Margaret Moody Foster Dec. 31, 1896, and they had two children as follows:

Middle row: Clive Hollocombe Clift, b. Oct. 31, 1900. He took a job with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in 1918 and was for many years branch Service Manager in Montana and Idaho, being now manager in Spokane, Washington, address 3115 Grace Street. On Aug. 9, 1924, he m. Myrtle Gleneva Davis, daughter of Albert Frederick Davis and Jennie Mae Wilson,and they had one child: Gleneva Mae Clift b. Apr. 18, 1926, who married Kenneth White, and had several children.

Vyvyan Botreaux Clift, b. 1898, d. Sept. 4, 1943, from a heart attack while playing golf in Los Angeles, Calif., where he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Maytag West Coast Company and First Counselor to the Bishop of Arlington Ward in Los Angeles. The name Botreaux comes from the Cornwall family and the Heraldry Encyclopedia describes this family giving a coat of arms as "Silver, three toads sable," quartered in the 16th century as a second coat of arms, the more ancient coat being a griffon, but the word Botreau or Boterel signifies a little toad in the old French tongue. This family genealogy would be easy to find in Cornwall. On May 11, 1922, he m. Ella Amanda Peterson, dau. of Hugo D.E. Peterson and Axeline Manuella Nielson, now residing at 4010 South Bronson Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. They had two children: (1) Vyvyan Stanley Clift b. Oct. 25, 1923, res. 10721 S. Pangborn,Downey, Calif. and (2) Dolores Clift b. June 10, 1928.

Bottom row: Edgar Foster, b. Sept. 14, 1884, d. Apr. 11, 1928, in Las Vegas, Nevada. He married Roxie Coates who died young leaving three children: Bernice Foster, who m. Jules LaShever, and lives in Los Angeles, Calif. having one daughter; Paul DeWayne Foster b. Aug. 16, 1911, m. Ola Walker of Texas, their ch. being Lance DeWayne Foster b. 1939, Paula Olivia b. 1940, and Margaret Jean b. 1943, Norco Calif. The third child, Clark Gene Foster b. Sept. 18, 1913, died unmarried Apr. 27, 1945. He was on the battleship "Twiggs" when it was brought down by a submarine and was buried on Okinawa. Edgar Foster was the son of Sarah Margaret Moody and Solon Foster, Jr. and grandson of Sarah Matilda Damron and John Monroe Moody.

Ruth Hedges Foster, b. May 25, 1892, youngest child of Solon Foster, Jr. and Sarah Margaret Moody. On June 14, 1922, she m. Sil Engilman b. Sept. 19, 1889, in Witchita, Kansas. They had two children: Margaret Louise and Silvon Foster Engilman.

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1953.

By Helen Foster Snow
Mungertown Road
Madison, Connecticut

APPENDICES:

PARTS ONE AND TWO

1. THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY REFERENCES
2. THE FOSTERS IN THE REVOLUTION
    - (1) Descendants of Joseph Foster
    - (2) Descendants of John Foster
        - (1) John Foster of Sag Harbor, Long Island.
            - (A.) Declaration for Revolutionary Pension of John Foster of Sag Harbor, Long Island, Born 1748
3. BALLAD OF THE FOSTERS
4. NOTES ON THE FOSTERS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Price $2.00

PARTS THREE AND FOUR

1. OLD PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FAMILY.
2. ROSTER OF THOSE IN THE ARMED FORCES IN WORLD WAR II
3. ADDRESSES OF FOSTER FAMILY CONNECTIONS, 1953
4. SOME WRITINGS OF CAPT. ZERA LUTHER TANNER.
    - (1) Chips from a Sailor's Log
    - (2) Voyage of the Albatross, 1887
    - (3) An Account of Some of the Ingenious Devices of Chinamen for Smuggling Opium

Price $2.00

Note: Copies of this may be obtained from the Foster Family Association, Mrs. David Monroe Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, 2513 Monogram Avenue, Long Beach 15, California.

(1) THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY
REFERENCES

1. FOSTER GENEALOGY, by Frederick C. Pierce, 1899, Press of W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago. Being the record of the posterity of Reginald Foster; also the record of all other American Fosters. Pierce says: "the bbok includes all Fosters whose ancestors were in this country pior to 1700." It has eight different chapters on eight different families named Foster, and includes 9,923 persons altogether. The chapter on the Christopher Foster family is called "The Long Island Foster Family", from page 877 to 919, listing about 856 persons descended from Christopher Foster who came to this country in 1635. The FOSTER GENEALOGY also has an interesting account of the Foster family history from Anacher who died in 837. This costs around $30.00 but can be obtained from book stores specializing in genealogies and rare books.

2. THE GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF LUTHER FOSTER SR. 1730-1907, compiled by Captain Zera Luther Tanner, U.S.N. and edited by Floyd J. Bartlett of Warsaw, New York, 1907, The Auburn Citizen Print, Auburn, N. Y. No copies of this are available for purchase and none are in the Library of Congress nor the New York Public Library. A copy is now being brought up to date which will be put in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. so it can be used for future reference. A typed copy will be made for the New York Public Library, so the information will also be available there.

3. HISTORY OF SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, with genealogies, by George Rogers Howell, 1887, Weed, Parsons and Company, Albany. There is a Foster Genealogy on page 247. The book contains many references to the Foster family. It is out of print and difficult to secure.

4. HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, by James Truslow Adams, Hampton Press, Bridgehampton, L. I., 1918. This is out of print and difficult to find. It has many references to the Fosters of Southampton and Sag Harbor.

5. HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WARSAW, N. Y., by Andrew W. Young, 1869. Buffalo: Press of the Sage, Sons & Co. On page 264 contains a brief account of Luther Foster's family of Warsaw, and similar genealogies of other Warsaw families.

6. IN OLD SOUTHAMPTON, by Abigail Fithian Halsey; Columbia University Press, 1940, New York: Morningside Heights. $1.00 This has a number of references to the Foster family and is a very interesting little book, telling about the early life in Southampton and the early

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settlers. She lives in Southampton. The book could be ordered from any bookstore until it is out of print.

7. MANOR HOUSES AND HISTORIC HOMES OF LONG ISLAND AND STATEN ISLAND, by Harold Donaldson Eberlein, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Out-of-print. This has a picture on page 74 of "Gambrel-roofed House, Southampton," which I believe is the old Foster house, owned by Luther Foster's family, though the caption does not say this. There are many illustrations of old houses, such as the Squair-Foster house in Southampton, the Mulford house in Easthampton, the Sayre house, Southampton, etc. Fosters married into these families and lived in some of these interesting old houses.

8. THAT ANCIENT TRAIL, by Amelia Stickney Decker, 1942, Petty Printing Co., Trenton, N. J. This costs $2 or "2.50 and can be ordered from the author at 42 Unionville Avenue, Sussex, N. J. It tells an interesting story of Montague, N. J. and the road on which Luther and Julius Foster used to live when they went there in 1791. There is a picture of Julius' old home on page 82, now owned by George Armstrong, though the caption does not indicate that it was built by Julius Foster. The Teller house on p. 130 was owned by Robert Armstrong, son of Mary Dayton Foster; the Westbrook house on p. 135 was owned by her daughter Eveline Armstrong Westbrook; the McCarty house on p. 141 was owned by Sally Jane Armstrong, her daughter, who married Allen Everitt.

9. A FAMILY RECORD OF LONG ISLAND, by Alonzo Foster, 1895. Genealogy of descendants of Wakeman Foster, son of Jonas Foster and uncle of Luther Foster, most of whom lived in Quogue, Long Island. This is in the Library of Congress, Washington. Out of print.

10. SOUTHAMPTON TOWN RECORDS, printed in 1874. These are hard to find, but some rare book stores have them, as Floyd J. Bartlett found a set. Williams Book Store in Boston, Mass. specializes in town histories.

11. HISTORY OF LYNN, by Alonzo Lewis; also another edition by Lewis and Newhall. This was originally printed about 1844. It contains a brief mention of Christopher Foster and has an interesting account of the period during which he lived in Lynn, from about 1635 to 1650.

12. HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND, by Benj. F. Thompson, Jan. 1, 1839, or later editions. Any history of Long Island usually mentions the Fosters.

13. SOURDOUGH GOLD, The Log of a Yukon Adventure, by Mary Lee Davis (W.A. Wilde Co., Boston, Mass.), 1933. This is out of print but copies can be found in second-hand bookstores. P. Stammer's Bookstore, 61 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has found several for $3.00. This is an interesting book written by Dr. James Foster Scott who went to the Yukon during the gold rush in 1898 and made a trip down the Yukon River alone in a small boat. Dr. Scott is the son of Jane Foster Scott of India, where he was born, and lives now at McLean, Va., age 82.

14. I MARRIED THEM, by Janet Van Duyn, Howell, Soskin, Publishers, 17 East 45th Street, New York City, 1945. This was written by the granddaughter of Floyd J. Bartlett of Warsaw, N. Y., great-grandaughter of Phoebe Dayton Foster. It is an "amusing history of matrimony." This can be bought at any Bookstore now. Price $2.50.

15. THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY, 1603-1945, A History of the descendants of Christopher Foster who came to America in 1635 and lived in Southampton, Long Island. This is a manuscript written by Helen Foster Snow of Madison, Conn., containing excerpts from all the above mentioned references and is an informal chronicle of the Fosters doings as recorded and unrecorded. This may be obtained from Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn.

16. Histories of Tioga, Tompkins and Wyoming Counties in New York have some references to the Fosters when in Owego, Danby and Warsaw.

17. Helen Foster Snow (who writes under the pen-name, Nym Wales), has published many articles during the past fifteen years, and six books, all of which are out of print now. References can be found in the Periodical Guide etc. Her husband, Edgar Snow, has published six books and is an editor of the Saturday Evening Post, for which he writes frequently. All of his books are now out of print.

18. Joseph Foster, of London, the antiquarian and genealogist has published several books about the various branches of the Fosters in England, which are in the public libraries.

19. SHORT HISTORY OF WEELL AND NONSUCH, by Cloudesley S. Willis, 1932, published at Epsom, Pullinger, tells of the little town where Christopher used to live but no reference to any Fosters that I noticed though I did not read it.

20. FABLES AND PARABLES, by Nym Wales (Helen Foster Snow), Philosophical Library, 1952, 15 East 40th Street, New York City, N. Y., ($4.75), has a section on "American Ancestral Tales," including a chapter on Christopher Foster "American Pilgrim's Progress," and on Ruth Hedges, containing accurate genealogical data. This may be obtained from her at Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn. for $2.50, the author's discount, by any member of the family.

Note: Books on genealogy and local history may be ordered from Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass. It may take time to find rare books.

(2) THE FOSTERS IN THE REVOLUTION

(1) Descendants of Joseph Foster

I. Christopher Foster and Frances Stevens, came on "Abigail", 1635, their son being:

II. JOSEPH FOSTER, b. 1638, 7771, lived in Southampton, Long Island.

III. JOSEPH FOSTER, 7795, b. 1665, of Southampton.

IV. JOSIAH FOSTER, 7836, b. about 1698, of Southampton.

7891. CAPT. JONAH FOSTER (son of Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Long Island, Feb. 7, 1821; m. Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 15, 1745, Abigail Jackson, of Ridgefield...During the Revolutionary war he was in Captain Hart's Company, in 1776; and in July, 1779, in Colonel Beardsley's Regiment, to repel Tyron's invasion. From that time on he was one of the recruiting officers for the State of Connecticut." (P. 885, Pierce)(He was second cousin of Luther Foster, nephew of Christopher F.)
7892. "JOSEPH FOSTER (Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. ________, m. Ridgefield, Conn. Feb. 23, 1745, Abiah or Zibiah ________ b. 1718, d. June 3, 1790. He was in the Revolutionary war and from July to December, 1780, in the Third Connecticut Regiment. Res., Ridgefield, Conn. (P. 886, Pierce).

7955. VINCENT FOSTER (Josiah, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 18, 1754; m. Jemima Vendover. He was b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in which place his ancestors were early settlers. With his parents he moved to Malta, N. Y. During the latter part of the Revolutionary War he served as a soldier in the New York Continental line, and, Jan. 26, 1833, was granted a pension for such services. He was then in his seventy-ninth year." (p. 893, Pierce). (He was Luther's second cousin)

7981. TIMOTHY FOSTER (Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Joseph, Christopher), b. Ridgefield, Conn., ________; m. Susan Adams...He settled in Brookfield, Conn., in 1800; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in 1776." (Pierce, p. 894). (He was Luther's third cousin.)

7903. WAKEMAN FOSTER (Jonas, Daniel, Joseph, Christopher), b. Southampton, L.I. m. Martha Sawyer. "Wakeman lived alone with his family at Ponquogue during the Revolutionary War. On one occassion some British troops appeared at his house and commanded him to yoke up his oxen and draw a boat over from the Peconic to Shinnecock Bay. He did so; got the boat, and started with a British guard in the rear. On the journey across, evening

came on and Wakeman took advantage of the darkness and played the guard a Yankee trick. All the time crying whoa! at the top of his voice, he began to brand up the oxen with his goad, until they ran at their utmost speed. The British thinking from his cries the oxen would stop, did not attempt to overtake him, and as soon as he was beyond their hearing he turned the cattle into the brush, and that was the last they ever saw of their boat. Res. Canoe Place and Good Ground, L.I." (P. 887, Pierce.) (He was Luther Foster's first cousin and nephew of Christopher Foster).

On p. 102 of Pierce is a list of Fosters in the Revolution, including; "Hackaliah Foster, of East Windsor, was at siege of Boston in 1775 in Capt. Parson's company, later in Capt. Wolcott's company, and was reported missing Sept. 15, 1776." (p. 103)

On p. 104 of Pierce: "Saul Foster, of New Haven Co. was granted a pension in 1832. He resided in Madison, Conn. in 1840 and was age 85, having been b. in 1755."

On p. 104 of Pierce: "Sergt.-Major Warham Foster of East Windsor, was in Capt. Elsworth's company in the Lexington alarm; was in Company of Capt. Pitkin, of Hartford in 1775; Sergeant-Major 1777-78-80 in Col. Meig's regiment; in 1776 was in Capt. Simon's company."

* * *

Note: P. 106 shows there were also of Genesee Co. N.Y. Daniel Foster and others in the Revolution.

These numbers and the quoted information are taken from Pierce's Foster Genealogy.

(2) Descendants of John Foster

I. Christopher Foster and Frances Stevens, came on "Abigail", 1635, their son being:

II. John Foster, b. 1634, 7767* of Southampton, Long Island, md.______; their son being:

III. John Foster, 7775, b. 1662, md. Hannah Abbott, their son being:

IV. Sergt. Abraham Foster, 7806, b. 1702, md. Elizabeth Moore and lived in East Windsor, Conn., their son being:

V. Sergt. Hackaliah Foster, 7864, b. East Windsor, 1740, md. Lois Swetland. "Foster served in the Revolutionary war; was sergeant and moved to Saratoga County, New York. He was in Shepherd's Regiment. He was pensioned in 1793 and drew pay in 1793 increased in 1816. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War and when heard from at one time was confined on board a prison ship. He d. Sept. 4, 1820. Res., Windsor Conn., and Saratoga County, N.Y." (Page 884, Pierce's Foster Genealogy.) (He was second cousin of Christopher F.)

> Abel Foster (son of Abraham, John, John, Christopher) b. East Windsor Conn., Oct. 11, 1728; m. _______." He was in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Ellington, Res. East Windsor and Ellington, Conn." (He was Christopher Foster's second cousin.) (P. 884. Pierce.)
>
> Asa Foster 7920 (son of Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher) b. in 1759; m. Sarah Trowbridge, of Connecticut. He was in the Revolutionary war; moved from Connecticut in 1811 to Ohio. He d. Dec. 15, 1827. Res. Glendale, O.
>
> 7921. "Judge Luke Foster (Timothy, Thomas, John, John, Christopher), b. Long Island, in 1764; m. Jan. 4, 1792 Esther Hubbell... He was one of the first settlers of Columbia, O., with his brother Gabriel. A company of volunteers was very soon raised in Columbia. Mr. Reilly, among the number, armed with rifles and mounted. They formed under the command of Lieut. Luke Foster, and marched to Cincinnati in the night, where they joined Capt. Alexander Truman, with thirty-eight regular soldiers from the garrison at Fort Washington, and thirty-three volunteer citizens under Lieut. Scott Traverse, all mounted." P. 889, Pierce. Luke Foster sold corn to the army when it was on half rations and was not paid until the next year, when he had to ride to Cincinnati six times to get back even nineteen bushels of what he had loaned the army.

Note: * These numbers and the quoted information are taken from Pierce's Foster Genealogy.

7937. Warham Foster (son of Abel, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. Ellington, Conn., Oct. 8, 1757; m. July 15, 1781, Lucretia Hill, of Windham, Conn. He was a farmer and tavern keeper. It is said he served in the Revolutionary war. At any rate his widow made application for a pension in 1852, and this notation was made on the application: 'A definite statement of the soldier's service, grade, officers and duration is required in order to an inspection of the rolls.' He died Jan. 23, 1817. Res. Ellington, Conn. (P. 891, Pierce)

7938. Chauncey Foster (Abel, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. East Windsor, Conn. Jan. 15, 1759, m. Charlotte Hill, b. 1764. He was in the Revolutionary war, going from Windsor. He was at Valley Forge when the army endured such privations, and was disabled from the effect of those hardships. Res. Ellington, Conn. (P. 891, Pierce)

8086. Capt. Clark Foster (Chauncy, Abel, Abraham, John, John, Christopher), b. Ellington, Conn. m. Jan. 1, 1816, Sarah Bartlett, d. Sept. 21, 1864. Capt. Foster was born, lived and died in Ellington, Conn. He was a man of sterling qualities and a strict disciplinarian. He was a farmer, county surveyor, and taught school for twenty years...was a captain of the Ellington company of militia during the war of 1812, his command being stationed in New London, Conn. (P. 899, Pierce).

****

JOHN FOSTER OF SAG HARBOR, LONG ISLAND

John Foster was a captain of Sag Harbor, Long Island. According to the History of the Town of Southampton, by James Truslow Adams, he was one of the founders of Sag Harbor: At whatever date actual settlement may have been made, it is certain that at first the community was exceedingly small...Mrs. Ruth Sayre, an old resident, told that notoriously careful and accurate student of Sag Harbor history, Mr. Luther D. Cook, in 1858, that she could remember when there were only three, occupied by John Foster, Daniel Fordham, and James Howell, and it has been said that these were still the only houses in 1740. (John Foster was a delegate to the first provincial Congress in New York, May 22d, 1775)....(Page 150)

"The first landing is traditionally believed to have been at Zachery's Point...In April 1761 Nathan Fordham, Jr. and James Foster obtained the priviladge of building one, as well as a try house, from the Town of Southampton. The first whale ships had been out cruising the preceding year and it is probable that Fordham and Foster were anticipating the development of the industry. (The ships were the Good Luck, Success and Dolphin, owned by Joseph Conkling, John Foster and others.) (P. 151.) . .

"Events had already begun to move rapidly in Boston, and on June 17 of the above year (1774) the inhabitants of East Hampton voted that they would, to the utmost of their abilities, assert and in a lawful manner defend the liberties of America. On Nov. 15, the Suffolk County Committees of Correspondence met at Riverhead and recommended to the several Towns that they should send subscriptions for the distressed in Boston and procure a vessel for that purpose. Southampton did its share in this patriotic duty of relief, and Capt. John Foster, of Sag Harbor, volunteered the use of his ship." (P. 165)

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Because of the above activity, Capt. John Foster's place was burned by the British at Sag Harbor and he had to flee to Connecticut, where he was a bankrupt and later petitioned the government for redress of his debts due to serving his country.

P. 174 says John Foster's farm of 100 acres valued at 800 pounds was confiscated in the "Estimate of real Estate in the County of Suffolk belonging to persons in actual Rebellion." In 1776, Maltby Gelston reported to Congress the formation of two companies from Southampton for Col. Smith's regiment with the following officers: 1st Lt. John Foster Jr. and others. (p. 168, Adams.)

In The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut, Mather says the following about John Foster:

"FOSTER, JOHN...brother of James, father of Lt. John, Jr. --From Sag Harbor to East Haddam and Rocky Hill. On Aug. 9, 1776, Col. Josiah Smith lodged with him at Sag Harbor (G39). In Sept., 1776, part of his effects were moved to Rocky Hill by Capt. Daniel Hale; same month, other parts to Conn. by Capts. Ephraim Pendleton and Zebulon Cooper. (C.8) Same month, still other effects were moved from Sag Harbor to Saybrook by Capt. Zebulon Cooper. (C.32). In Oct., 1776, he was in Saybrook with his family; where he was entertained by Capt. Richard Dickinson, to Whom his claim for expenses was paid. (C. 43). He signed the Association in 1775. (H.12).

"He was one of the petitioners for a wharf at Sag Harbor, in 1770. (Page 166). In Aug. 1775, powder was sent to him for the Militia of Eastern LI. (Page 88). He was elected a Delegate to the First Prov'l Cong. (Page 130).

"On Nov. 15, 1774, the Committee of Correspondence of Suffolk Co. met at the Court House, now Riverhead, and voted donations to the distressed poor of Boston--said donations to be called for at the several harbors by a vessel to be secured by John Foster.(Bayles' "Suffolk Co.") Also Onderdonk's 'Suffolk Co. p. 16. In 1775, he was a Delegate to the 1st Prov'l Cong., (A. 56); which Cong. in July, permitted John Foster, "of Southampton" to ship a cargo of livestock to the W. Indies in exchange for Military Stores. (Page 27. Also Thompson's Long Island. I, 197) In the same year, Cong. ordered 200 pounds of powder to be sent to him and Ezra L'Hommedieu. (Onderdonk's 'Suffolk Co.', page 20). On Feb. 3, 1776, the Prov'l Cong. voted L 50 to him for the purchase of tow cloth; and on Feb. 28, he wrote from Southampton to John McKisson, Sec'y of the Cong., as to the purchase of the cloth. (C.5, No. 56. Also Jour. Prov'l Cong.) He was one of the bondsmen for the Privateer "Eagle" (G. 87.)

"As a Refugee, on Sept. 14, 1782, he petitioned, from East Haddam, for permission to go to L.I., which was granted. (F. 58, 59); and, on Dec. 2, he was allowed to carry boards to L.I. for repairing his house. (F. 87). His claims were paid. (C. 8) Still as a Refugee, (and in company with the Refugees, Thomas Dering and Capt. Thomas Wickham), he was, on Dec. 31, 1776, appointed by the N. Y. Committee of Safety, Auditor of the claims of all Refugees (A. 21); and reports were made thereon Mar. 17 and Aug. 7, 1777. (A. 37, 45.) The claims are given in Ap. C. (See also Pages 189, 190, 192.) On Nov. 3, 1783, he described his sufferings in a petition asking for the use of a house in N. Y. City.

(Onderdonk's 'Scrap Book,' 1866, N. Y. City Pub. Lib'y., p. 24.) On Jan. 31, 1785, he petitioned the N. Y. Ass'y relative to a vessel taken for the U. S. in 1776.

"He served in Col. Smith's Regt. (G. 8, 10) and later, was 1st Lt. in Capt. Pierson's Co., same Regt. (G. 6, 29). He also served in the 4th Line (G. 48); and in Conn. (G. 89.) This record, however, may belong to John Foster, Jr. below.

"The story of his loss of property will be found in Ap. B 33. (See page 178.) Once the owner of a prosperous shipping business at Sag Harbor, he became the victim of adverse fortune. He rests in an unknown grave, in the old Burying Ground, in Southampton. (Mr. William S. Pelletreau.)

"Census of 1776: Males--above 50 years, 1; above 16, 1; under lt, 4. Females--above 16, 3; under 16, 2 (A. 54). He m. Mary, dau. of Ephraim White. (See White.) Howell (Southampton) continues his line no further.

In his appendices, 33, p. 719, Mather has a further reference to John Foster of Sag Harbor: "Senate, Feb. 9, 1790, Petition of John Foster of Suffolk County, prisoner for debt in New York City---granted so that the State Treasurer may become a petitioning creditor. Dated, 'Gaol in New York, Feb. 9, 1790.' (Ass'n prop. 15, 191.)

"In the year 1775 was a delegate for the County of Suffolk in the Provincial Congress, thereby bringing upon himself the attention of the enemy, and upon his removal with his family to Connecticut, they burned his ship on the stocks at Sag Harbor, to the cost of 2,000 pounds, and injured his house and other property to a large amount. By these issues and by supplying a large family in Connecticut during the war, he found himself unable to pay his debts, and prays that the Treasurer of the State may by law be enabled to sign as a creditor for the discharge of a certain bond."

There is also a Petition of Mar. 24, 1787, of John Foster, telling how he transported powder down Long Island for the use of Col. (Henry B.) Livingston, and other supplies. This angered Gov. Tryon so much that he burned his ship and house and outhouses, and goods worth 500 pounds at Frenchman's Bay.

NOTE: Mather also has references to the Revolutionary records of other ancestors of the Fosters, such as the Hildreths etc. On p. 399, he lists Joseph Hildreth (Nathan^3 Joseph^3 Thomas^1) who was also a refugee of Connecticut from Long Island. He signed the articles of Association in 1770 and the Wollworth Agreement 1787. He lived at Flying Point near Southampton, and returned to Southampton after the Revolution. He was b. 1727, and married Sarah, sons, Daniel, Dr. Shadrach, Joseph, Sam, Nathan, Philip, d. 1789. His descendants are thus listed in the 1776 census.

"FOSTER, JOHN, JR., LT. (John, above, John 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1)--From Sag Harbor to Saybrook. In Oct. 1776, he receipted to Capt. Richard Dickinson for the amount paid for entertaining the members of his father's family, as Saybrook. (C. 43.) He signed the Association, in 1775. (H. 10.) On Feb. 23, 1776, he was appointed 1st Lt. in Col. Smith's Regt. (G. 41.

Also Jour. Prov'l Cong.) He was a pensioner in 1834, age 85. (N.Y. Pension Roll, p. 428.)

"FOSTER, PETER, in Conn. (G. 89.) He m. in May 1779, Hannah Vail. (East Haddam, Conn., Ch. Rec.) She was Hannah5 (Obadiah 4, John 3, 2, Jeremiah 1)-- (Vail Gen.)."

Mather also has:

"FOSTER, ASA 6 (Timothy 5, Thomas 4, John 3, 2, Christopher 1)--From Southampton. He served in Col. Smith's Regt. (G. 7, 30); and in Conn. (G. 89.) He m. Sarah Trowbridge of Conn. and in 1819, he removed to Hamilton Co. O. He had, Edward, 7, who had Charles Sydney and two daughters Thomas Fitch 7, Hannah 7, m. Philander Allen; Mary 7; Elizabeth 7; and Chloe 7. (Howell, as above, p. 255.)

"FOSTER, JAMES 5 (John 4, 3, 2, Christopher 1; brother of John)--From Bridge Hampton. (Hon. Henry P. Hedges). He served, as a Drummer, in Col. Smith's Regt. (G. 29); as a private, in the 1st and 3d of the Line; (G. 43, 46); possibly in the 3d Dutchess (G. 65); and in Conn. (G. 89.)"

A. DECLARATION FOR REVOLUTIONARY PENSION OF JOHN FOSTER, OF SAG HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, BORN 1748.

DECLARATION IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED JUNE 7, 1832:

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK) On this twentieth day of September, 1832, personally appeared before me, Jonathan S. Conklin, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Suffolk, JOHN FOSTER, a resident of Sag Harbor in the said County of Suffolk and State of New York, aged eighty-four years, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress June 7th, 1832:

That on or about the 10th of September, 1775, on order issued from the Convention then sitting in New York for raising a body of volunteers to be called Minute Men, the Brigade to be commanded by Genl. Woodhull and Col. _______Smith to command one Regiment at the East end of Long Island, the Captains, Lieutenants etc. to be chosen by the Militia Companies--that the companies met at Bridgehampton and Capt. David Pierson was appointed Captain and the deponent was appointed First Lieutenant of one company; that they immediately began recruiting and by the 15th of September the same year, their company was filled and arranged; that he was stationed with one half of the company at Sag Harbor, where he continued on duty untill early in the spring of 1776 a large ship was stranded at Montaug, she being a prize to the British Man of War ship ASIA; a party of their Regiment made prisoners of the Sailing Master of the ASIA, who was prize master of the stranded ship, together with a number of seamen and passengers, the whole about twenty in number; that he the deponent was ordered to take command of a detachment from three of the companies in the vicinity in order to take the prisoners to New York. They were marched from Montaug to New York accordingly under his command, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. On his, the deponent's arrival at Brooklyn, he met Lord Sterling who was, he believes, at that time commanding at New York:--that he made his report to him, who ordered him to take the prisoners over the Ferry to New York and deliver them to the officer commanding the main guard, then stationed at the Old Barrack, which he did, and then left them, whence the detachment returned to their former stations and companies;--that some time in April 1776 Capt. John Davis was appointed to raise a company of Regular Troops under the Command of Col. Henry B. Livingston, which he did and was stationed at Montaug, --that some of his (deponent's) detachment enlisted in Capt. Davis' Company--that some time about the middle of May, as he believes, there appeared some British cruisers off Montaug when he with the remainder of his detachment joined Capt. Davis' company and remained with him at his request.--

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"That after the battle on the west end of Long Island, the troops on the east end of the Island left their stations, and went over to Saybrook in Connecticut. Great numbers of the inhabitants left their homes and also went over to Connecticut. Two or three vessels were employed to assist in removing the inhabitants, and a large number of cattle were also brot off; that he (this deponent) was employed with some of his men, and some of Capt. Davis' men, or Regular Troops, in removing the inhabitants and stock, and he had principally the superintendency of that part of the business, and continued in it untill about the 25th September, when the army belonging to the Cntls (?) over which he had the direction, refused going any longer on account of some British ships appearing in the Sound; there being no further occasion of his continuing any longer with Capt. Davis' Company, he (the deponent) on the 25th September, 1776, as near as he can recollect, went with his family up Connecticut River where they resided at several different places, but chiefly at East Haddam, untill peace took place; that while He resided in Connecticut, he always volunteered with the Militia, on any alarm, but cannot now recollect the companies nor officers; but recollects going to New London when that place was partly destroyed by Arnold.

"That before he volunteered in the service in 1775, he was a clerk in one of the Militia Companies, but cannot recollect how long.

"The deponent further states, that he was born in the town of Southampton, County of Suffolk and State of New York, in the year 1748, the 27th of January, old stile--this he has often seen recorded in a blank leaf in his father's old Family Bible where was his name, the names of two brothers and three sisters; that he is now the only survivor of the family, and knows not what has become of the Bible.

"That when he entered the service as a volunteer he was living at Sag Harbor in the said County of Suffolk. Since the Revolutionary War he has lived in the (then) District of Maine about three years, then in the City of New York about thirty years, where he was for some years an Inspector of the Customs untill by age and infirmity, he was unable to do duty. Since then he has lived with his relations at times in East Haddam (Conn.) and on Long Island; that his present residence is in the Port of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, N.Y. where he expects to reside the remainder of his days:--

"The deponent further states that he received a Commission as First Lieutenant which was signed by General Woodhull, which Commission, together with all his memoranda records during his service he has lost, when and where he does not know; that he has from the time of peace taking place been doing business to a considerable amount and has had charge of a great many papers, but they are all lost and his commission has gone with the rest.

"He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Signed (JOHN FOSTER)

"Sworn to and subscribed
the day & year aforesaid, before me,
JONATHAN S. CONKLIN, JUDGE.

"We John D. Gardiner, a clergyman residing in the Port of Sag Harbor aforesaid, and Samuel L'Hommedieu, residing in the same place, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John Foster, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration; that we believe him to be eighty-four years of age; that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier or officer of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

(Signed) JOHN D. GARDINER
SAM^{ll} L'HOMMEDIEU

Sworn and Subscribed
the day and year aforesaid, before me.
JONATHAN S. CONKLIN, JUDGE.

"And I, the said Jonathan S. Conklin, Judge as aforesaid, do hereby declare my opinion, after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above applicant, " etc. etc.

Taken from a photostat of the RECORDS OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, DOCUMENT FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION FILE OF JOHN FOSTER, S 17962 (RG 15), General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D.C.

Note: The ancestry of the above John Foster is as follows: 1. Christopher Foster who came to Southampton, Long Island, 1650, having been in Hempstead, Long Island, with William and Thomas and John Foster about 1647, and previously in Lynn, Mass.
2. John Foster b. Ewell, Surrey, May 8, 1634. 3. John b. 1662, m. Hannah Abbott, lived Southampton, L.I. 4. John b. 1695 of Southampton m. Sibyl Howell d. 1762 and Elizabeth ________. Mather said he had a brother James and son John Jr. also in the Revolution from Connecticut. John Foster was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress in N.Y. and took his ship to Boston during the blockade to relieve the inhabitants. He is of the same branch as the Horace Fosters now in Southampton and of Walter N. Foster of Wapping, Conn. and the Windsor, Conn. Fosters.

* * *

(3) OTHER FOSTERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

F. C. Pierce's book, Foster Genealogy, has a section on the "Fosters in the Revolutionary War," and from this you would think the Fosters of Massachusetts fought the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill single-handed. These are not of the same family as the Long Island Fosters, unless some of them went up north from Long Island or Rhode Island.

In the Lexington Alarm were Drummer Foster, Aaron Foster, Abel, Allen, Amos, Amos, Andrew of Lynn, Mass., and another Andrew of Lynn, Mass., Benjamin, Benjamin of Boxford, drummer,David of Boxford, Davis of Westminster, Dudley of Boxford, Ebenezer of Westford, Ebenezer of Wilmington, Edmund, Edward of Milton, Elijan of Ipswich, Elijah of Bolton, Elisha of Scituate, Ephraim of Boxford, Ezekial of Greenfield, Ezra Trask Foster of Beverly, Fletcher, Fenner, George of Sutton, Gershom, Gideon of Andover, Gideon of Danvers, Isaac of Chelmsford, Isaiah of Chelmsford, Israel, Jacob, Jacob of Lincoln, Jeremiah, John of Ashby, John of Barnstable, John of Billerica, John of Dorchester, John Jr. of Dorchester, fifer, John of Plymouth, John of Roxbury, John of Rutland, Jonathan of Boxford, Jonathan of Douglas, Jonathan of Dudley; Jonathan of Ipswich, Jonathan of Reading, Jonathan of Winchendon, Jonathan Jr. of Ipswich, Joseph of Becket, Joseph of Beverly, Joseph of Attleborough, Joseph of Billerica, Joseph of Ward, Josiah of Dracut, Jude of Western, Moses of Ipswich, Nathaniel of Chelmsford, Nathaniel of Middlesborough, Obadiah of Andover, Philemon, Simeon of Andover, Simeon of Groton, Stephen of Topsfield, Theophilus, Thomas of Dorchester, Thomassof Ipswich, Thomas of Ipswich, Tilley, Timothy, Timothy of Dudley, William of Andover, William of Boxford, William of Monson, William of Newbury, William of Oxford, discharge dated Providence William of Reading, William, with Capt. Ebenezer Withington, William, Sergeant.

I did not count the above, but all of them responded to the Lexington Alarm April 19, 1775, and most of them spent about three days in service at that time. This is a great number of Fosters to be in one time of service, for the little towns at that time had few inhabitants not to speak of one family producing so many soldiers and volunteers. There are several hundred Fosters listed by Pierce.

Pierce also lists the Fosters of Connecticut, and I will note only a few in passing, though most of these are of our Foster family: Christopher Foster from near New London, was sick in hospital at Stamford as a discharged revolutionary soldier, in 1776.

Hachaliah Foster, of East Windsor, was at siege of Boston in 1775 in Capt. Parson's company; later in Capt. Wolcott's company, and was reported Missing Sept. 15, 1776.

John Foster, of Wyoming Valley, Pa. was in Capt. Durkee's company in 1776. This was settled by people from Conn. and known as Westmoreland County; was in battles at Bound Brook, N.J., Brandywine and Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge. He d. Jan. 1, 1778.

(8) [illegible] IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

[illegible] in the Revolutionary War [illegible]

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[illegible] 1776. [illegible]

John Foster of East Windsor, was in Capt. Prior's company until Nov. 1776; was in Capt. Hedgwick's company until Dec. 1776; in 1777 in Capt. Grant's company; was later pensioned in 1840 while living in New London Co. at Norwich.

Johah Foster of Ridgefield, was in Capt. Beardsley's regt. in July, 1779, to repel Tryon's invasion; was recruiting officer for Continental army in 1781; was in Capt. Hait's company in 1776.

Michael Foster of Westmoreland, Pa. (then of Conn.) was in Capt. Spaulding's company in 1779.

Saul Foster of New Haven Co. was granted a pension in 1832. He resided in Madison, Conn. in 1840, and was ae. 85, having been b. in 1755.

Sergt.-Major Warham Foster of East Windsor, was in Capt. Elsworth's company in the Lexington Alarm, was in company of Capt. Pitkin, of Hartford, in 1775; Sergeant-Major 1777-78 in Col. Meig's regiment; in 1776 was in Capt. Simons' company.

As Long Island was captured by the British at the time of the Battle of Long Island in 1776, no fighting was possible after that and many of the patriotic people had run away to safer areas, while those that remained were subject to many humiliations, but few of them voluntarily submitted to the British.

In the New York Provincial Troops 1760, were Christopher Foster b. 1743 of Suffolk County, Jeremiah, carpenter, b. 1738, of Suffolk, Obediah, Abraham b. 1740, Suffolk, Elnathan, Southold, N.Y., David, shoemaker b. 1740, Suffolk, Gilbert, weaver, b. 1739, Hempstead, N.Y., Nathaniel, Rowland b. 1755, Samuel b. 1755, etc.

In the list of Suspended and Rejected Claims 1850 for the Revolution is one for Isaac Foster of Riverhead, Suffolk Co., N.Y. for "No Proof of Service." There is also Lucretia, widow of Wareham Foster, of Ellington, Tolland Co. Conn. for lack of definite statement of service; Priscilla widow of John of Reading, Hartford Co. Conn. had hers suspended for further proof of date of marriage; proof of service admitted.

Pierce on p. 731 has Capt. Samuel Foster b. Beverly, Mass. 1745, in the Revolution who "Assisted in rowing General Washington across the Delaware at the battle of Trenton. He was lost at sea....Capt. Foster was at that time sergeant of the Beverly Company and assisted in rowing Washington's boat across the ice-clad Delaware. He manned the muffled oars and breasted the icy currents that were between defeat and victory." A paper read before the Historical Society at Beverly tells of this incident and of Glover's regiment: "The men were provided with a roundabout blue jacket and trousers of the same, all decked out with leather buttons in profusion....when the command first reached camp, at Cambridge, and encountered a Virginia rifle corps bedecked in the southern half Indian trapping of the backwoodsmen and huntsmen of Braddock's day, there was instantly no little banter between the fishermen and the riflemen, and all Washington's personal powers and address was called into play to end it without bloodshed."

After Washington had been defeated and pushed southward in 1776, he

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conceived the plan of surprising the British on Christmas night at Trenton..."his great doubt was as to being able to cross the Delaware in such weather..But Glover, with his faith in his men...replied, 'You need not be afraid about that, General, my boys will manage it." Captain Brown's orderly book described the scene: He had seen the "men of Marblehead stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path to unfading glory and honor in the achievements of Trenton...about seven o' clock in the morning, in a violent storm, which had prevailed throughout the night. The cold was intense, several men of the regiment were frozen to death. The river was choked with floating ice. They had marched nine miles before crossing the river, through snow tinged with the blood of their swollen and ill-shod feet, and in many cases their guns and ammunition were ruined by the sleet, so that the use of the bayonet was their sole resource. The artillery crossed at 3 A.M. and the line of march was resumed at 4 A.M. Glover's brigade had the advance. The suprise was complete, and the whole Hessian wing of the British force surrendered... The following named men were...with Col. John Glover's Regiment, Samuel Foster, Sergeant, Jona Foster, Joseph Foster," etc. Samuel was later commander of the Fish Hawk, a privateer, and of the Penguin.

(3) BALLAD OF THE FOSTERS

By Helen Foster Snow

I. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER.

Let's thank the stout ship "Abigail,"
That we are now alive,
She carried our ancestors here
In sixteen thirty-five.

From Ewell in Surrey they came
Where Alice Stevens died,
Mother of Frances Stevens
Who was Christopher's bride.

The Ewell parish records show
Frances' father was Jerome.
She was born in July, 1610,
In the old Stevens home.

Married in 1628,
December twenty-four,
Three Foster children baptized--
The record tells no more.

"Christopher Foster" was his name.
He was then thirty-two
And lived to five and eighty
As good Puritans do.

He brought a coat of arms with him.
These were the Arms he bore:
"Argent on a bend wavy sable,
Three bucks' heads cabossed or."

Rebecca sailed aboard the ship,
We know only her name.
Nathaniel was a boy of two.
John was one when he came.

To Boston first and then to Lynn--
They lived on Nathan Street,
And had sixty acres of land
To raise enough to eat.

Here Joseph, of our branch, was born
In sixteen thirty-eight,
Benjamin, Hannah, Sarah,
For whom there is no date.

It's said the oldest son was George,
Who lived in Plymouth alone,
Mentioned in Dr. Fuller's Will.
Little of George is known.

Lynn did not meet with their desires,
For reasons still untold,
And so in sixteen forty-five,
The house and land were sold.

On Long Island they set their hearts,
Where several friends had gone,
Five years before to start a town,
Which they called Southampton.

It was the first English settlement
In all of New York State,
Of forty-one proprietors
Christopher came in late.

In Lynn they had formed their own church
Of Presbyterian trend,
The first in this whole country
Of that Puritan blend.

The first we read of Christopher
In Southampton's record of the town,
Is on March 4th, 1650,
He paid two shillings down.

This was a fine the court imposed,
the reason is not "tolden."
Then in October the same year
A "towne meeting" was "holden."

He was elected "townesman,"
Councillor, as we now say,
With Lieutenant Post and John Howell--
A more auspicious day.

In June of 1651
"An hundred and fiftie pound lott",
Was "graunted" by a town meeting
And this was his home plot.

On this he built his house
And here the Fosters lived and died
For two hundred and fifty years
With Howells at one side.

Joseph inherited the place
And the old house still stands
That he built in 1690
On the ancestral lands.

Town Clerk Edward Foster lived there
Not very long ago.
It's now the D.A.R. museum
With "Toylesome Lane" below.

Thomas Halsey lived across Main Street,
The oldest house in town,
The 1660 "Hollyhocks",
Of Long Island renown.

This Joseph was our ancestor
And old Christopher's "heyre".
He died in 1708
And our Daniel lived there.

He sold his share to Christopher,
Town Clerk for many a year.
Then Joseph Foster lived there
And James Foster, we hear.

Isaac Post Foster had the house,
Then in 1885,
Edward H. Foster was his heir
Who left no sons alive.

Our Daniel moved to Wickapogue,
A street very nearby,
And there Luther Foster was born
Beneath a Revolutionary sky.

Luther's brother, Paul, was next
And then Julius, his son.
Then Jesse Fowler owned the place--
This Foster line was done.

****

Let's get back to "ye olden dayes."
In 1652
Christopher was handed a job
That few would like to do.

To "make devissions of the land"
And to be just and fair.
He was one of forty-one proprietors
Of the township divided there.

The names of these first settlers
Are known throughout this land,
Their sons pioneered far and wide,
Three centuries to expand.

I've mentioned some, the others were
Stanborough, Jessup, Sayre,
Cooper, Rogers, White and Wood,
Raynor and Pierson there.

Wells, Pope, Herrick and Hildreth,
Jones, Haines, Topping and Rose,
Hedges, Lupton and Fordham,
And names everybody knows.

All of eastern Long Island
Are kith and kin by now,
You'll find these names related,
On every family bough.

Christopher was "Towne Constable"
In 1660 or so.
He died in 1687.
His grave we do not know.

Now let's take his eight children.
Rebecca is unknown.
George had great-grandsons in Rhode
Island,
Newport and Warwick town.

Nathaniel moved to Huntington
Not far from his three brothers.
His sons were Nathaniel and Samuel,
But we have lost the others.

Hannah married Daniel Sayre
And many Sayres there are.
Sarah was wed with Samuel Johnes
And this line carried far.

JOHN FOSTER

John was born in Ewell, Surrey,
May 8, 1634.
He left many descendants,
Though Joseph did leave more.

One son, David, went to Middletown,
Starting a Connecticut habit.
John Jr. stayed in Southampton.
And married Hannah Abbott.

We only know John Jr.'s line;
Three sons, the first was John.
One branch lived in Southampton.
Town Clerk Edward H. was one.

Edward left only two dauthters--
Of this branch the last known.
Clara married Frank Corwith
And her children still live in the
old town.

Grace married Alvah Ellsworth,
Her children live there too.
Justus and his son Halsey
Have also carried through.

Horace lives in Southampton,
Richard and Roderick are his sons.
Clifford's in Sagaponach--
And on this lineage runs.

Thomas was John Jr.'s second son.
His descendants went West--
Indiana, Ohio, Iowa,
And all the rest.

Third was Sergeant Abraham.
Connecticut drew him.
East Windsor was the place he chose,
To found both branch and limb.

He had four sons, the first Thomas,
And William was his heir.
This line has big reunions
Fourth of July each year.

At the old house in Wapping
Where Walter N. lives now,
The clan gathers from far and near,
It's a well-laden bough.

The Sergeant's family scattered,
Second came Hackaliah,
Then Abel, of Ellington,
And labtly, Peletiah.

BENJAMIN FOSTER

Benjamin, son of Christopher,
Founded another limb,
Mostly of old Southampton
And always very slim.

Two branches are of record,
Of William and of Stephen,
Of Montrose, Pennsylvania,
And of Chicago, even.

James R. of old Southampton,
Born 1867,
Whose daughter was Melania
Are all we know at present.

II. JOSEPH FOSTER

Now we come to Joseph
The youngest son and "heyre",
Who lived with his old father
And was his special care.

Joseph's wife was Abigail
Her surname is unknown.
It might be any family
Of the founders of the town.

He followed in his father's footsteps
And in 1686
The Town Meeting elected him
Into its politics.

"To lay out ye upland"
And sub-divide more land,
He was one of five "townesmen"
Of magisterial hand.

In 1693 the town
Elected as trustees,
John and Joseph Foster,
And John Constable of the Peace.

Seven sons and two daughters
Had Joseph and Abigail.
Only two sons founded families
So far as we can tell.

Joseph Jr.'s descendants
Went to Connecticut.
(Can't think of any rhyme here
Unless it's petticut.)

Four grandsons went to Ridgefield
And spread out everywhere,
Upper New York especially
Has these Fosters to spare.

The other branch went to Madison,
Christopher was his name.
Who built a house on Horse Pond Road
Of clapboards and oak frame.

Only one is left there now,
After two hundred years.
Herbert Foster Knowles it is,
Then the name disappears.

III. DANIEL, SON OF JOSEPH SR.

Daniel founded the other branch
Of our Joseph the first,
Spread all across America
For better or for worst.

Born in 1676,
His tomb stands as of yore,
"Dec'd on Nov. ye 5th
1744."

He was elected Constable
In 1714,
His brother, Christopher, Town Clerk
As we've already seen.

In 1717
Daniel's earmark is shown,
"J. F.", which was his father's
And Jonas took it for his own.

Lydia Wood was Daniel's wife,
Married 1710.
Nine children were their offsprint,
All lived on Long Island then.

Of Lydia and Abigail,
No record did they leave,
Mehitable wed a Campfield,
Phebe married Abner Reeve.

Obadiah and Peter
Are also lost to fame.
Daniel, Christopher and Jonas
Carried on the family name.

Jonas' son Jedidiah
Was of a classic bent--
Joel, Cyrus and Zenas
Were cognomens well-meant.

These sons founded Palmyra
In upper New York State.
Joel made a famous old boat
To sail the Hudson straight.

Wakeman was Jonas' other son
Of Quogue and Canoe Place.
Alonzo's "Family Record of Long Island,"
Makes this easy to trace.

Daniel Jr. was a Deacon
And Rufus was his son;
Quogue and Riverhead, Long Island,
This line has over-run.

IV. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER

And now we come to Christopher
Who shared in Old Daniel's Will.
The Wickapogue house was his lot.
This paper we have still.

He was Daniel's next youngest son,
On February 23d,
Seventeen twenty-seven,
His first birthday occurred.

He married Phebe Hildreth
Ephraim's daughter fair.
March 30th the date was
1756 the year.

We do not know when she was born,
1787 she died.
Abigail Lupton was her mother,
The Guilford Maphams on her side.

One grandmother was Mary Hampton,
Hannah Jessup another,
The wife of Joseph Hildreth,
And Ephraim's own mother.

Ephraim's will is extant.
His tomb in the North End.
He was a weaver of Southampton.
From him no sons descend.

Seven children had Phebe Foster.
The 1790 Census count,
Showed four males and two females
And "one slave" as the amount.

Mehetabel the oldest
Wed Ephraim L'Hommedieu,
The second child died very young,
Jabez must have died childless too.

Jabez died in Baltimore,
That's all we know of him.
Obadiah and Phebe Ludlow
Had nine children born to them.

They lived in old Southampton,
And Paul's family as well.
Paul married Hannah Ludlow
And five children befell.

Paul's family wrote letters
And visited Montague,
But only Josiah left a descendant,
Julius--who married too.

His wife was Susan Goodall,
Julius and William were their sons.
But what happened beyond this,
We don't know for the nonce.

Christopher's fifth son, Julius,
Born 1765,
Went to Montague, New Jersey,
And his descendants are alive.

Elizabeth Hedges he married,
Born 1764.
Only one child resulted,
Mary Dayton Foster, no more.

She wed James Britton Armstrong,
Thirteen offspring were theirs;
Nearly all left descendants
Quite multiple with heirs.

The old house in Montague
Stands on America's oldest road
From Kingston to the Minisink,
Where they mined the copper lode.

The Armstrongs were double cousins
Of Luther Foster's ten,
For both the wives were sisters,
And these cousins visited now and then.

Julius was a pioneer industrialist
Along the Delaware,
Sawmills and grain mills he built
Upon the river there.

V. LUTHER FOSTER

Luther, Christopher's youngest son,
Was born September 10,
1770 in Southampton.
He lived on Wickapogue Lane then.

He died in 1846,
On November 16.
At Warsaw in New York it was
Within his old demesne.

Great-great grandson of Christopher
Of sixteen thirty-five.
Luther proved the pioneer tradition
Was very much alive.

March 9, 1791,
Ruth Hedges was his bride.
Wed by old Pastor Buell
Ruth's long-time family guide.

With Julius and Elizabeth
They went to Montague
And by May 24th they saw
The Delaware in view.

They lived upon adjoining land.
A tannery was started
By Julius and no doubt Luther
And a new life was charted.

In 1797
Luther's family moved away.
Up on the Susquehanna.
Owego, it's called today.

Ten children soon arrived now
But three of them had died.
They lived here about nine years
On the north river side.

Then to the Ithaca turnpike
Luther's family moved again.
He started the first tannery in Danby,
Early in 1810.

Luther Jr. was born there
February 1, 1808.
Then Solon, Ruth and Phoebe
A few years from this date.

Ithaca is only five miles away
And was prosperous then,
But for some reason we don't know
The family moved again.

The promised land for pioneers
Was then the Genessee.
There Luther took his little flock
In June, 1823.

High on a hill above Warsaw
Some three miles from the town,
He bought a farm along the road
And the boys sledded down.

A little house they built at first
And around it the present one.
A large red barn was added
And farming was begun.

A cobbler's shop was Luther's pride
Tanner and currier he.
This is still standing by the road
For passerby to see.

Always a high wind on the hill.
And snow sometimes ten feet.
But this is a noted dairy farm
That seldom has been beat.

Ruth Hedges was now fifty-six.
Phoebe was under eight.
Ruth emeline was only ten,
Solon was twelve this date.

Luther Jr. was now fifteen.
Jabez was twenty-one.
Studious Julius was eighteen.
All got the farm work done.

Three of the oldest were married,
Silas and Elizabeth Mary.
Josiah went to Montague.
Hetty of a husband was wary.

Not much seems to have happened
During the next ten years.
Then everything at once,
Causing Luther many tears.

The "Panic of the Thirties"
No doubt was worst of all.
Banks closed down, farmers bankrupt.
Land values took a fall.

First Solon ran away from home
And wandered in the West.
Only Luther Jr. helped on the farm.
Gone also were the rest.

Elizabeth and Ira Gilmore
Both died in '34
Of "hardship," the old father said.
And trouble spread galore.

They left four orphaned children--
Three had recently died.
Little Ira lived on the farm
At his grandfather's side.

Then Ruth was left a widow
And went back home to stay
With little Zera Tanner
Weak and sickly each day.

Silas' eyes were almost blinded.
Josiah's wife was dead,
So Hetty cared for motherless Jane
At the Foster homestead.

Harriet also lived there
Four grandchildren in all
And several others now and then
As trouble might befall.

Except Solon's and Hetty's,
Each family had half-opphans there,
Frontier life was disastrous
For one of every pair.

This meant few could have money
Not earned by their own hands
And so the girls as well as boys
Worked when they had a chance.

So many were schoolteachers,
From Phoebe and Harriet on,
That one could hardly count them
In those days long bygone.

Old Luther died at seventy-six.
A Jeffersonian Democrat.
Though Warsaw was solidly Republican
Down to each dog and cat.

The Fosters of Warsaw every one
Kept this political tradition,
Down to Floyd J. Bartlett, the last,
Who would support F.D.R. to perdition.

And for nearly a century
A Foster was ruling elder in the Church,
Presbyterian, of course,
Their names you need not search.

Ruth Hedges was the sturdy one.
She lived to ninety-three.
Four treks into the wilderness,
Thirteen children had she.

High on a hill there stands
Some Indian ruins from the Mayan,
He sought a home along the [illegible]
[illegible]

A little house from birth of Christ
And around it the proverbial [illegible]
A large cat there was called
The [illegible]

A beautiful bird of feathers great
[illegible]
This is still [illegible] for the world
For generations to come.

Along a path that led the hill,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

She rode horseback at eighty
On her birthday, March twenty-nine.
The Hedges live forever,
Which is a lengthy line.

Her great-grandfather lived to be
Ninety-nine and six months;
Her daughter Ruth was ninety-three
A long time to live at once.

Some grandchildren did better still.
Julius Mulford Foster was ninety-five.
Alfred J. Foster was ninety-four.
Floyd Bartlett's ninety-one and alive.

Susan F. Foster was ninety-one.
Roxia Adelia ninety-two.
Solon lived to eighty-five.
Four score were not a few.

Those who lived the dangerous lives,
Had more longevity.
The recent generations
Show clear signs of brevity.

Ruth is a name that has come down
Two centuries and a half
Ruth Stratton Hedges was the first
To sign this autograph.

The littlest Ruth, third great-grand-
child,
Is Ruth Bartlett Van Duyn.
She has Ruth Hedges' porringer
With its Pelletreau silver sign.

Ruth Hedges kept her sampler
Made 1782.
Her grandson Floyd has it now.
But heirlooms are but few.

During the Revolution,
A small red cloak was made
Out of a captured Redcoat,
For Mary Hedges little maid.

We also have her little book.
It's called "The Twelfth Day Gift,"
Her warming pan kept by the fire,
All well preserved with thrift.

Her cherry table from the house
And her old rocking chair,
Where both Ruths sat at ninety-three,
Have been preserved with care.

Of Old Luther nothing remains
Except his Winthrop desk
Made by his first son Silas,
Handsome and picturesque.

Then three daguerrotypes we have,
The couple and two of Ruth.
Blue eyes both had. Her hair was dark
Though nearly eighty, in truth.

Josiah Hedges' Ruth was born
In 1767.
March 7, 1860,
She departed for Heaven.

William who founded Easthampton
Is said to have been an heir.
To Sir Charles Hedges' huge estate
But our Ruth received no share.

Next came Stephen, then his son John
And Ruth's grandfather John.
She kept her father's deed for land
And it's still saved from oblivion.

THE LUTHER FOSTER JR. FAMILY

Luther Jr. lived on the farm
And had a brood of eleven.
Of these four left descendants.
But none survive of seven.

Hedges, Eliza and Mary
And Hetty who was a schoolmarm,
And Herbert who was a schoolmaster
Lived most of their lives on the farm.

'Liza was literary.
She was the family head,
Proud and dominating
Though half an invalid.

Fanny married E. Everingham
And adopted Ada Grimm,
Still living in Warsaw,
Her memories far from dim.

Casson went to Iowa
On the California trail.
Saxton, Burbank and Douglas
Are the daughters' names that prevail.

The Halls live in Colorado.
Luther A. Foster is a Judge
In Woodward, Oklahoma,
His praise one cannot begrudge.

Roxia married George Van Slyke.
Her son is now a doctor.
He lives in Hancock, Michigan.
Myra married a Proctor.

Sidney and Samuel lived close
In Pigeon, Michigan.
(I cannot find a better rhyme
Than the words "wish again.")

Five sons Samuel Foster had.
The first daughter, Lulu Calista,
Who wrote their family history.
Mary Ella is her sister.

Herbert John and James Hedges Foster
Are still Michigan-bound.
Sidney has grandsons in Pigeon,
Where Paul's family may be found.

Adelbert's family live in Castile
Robert's in New York too.
On the old Genesee River,
Caneadea to you.

HETTY, PHOEBE AND RUTH FOSTER

But let's get back to Warsaw
Where Hetty, Phoebe and Ruth
Lived always closely together
In old age as well as in youth.

Hetty's son, Robert Barnett,
Wounded in the Civil War,
Lived all his life in Warsaw,
As his parents before.

Ruth Emeline was the mainstay--
Like all women named Foster--
She lived nearly a century.
In 1906 we lost her.

Ship's captain, naval officer,
Was Zera Luther Tanner;
Noted as a hydrographer;
He fought under the Union banner.

He wrote the little blue book
On Luther Foster's family tree.
Mulford Foster and Floyd Bartlett
Helped with this genealogy.

His daughter Ruth lives in New York.
She looks like her grandmother.
She's the last of Ruth Emeline--
No sister and no brother.

A handsome portrait done in oils
And Captain Tanner's old sea chest,
A manuscript or two were saved,
At the Captain's request.

Ruth was dominant and decisive,
Phoebe was sweet and kind.
She loved music and singing
And had a cultivated mind.

The widows lived together
For many a happy year,
But of Phoebe's eight children
All but one disappear.

And that one is Floyd Julius,
Ethan E. Bartlett's youngest son.
With twelve living descendants,
He is now ninety-one.

Hayward lives in Rochester.
Pittsburgh is Robert's town.
Ruth left a son and daughter--
Janet has literary renown.

Floyd knew his own grandmother,
Born 1767.
She could have known a grandparent
Born before 1611.

Six of these long generations
Cover all American History.
Though Floyd is actually seventh
In this long-life mystery.

Doyen of the whole Foster clan
Nearly five hundred strong,
Though 180 live in Chile
Of Julius Mulford's throng.

The Foster name is getting scarce,
Seventy-one men and boys are alive
To carry on old Luther's name.
More girls than boys survive.

Twelve of these are in Chile.
Julius of Bayhead has ten.
Luther Jr. has sixteen,
Solon has thirty-three boys and men.

F.J.B. looks about three score
He told me this long tale.
He's going to the dentist now--
Happy, hearty and hale.

A schoolmaster for fifty years
And Auburn High School's pater,
Scholar of Greek and English prose
And Yale his Alma Mater.

JABEZ FOSTER

Jabez was Luther's sixth child.
In eighteen forty-nine
He died of cholera in Rochester;
Unmarried, he left no line.

SILAS HOWELL FOSTER

Silas Howell Foster was born
1793.
He was in the War of 1812
And nine children had he.

He married Samuel Smith's daughter,
His brother Luther's wife's sister.
Frances Chafee was the mother
Of this Fanny and Calista.

Four of their name had no offspring--
Celinda, Harriet and Mary,
And Elizabeth, a musician.
None now have the Foster name to carry.

This family liked Illinois.
Rockford is the favorite place.
Esther married Lucien Putnam.
This is the last Putnam trace.

Alfred J. Foster lived there too,
The McElderrys do still.
Laura married William Manley
Of Hebron and Belvidere, Ill.

Helen lived in Cherry Valley
And her sister Susan too.
Helen married George G. Wheeler.
Her descendants are not few.

One's Hettie Grace Wheeler Burton,
She wrote the history of her branch,
Living still at Cherry Valley
On the old pioneer ranch.

Susan's son Raymond Foster Lee
Lives in Cherry Valley yet.
Maynard A. Howe's in Belvidere
As close by as he can get.

JOSIAH HEDGES FOSTER

Josiah Foster lived in Milford,
Born 1795.
His descendants are in Chile,
None in the U.S. alive.

Jane, student of Mary Lyon,
Principal of Woodstock School,
Died in India near Agra,
Noted for her pleasant rule.

Frank and Hetty were her oldest,
James Long Scott her husband's name.
Many years they spent in India.
Jane was an educator of fame.

James Foster Scott was the last and
Youngest of Jane's little brood.
Once a Doctor in Washington,
Greek philosopher in mood.

Mary Lee Davis wrote his story
In a book "Sourdough Gold."
From the Yukon he retired
And wrote manuscripts untold.

Karen Gram Scott is his widow
And disciple she is too,
Editing his many volumes
That she knows best how to do.

Jane's brother was Julius Mulford,
Industrial pioneer.
Chile's mills and railways he built
Entrepreneur without fear.

He married a famous beauty,
Recabarren, her surname.
This Luisa and Julio
Very happy then became.

Luis was the oldest of eight,
A good mining engineer.
Enrique, President of the Supreme
Court,
Had a political career.

Enrique Jr. and Julio,
Only sons in the Chile clan.
The first had eight sons and Julio
one,
Julio is the historian.

Manuel Foster was a statesman
And a noted lawyer too,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Busy his long life through.

Ana Maria Barbara
Wed Gregorio Donoso,
One daughter, Yrarrazaval,
Another, Luis Subercaseaux.

Elisa Juana went into a convent,
Founded the Nuns de Corazon,
Beautiful and simpatica,
She lived for charity alone.

Josephina did not marry.
Edwardo Reyes Lavalle
Was the husband of Luisa
Seven children did befall.

Now there's Maria Teresa,
Eighty-eight is her age.
Carlos Besa was her husband.
Maria II writes Mercurio's woman's page.

JULIUS FOSTER

Now back to another Julius,
Born back in eighteen and five.
Minister in Towanda
And a scholar when alive.

His family have many letters
Kept since 1829.
This record of family history
Is a wonderful gold mine.

Mary Ann Sayre was the mother
Of young Julius and Mary Brunette.
They attended school in Milford
Where their Aunt Todd lived as yet.

Mary was an educator,
Schools for girls her special field,
Till the Rev. Hamill Nassau
She was in marriage sealed.

Near Ogowe in Africa
(Nassau wrote some books on this),
She died at the birth of Brunette
Which her brother took amiss.

Julius born 1845,
Managed Bayhead Real estate.
This is on New Jersey's shore line.
Hattie Stanniford was his first mate.

Then Joanna Smith Van Note
Soon became his second wife,
And a housefull of ten offspring
Lived a happy family life.

Julius, Ruth and Mary live still
In Bayhead, and Esther too.
Ruth keeps up the family history
When she's nothing else to do.

Esther is the Assistant Editor
Of the "Yachting" Magazine.
Princeton is the nearby city
Where Walter B. may be seen.

Edward's in Warren, Ohio,
Electrical engineer.
Samuel's in Massachusetts,
Springfield is the place, I hear.

Charles Hamill's the other brother,
Hattie and John died at birth.
Grace Striffler lives in Ohio,
Of younger ones there's no dearth.

SOLON FOSTER

Finally there is Solon Foster
Youngest son of the whole clan,
Born in Danby, 1811,
A whole century to span.

1896 was his death,
It was on March seventeen,
As rugged an old pioneer
As the West has ever seen.

It was in 1833
That he left his father's home
And began a life of hardship
Cross the continent to roam.

He pioneered in Ohio,
Missouri and Iowa,
Then in Illinois and Utah,
Where he did finally stay.

When he married Sarah Downing
It was 1841.
She was Pennsylvania Quaker
And her home in Downingtown.

Her ancestry was as follows:
Knights of Bradninch, Devonshire,
Friends of William Penn in England
And Thomas followed him here.

Then came Joseph, and next Thomas,
And next Joseph, Sarah's father.
Elizabeth Beidler Riter
Was the name of Sarah's mother.

1850 Solon went West
With covered wagon and ox team.
He helped found the town of St. George
On the Rio Virgin stream.

The three daughters died as children
But four sturdy sons there were.
All pioneers like their parents
That no trouble could deter.

William married Mary Cannon
His descendants are fourteen,
In Utah, and California
And Ohio, they are seen.

Franklin and Asenath Duncan
Were Pine Valley pioneers.
Julia Foster still tells stories
Of these early frontier years.

Franklin lived to nearly ninety,
Descendants are thirty-one.
Some of them still live in St. George
Where the Foster Store was run.

Orson Hyde Foster died early
At the age of forty-eight.
He owned a sawmill business,
Elizabeth Riser was his mate.

Orson left two orphan daughters,
Sarah Ellen Riding one,
The other Mattie Empey
And a long line was begun.

Solon Jr. died a young man
But he left the largest tribe
Scattered here and there at present
Thirty-eight names to inscribe.

Ruth and Tillie were his daughters,
His five sons, Junius and John,
Edgar, Joseph and George Woodward.
Edgar's the only one that's gone.

Pretty Sarah Margaret Moody
Was the wife that Solon chose
Of the preachin', singin' Moodys
That most everybody knows.

Wyatt came from Ole Virginny,
Thomas lived to 1054,
Revolutionary soldier--
But I've no space to tell more.

Her father, John Monroe Moody,
Founded his own private town,
Thatcher, Arizona, it was,
Where the sun never goes down.

Solon's oldest, Solon Junius,
Was a banker, and he wed
Jessie Morris of his home town
Six offspring were what they had.

John first studied engineering
At Stanford, and then he taught.
But he cahnged into a lawyer.
Hannah Davis shared his lot.

Tillie was long a schoolteacher.
Ruth married Sil Engilman.
Margie, her oldest, is married,
Syl, is still a single man.

Edgar was a Western rancher
With sombrero, chaps and all.
Clark was killed at Okinawa,
But there's still Bernice and Paul.

Joseph Downing is a farmer.
He married Theresa Knell.
Keith and Clift, Howard and Eldred,
Grace and Lillie soon befell.

George married Ella Matheson.
This "M's" in nearly every name,
From Ruth down to little Derrill.
Eight in all to this pair came.

LAST GASP

Let us end this Foster ballad
That Luther and Ruth began
Just after the Revolution,
Now 500 in their clan.

If you want to you can sing it
To Sir Patrick Spens' old song,
Or America, the Beautiful
Is one that goes along.

If the verses don't scan too well
And the choruses don't rhyme.
There's no copy right upon it
You can tailor any time.

Helen Foster Snow,
Madison, Connecticut
Nov. 16, 1946, centenary
of the death of Luther
Foster Sr. on that date
in 1846.

Note: This ballad can be sung to "America, the Beautiful", to the verse of "Yankee Doodle," or to "Sir Patrick Spens."

(1) THE FOSTER SAGA

Oh, the Fosters came from Ewell
Which is on Epsom Downs.
The Pilgrim Way wends over the hill
Among the Surrey towns.

This is where Canterbury Tales
Were told in Chaucer's day
And Runnymeade is where King John
Signed the Magna Charta away.

And the Fosters went from Ewell
In the good ship "Abigail".
To Massachusetts they did go
Through a strong Atlantic gale.

That was in 1635
Three centuries ago
Christopher Foster was his name
With a coat of arms to show.

From Lynn to Southampton he went
Long Island's outer shore
And there his descendants have lived
Three hundred years and more.

Oh, the Fosters lived on Long Island
Where the hurricanes do blow
And the sand dunes pile up on the beach
Where the blue bayberries grow.

Where the whales were stranded on the shore
And the merchant's ships were wrecked.
Here on outermost America
The Atlantic tide is checked.

From Southampton they scattered
Far and wide and near,
Ploughed the first furrow in many a place,
Pushed back the old frontier.

Westward, ever westward.
Jane lies buried in Dehra Dun
And Mary in Africa
One lived in China soon.

One went far south to Chile
James to the Yukon next,
Canada and Hawaii--
Too many for my text.

But the pioneer days are over,
Gone is the last frontier.
Since the Fosters came from Ewell
To found a new nation here.

(1) OLD PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FAMILY

Quite a number of old photographs exist and I have tried to make a collection of as many as I could find to go with the manuscript on the family history. I have six generations during the last hundred years. Some were given to me, and others I had copied and have the negatives so extra prints can be made very cheaply. Daguerrotypes are difficult to copy as they are done on a mirror. The best place for this is Walter Scott Shinn, 554 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He charges $5 to restore the original so it can be copied, $15 to copy it, and $5 for each print in sepia, but he does the best work in America--he is the leading expert on this kind of work. Once you have a photograph you can then have it copied by an ordinary photographer. The best place I have found to get copies made is Scavera Photo Laboratories, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Attention, Mr. Scavera). He can copy tintypes very well, but does do real daguerrotypes very well. He charges $1 for the negative and the prints depend on the kind of paper and finish. However, the copies of daguerrotyppes are good enough to use and much cheaper than other places, of course. Ordinary shops charge about $5 to copy old photographs. Shinn also charges $5 to copy plain photographs. Scavera can make prints in sepia on buff paper whcih are very fine, but it has been hard to get sepia work done during the war. You can send pictures to him by registered mail and he can do them.

The earliest daguerrotypes in America were made in 1840, and a few years later on tintypes and other kinds were made. It took one hour to pose for the first one made, and sometimes from fifteen to five minutes. Only one was taken usually at one time and there is no negative so only one copy exists of any daguerrotype. The daguerrotype of Ruth Hedges and Luther Foster was taken between 1840 and 1846, when Luther died, so it is an early one on a mirror. There is also one of Ruth Hedges alone taken later on, wearing the same shawl and bonnet, which has been copied. I have both originals of these, and copies have been sent out to various people. Luther A. Foster, of Oklahoma, also has an early daguerrotype of Frances Chafee, mother of Calista Smith and her sister Fanny Smith, the wives of Luther Foster Jr. and Silas Howell Foster.

When Eliza Foster of Warsaw died she left her collection of photographs to Luther A. Foster, of Woodward, Oklahoma. These were the original pictures belonging to the grandparents, Luther and Ruth Hedges Foster and to Luther Foster Jr.'s family. Among these were the following:

A fine early daguerrotype on a mirror of Jane Foster (Scott) taken at the age of about sixteen. She was Josiah's daughter, of Milford, Pa. This has been copied.

A tintype of Mary Alice Foster, daughter of Josiah Foster and Sarah

Skeer, who married Dr. Burns of Scranton, Pa. (I have a mirror daguerrotype of her also, which F.J.Bartlett gave me from his collection.) Copy exists.

A fine tintype of Phoebe Dayton Bartlett, mother of Floyd and daughter of Luther Foster Sr. wearing a bonnet with flowers inside the brim and a large satin bow. This is a more youthful pose than any others of Phoebe Foster. Copied.

An early mirror daguerrotype of Ruth Emeline Foster age about 30 or so. She has her hair done in some kind of sideburns.

A tintype of Samuel Foster probably.

Other photographs belonging to L.A. Foster are:

Henry Scott Allen, age about 20, daughter of Jane Foster Scott.

Hetty Foster, daughter of Luther Sr., in a lace cap in her old age.

Mary Brunette Foster, daughter of Julius Sr., age about 15, in a polka dot dress.

Phoebe Foster Bartlett in a black lace cap in her old age.

Jane Foster Scott, middle-age, with black silk tie with fringe.

Julius Foster Sr., taken not long before he died.

Ruth Emeline Foster Tanner in old age, wearing a snood.

Capt. Zera Tanner in Civil War uniform with sword.

Mary F. Foster (Nicholes), daughter of Silas Foster, very young, taken in Chigago. This is the best one of her. She looks quite pretty here.

Mary Dayton Foster (Mrs. James Britton Armstrong), of Montague, N.J. double cousin of the children of Luther Foster Sr. and Ruth Hedges, holding glasses, old age.

Luther Foster Jr. and Calista Smith, his wife, standing. He has white hair. Copied.

Fanny Smith, wife of Silas Howell Foster, in striped dress with white bonnet, old age. Copied.

Alfred J. Foster, son of Silas Howell Foster, in his youth, with chin whiskers. Copied. (I have one of him in extreme old age, he died at 94.)

Print of Mulford Foster in Chile, a line engraving.

Mary Brunette Nassau and her father, daughter of Mary Brunette Foster who died in Africa.

Ruth Tanner and her mother, Helen Benedict Tanner, as a child.

L.A. Foster wrote to me that he also had the following, among others:

Hettie Grace Burton and husband, daughter of Helen Foster.

Esther Foster, daughter of Silas.

Julius Foster Jr. as a boy.

Dr. Ethan E. Bartlett.

Susan Foster Lee, Dau. of Silas.

Several pictures of Luther Foster Jr.

Pictures of Mulford Foster, one of his daughters, one of Manuel and other members.

His family had a group picture of the whole Luther Foster Jr. family, except Casson and Roxia, but they have not been able to find it yet.

An early daguerrotype of Phoebe Foster (Bartlett), which I have had copied.

Floyd J. Bartlett, 14 Liberty Street, New York, has quite a few pictures of the older Fosters, many of which I have had copied. He has only one daguerrotype of his mother. He had a colored lithograph made of Ruth Hedges' sampler made in 1782, which is very fine and looks nice in a frame.

Mrs. Adelbert Foster, of Castile, New York, whose only son, Sidney Foster, also lives there, had quite a few pictures of the family, some of which she sent to F. J. Bartlett.

The Bayhead, New Jersey, Foster family (Ruth, Esther, Mary and Julius Foster live at home) have a large number of pictures, including an oil painting and a watercolor of Julius Foster Sr. Several are unidentified. They have a fine daguerrotype of Jane Foster Scott, and also two early ones of Julius Foster Sr., and of his two children, Julius Jr. and Mary Brunette, in a double-case. They also have copies of all the pictures which I have had copied, so their collection should be quite complete.

Mrs. John Taylor, 21905 Sunnyside, St. Clair Shores, Mich., has a picture of the brothers Samuel, Hedges and Sidney together in a group, among others.

F. J. Bartlett sent me some unidentified photographs of the Smith-Sage family, which he did not want. These are of the family of both Calista Smith and Fanny Smith Foster. I sent the following to Carol Sage, Waterloo, Iowa:

Ernest Sage and family on Waterloo farm, with shetland pony and woman in rocking chair.
Group of Elizabeth Sage, Esther Schenk, Amy Gibbs.
Probably Ernest Sage and wife when married, taken Cedar Falls, Iowa.
"Uncle Sam Smith" in old age.
Arthur Smith, with long white beard.
A baby girl in plaid dress taken in Waterloo by Mosher.
Picture of Ernest Sage and Hetty Foster near a stand; Hetty is young here.

I sent the following to F. C. Sage, 833 Alma Street, San Pedro, Calif.: F. C. Sage house in Waterloo, Iowa; group of F. C. Sage with mother, brother and 3 others; Martha Divers Henderson's home in Webster, N.Y.; 3 people on veranda; Parthena Smith Sage.

I do not know of any photographs of Josiah Hedges Foster, Mary Elizabeth Foster Gilmore, Silas Howell Foster, Jabez Foster, the children of Luther Foster Sr. One of those in Bayhead, N. J. might be of these, however, Elizabeth died before daguerrotypes were made but all the others lived when photographs were being taken.

Of the Silas Howell Foster family, Grace Wheeler Burton, of 1019 Haskell Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, care Wendell F. Hallstrom, has a collection.

I have made copies of most of the first two generations of people of interest, and have the negatives so copies can be made cheaply. I have also made photostats of various items. L.A. Foster has an original deed of Josiah Hedges, Ruth's father, of Easthampton, photostated.

(2) PARTIAL ROSTER OF THOSE IN THE ARMED FORCES IN WORLD WAR II

THE SILAS HOWELL FOSTER FAMILY:

1. Bruce Robert McElderry, Air Transport Command; also in U. S. Marine Corps in 1918.
2. Merrill Kenneth Linder, U. S. Army, in Okinawa.
3. Alfred Foster Burton, U. S. Army Air Corps, in Australia, the Phillipines, East Indies.
4. Wayne Franklin Howe, U. S. Navy.
5. Richard William Howe, U. S. Navy.

* 6. Wilson Raymond Lee, B. 3 March 1912, U. S. Marine Corps, killed at Tarawa, November 1944.

THE ELIZABETH MARY FOSTER GILMORE FAMILY:

7. George Dudley Gilmore, U. S. Army Air Forces.

THE JULIUS FOSTER FAMILY:

8. Walter Brooks Foster Jr., PFC, U. S. Army, Marseilles, France.
9. Esther Louise Foster, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, (WAVE), Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.
10. Edward Staniford Foster Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve, in Meteorology, at Kamchatka.
11. Alfred Field Foster, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, doing radar work in the Pacific.

THE LUTHER FOSTER JR., FAMILY:

12. Russell M. Burbank, U. S. Army.
13. Garold Robert Foster, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.
14. John Austin Cornell, Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.
15. Herbert Robert Foster, Corporal, U. S. Army. Severed four years and was several times decorated for bravery.
16. Edward William Foster, U. S. Army, with Third Army under General Patton in 996th Engineers, then transferred to the famous 88th Engineers. He was in the entire European theatre of operations from the invasion at Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day to V-J Day, which found him in Austria.
17. Paul Howard Foster, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, trained at Ohio State, Glenview, Illinois; Corpus Christi, Texas, and St. Mary's College, California.

THE SOLON FOSTER FOSTER SR., FAMILY:

18. William Felt Foster, 1st Lieutenant, 15th Air Force, U. S. Army Air Corps, was in North Africa in July 1944, and transferred to Italy until end of the war. In radio and radar.
19. Raymond D. Foster, U. S. Army Air Corps.
20. Irwin Foster, Capt, U. S. Army Air Corps and Ferry Command. He went overseas to North Africa in July 1942, and was a pilot on a B-24 bomber, filling 32 missions, and completing more than 300 hours actual combat duty. He received several decorations: Airmen's Medal for over 100 hours of Combat; Distinguised Service Cross; Purple Heart for being wounded; three Oak Leaf Clusters. He was shot down in Egypt, made a forced landing in Nazi territory, but escaped through the desert to the R. A. F.
21. Rulon Arthur Foster, U. S. Navy, at San Diego, California, and Pensacola, Florida.
22. Judson Foster Byers, U. S. Army, New Guinea, the Phillipines.
23. Loraine Foster Avery, U. S. Army, in Europe.
24. Clare Gordon Riding, Pharmachist Mate 1st Class, U. S. Navy.
25. Milton Morris Foster, Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve, was vocational training officer at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, T. H. at the time of the Japanese attack. He later served in the famed submarine NAUTILUS which ranged throughout the Pacific, sinking sixteen Japanese ships including the first aircraft carried lost to the enemy. The NAUTILUS also participated in special missions including the Makin Raid, the invasion of Attu, the supplying of allied guerilla forces in the Phillipines, China and Borneo, evacuation of personnel from enemy territory and rescue of downed allied fliers off Japan. Other submarine service was through the New Guinea campaign and in the Indian Ocean, operating from Freemantle, West Australia. He also served inboard the U. S. S. CARLISLE as Executive Officer and was Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. SCREVEN until October 1946.
26. Verla Mary Foster, Lieutenant, Nurse Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve, wife of Milton M. Foster, served in the Naval Hospital Mare Island and the U. S. Navy Evacuation Hospital, Samar, Phillipines.
27. Frederick Clift Foster, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, radar section.
28. David Monroe Foster, Yeoman 2nd class, U. S. Naval Reserve, on Island of Samar, Phillipines.

* 29. Clark Gene Foster, b. 18 September 1913, d. 27 April 1945, Quartermaster 3rd class, U. S. Naval Reserve, was killed in action off Okinawa and is buried on that island. He died from the attack of a Japanese suicide plane attack on the U. S. S. TWIGGS.

30. John Moody Foster Jr., Captain, U. S. Marine Corps. On 19 March 1943 he was sent overseas as combat flyer in the Pacific, returning 13 April 1944, after completing his missions. He was one of the 28 pilots of VMF 222. His squadron was rushed to Midway in 1943, then to Munda which had been captured 3 weeks before; then Vella Lavelia, Bougainville, Green Islands. On his return he was instructor at the Santa Ana Air Base in California. His squadron of 28 men shot down 48 enemy planes, losing 6 of their own pilots. In 1950 he received the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Gold stars and also an Air Medal. The citations were for "heroism and extraordinary and meritorious achievements in aerial flight in action against Japanese forces."
31. Keith Downing Foster, Aviation Machinist Mate 1st Class, U. S. Naval Reserve, stationed chiefly at Kodiak, Alaska.
32. Joseph Clift Foster, U. S. Army.
33. Charles Eldred Foster, U. S. Army, radio and electronics, Williams Field, Arizona.
34. Silvon Foster Engilman, U. S. Army Air Corps, Casablanca, Africa, and Naples, Italy.

THE PHOEBE DAYTON FOSTER BARTLETT FAMILY:

35. Robert Hayward Bartlett, in armed forces.
36. Richard Foster Bartlett, in armed forces.

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NOTE: Of the 24 Fosters, or others closely related, who served in the Armed Forces in World War II, only two were killed in service; one of those being Wilson Raymond Lee, who had married a Foster girl. Golden Lang, husband of Lillie Margaret Foster, was killed in an airplane crash 26 April 1945, after completing 35 missions and receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross, Four Oak Leaf Clusters, and a Presidential Citation. Several husbands of members of the Foster family, but removed at least one generation were killed however. John David Huntley, husband of Margaret Ridges, commander of a destroyer; Phillip Jackson Barton, died 18 October 1944 in an airplane crash in Louisiana. He was the husband of Asenath Amelia Avery.

NOTE 2: Information furnished does not indicate more than two of the "Foster " family as participating in World War I: Zera Calvin Foster, U. S. Navy 1918-1919, and Clifford Riter Foster, U. S. Army, who served with the A.E.F. in France for eighteen months.

(4) SOME WRITINGS OF CAPT. ZERA LUTHER TANNER

The son of Ruth Emeline Foster, Zera Luther Tanner, left a number of records of his life, now in possession of Floyd J. Bartlett and of his daughter Ruth Tanner Vellissaratos, Box 2731, Carmel, California. Some of these are very interesting for the family record and are included herein. He was one of the most interesting of all the Fosters.

The following is the obituary published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, at the time of his death Dec. 16, 1906:

COM. TANNER WAS BORN IN WARSAW - A Distinguished Officer of the Navy - Death Occurred at Washington - Commander Tanner Entered the Navy in 1862 as Acting Ensing, and was Rapidly Promoted--Also Served During the Spanish War.

Warsaw, Dec. 17.--Commander Zera L. Tanner, U.S. Navy, died suddenly in Washington, D.C., yesterday, aged 73 years. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Nellie Benedict, of Attica, and by one daughter, Miss Ruth Tanner.

Commander Tanner was born in Warsaw December 5, 1833, the son of Zera and Ruth Foster Tanner. He was educated in the Warsaw Academy and remained here until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1855 he went to England, where he secured a patent upon an invention, the plans and model of which he had taken with him. In October of the following year he entered upon a seafaring life with the object of regaining his health, and prior to the Civil war in America he made three voyages to the East Indies.

He was at sea when the war broke out, en route from China to San Francisco, and returning to the Atlantic coast he entered the transport service. On August 18, 1862, he entered the United States Navy as acting Ensign, and was in active service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts until the war closed.

His first command was the captured British steamer Vixen, a blockade runner, whose chief officer subsequently attained distinction in the Turkish Navy under the name of Hobart Pasha. Early in the spring of 1866, while attached to the United States ship Augusta, he convoyed the Minntonomoh on a special mission to Russia, conveying Hon. G. V. Fox, bearer of the congratulations of the United States Congress to the Emperor Alexander II, on his escape from assassination.

Lieutennant Tanner spent the following winter in the Mediterranean and returning to the United States in June, 1867, sailed immediately for Chinese waters on board the United States ship Onward and served successively on the ships Maumee and Idaho, remaining at the Asiatic station

until the spring of 1870.

After the loss of the United States Ship Oneida, Lieutenant Tanner took command of the Aroostook and conducted the search for remains of victims of the wreck. From 1871 to 1873 he was attached to the ship Narragansett.

Sailing from New York to the Pacific station he visited the west coast of South America, Mexico, California, the Sandwich Islands, Samoa, Australia, and made an extensive cruise among the South Sea Islands. He was attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard during the winter of 1873 and 1874; obtained a leave of absence from the Navy Department and commanded the Pacific mail steamer Colon, sailing between New York and the Isthmus of Panama from 1874 to 1876, and the City of Peking from 1876 to 1878, sailing between California and China.

He was on duty at the Navy Department in Washington during the winter of 1878-1879; took command of the Speedwell the following spring and was employed on the New England coast during the summer in deep-sea explorations under the direction of the United States Fish and Fisheries Commission. He superintended the construction of the United States Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk and commanded her from 1880 to 1882.

While still in command of the Fish Hawk he made general plans for the steamer Albatross, superintended her construction and took command upon her completion. The vessel was especially designed for scientific work and was actively employed in deep-sea explorations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts until 1887, when she was transferred to the Pacific where her field of operations extended from the Gulf of Panama to Bering Sea and even to the coast of Kamtchatska.

Commander Tanner severed his connection with the Albatross in May, 1894, and was ordered to special duty in Washington on January 1, 1894. His advancement in the naval service is indicated by the dates of his appointments and commissions:

Acting ensign, August 18, 1862, original entry into the volunteer service; acting master, September 29, 1864, promoted in the volunteer service; ensign, March 12, 1868, transferred to the regular Navy; master, December 18, 1868; Lieutenant March 21, 1870; lieutenant commander, February 22, 1883; commander February 7, 1893.

In 1897 Commander Tanner retired, as all naval officers do, at the age of 62 years. In accordance with the law which gives the Secretary of the Navy the right to order any retired officer on duty again, Commander Tanner was ordered to service during the Spanish war. He served several months at the Navy Department in Washington, then went to San Francisco, where he made a contract for the construction of the Samoan coaling station: then to Honolulu where he secured a site for another naval station.

He returned to Washington at the close of the Spanish war and had since made his home there, though making frequent visits to Warsaw to see his mother, who died in July, 1906, at the age of 93 years. Commander Tanner's remains were buried to-day in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

[illegible] which the survey in 1920.

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(1) CHIPS FROM A SAILOR'S LOG

By Captain Zera Luther Tanner

Chips gathered from the logs of my early voyages, and selected from a vast accumulation of notable incidents with a view of conveying some idea of the vicissitudes of a sailor's life.

It was early in April, 1855, that I left my native village in western New York, Warsaw, Wyoming County, an inexperienced boy, to sink or swim on the great sea of life. The world was before me, and, with that ever blessed provision of kind Providence, the undying, never-failing, hopefulness of youth, I prepared my plan of battle.

I was very brave in those youthful days of simple ignorance; the great world was to me a sealed book, and, knowing nothing of its manifold raials and responsibilities, I had no fear.

I went first to England, -- Old Mother England, -- the land of our fore-fathers, most dear to us all, yet so roundly abused. The country from which we derive our language, literature, religion, laws, and jurisprudence. A people inhabiting an isolated little island in the Atlantic, and upon whose colonial possessions the sun never sets!

A nation that has bequeathed to our people their greatest virtues, -- and far too many vices.

My journey to New York was without incident worthy of remark, in fact, my mind was too fully occupied with plans for the future, and regrets for all I was leaving behind, to give much attention to passing events.

My first impressions of New York were not unlike those of the many thousands of simple countrymen preceding me.

I was utterly desolate in the seemingly boundless wilderness of a great bustling city that knew me not. The feeling of isolation was profound. Had I been landed in the midst of the great Sahara, or the boundless plains of the wild west, my loneliness could not have been greater.

There was not a single greeting or a glance of recognition from those dense moving masses hurrying hither and thither. "I was a stranger in a strange land," and therefore quite ready to embark on our sailing day, and shake the dust of great Gotham from my feet without a single regret.

Long before my departure from home, the momentous question of Steam *versus* Sail was learnedly and exhaustively discussed. I never dreamed of

the vast stores of nautical experience lying buried beneath the modest exteriors of my numerous friends, until it became known that I was about to cast my lot upon the great waters, and my heart still warms toward those honest souls even after a lapse of these many years, when I recall their kind and unselfish solicitude for my welfare.

I see their genial weather beaten faces now, as they earnestly pour into my receptive ear their horrible tales of fire and shipwreck; of untold hardships, and fatal diseases that invariably attack the unfortunate voyager. If I escape shipwreck, I will stand a fair chance of starvation, unless I get the ship-fever, which is just as bad; people never thoroughly recover.

These were only a few of the general and inevitable dangers and hardships of the sea. It matters not that their experience was confined to a trip across the Western Ocean in an overcrowded steerage of a packet ship.

The general sentiment was against the modern innovation of steam, the danger was great enough with sail, but when you put in the machinery and "biler," you make a steamboat of her, and it stands to reason it isn't as safe: "Suppose the bilers bust, where are you?" So the verdict went forth, "Steamboats are dangerous, and it was decided that I should adopt the safer, if slower, conveyance, the celebrated and time-honored Packet-ship.

Ships were all alike to me in those days, the famous old "Rhine" being on the eve of departure for London, I engaged my passage in her without troubling myself about her sea-going qualities. As far as I knew, or cared, she might be built by the mile, like blue nose timber ships, and cut off as required, or, like the "Tidy Adelaide," with three decks and no bottom.

An hour or two of the inevitable confusion attending the arrival of passengers and baggage; -- frantic calls for the Steward from a dozen directions at the same moment; -- the last parting words of sorrowing friends; -- the inevitable late passenger hauled aboard with a rope's end, his baggage remaining on the wharf; -- a feeble cheer from the multitude on shore; a sickly response, and the great ship swings out into the stream.

That insignificant little pigmy of a tug, with the powers of a giant, is puffing, blowing, and whistling at everything, right and left, as she drags the huge ship swiftly down the crowded bay. Down past the Battery with its circular fort, its wilderness of uncouth structures, and sickly trees in the old park, once the pride of New York.

There on the left lies Governor's Island with its huge granite fort, rambling earth-works, barracks and Headquarters' buildings. On the right, Bedloe's Island and its antiquated fort, and Ellis Island, the Naval Powder Magazine, a mine that would shake the city to its very foundation were it to explode.

The Narrows, guarded by Forts Hamilton and Lafayette on the Long Island shore. Fort Tompkins and beautiful Staten Island on the right. Farther on to the left stands the granite monument on Dry Romer Shoal.

What thrilling tales of suffering, of storm and shipwreck, that inert mass of stone could tell, were it endowed with the power of speech.

To the right, beyond Staten Island, is the Jersey coast and the sleepy old town of Perth Amboy quietly dreaming of future greatness. It was celebrated in Colonial times and during the early days of the Republic for its commerce, also as a strategic point of great importance during the Revolutionary War.

Then to the right again rise the forest crowned heights of Navesink, with its two light-houses perched high on the summit, throwing out to the returning mariner their friendly greeting.

That low point we are just passing is Sandy Hook, with its antiquated earth-works, light-houses and range marks, -- our point of departure, and finally to the eastward -- the broad Atlantic.

It was on this voyage I received my first baptism of salt water, many of them, in fact, for it seemed to be my affinity although I had no love for it then: it sought me out in the most sheltered regions of the quarter deck, and even in the seclusion of my cabin, if perchance I opened the port, even for a moment, in my eager search for fresh air. I came finally to expect a drenching whenever I appeared on deck, and if I escaped an involuntary bath in the lee-scuppers I considered myself particularly fortunate.

Old Father Neptune, son of Saturn and Ops, God of the sea, relentless and inexorable, demanded tribute which was promptly and painfully paid by the most miserable and forlorn mortal in the whole wide world; fearing at first it would be the end of me, -- at last, that it would not. I was not the only sufferer, however, I had many companions in misery, and one who claimed to suffer more even than myself. I never disputed it, in fact, I was heartily glad of it. He was a clergyman, young, highly educated, talented, and most zealous in his calling. He, like myself, had gone out into the great world to fight the battle of life; his was a moral battle, the devil his antagonist, and mine -- well, his Satanic majesty troubled me very little in those days, and even now I'd rather avoid than to fight him.

We had very strong winds during the early part of the voyage, which gave the officers and crew sufficient employment to keep them in good working trim at least. My young friend in misery spent most of his time on deck during scuppers. Having ears, he heard much profanity among the crew, and even detected the good Captain indulging in language more forcible than elegant upon one or two occasions.

The sturdy old mariner frankly admitted his fault, but stoutly maintained that it was excusable, and, at times, absolutely necessary at sea, usually winding up with the remark, "and you will acknowledge it yourself before the end of the voyage." My friend protested as he was in duty bound to do, but the acknowledgment came. It happened one bright Sunday morning when the warm glorious sunshine brought out the invalids, and gave new vigor to convalescents.

The clergyman was early on deck, dressed in his Sunday rig, in celebration of the glorious day, and his recovery from a week or more of

terrible sea-sickness. Strolling along the weather gangway, he stopped a moment gazing aloft at the swelling canvas, or admiring the graceful sea-birds soaring placidly to and fro, high overhead, watching with an eagle eye for their morning's repast. When suddenly, without warning, he received the contents of a huge bucket of slops an ignorant passenger attempted to throw to windward!

Words are inadequate to express the utter consternation and disgust depicted upon his countenance at that moment. I doubt whether he comprehended for the instant what had happened, thinking perhaps a horrid nightmare had come over him, but he spoke not a word! The wreck was complete.

The good old Captain in the kindness of his heart, rushed to his assistance and discovering something alarming in his ominous silence urged him to "Swear, swear, sir, it will ease your mind!" Then reducing precept to practice soundly berated the unfortunate passenger who, in his ignorance and stupidity, had done the mischief. Turning to the gentleman, he inquired quite seriously: "Do you think it would be wrong to swear now, sir?" "Well," said the clergyman, as he became able to articulate, "No, not very, -- if I was a sailor."

Incidents of this kind are very apt to be annoying to the principals, but furnish amusement to others, and serve to vary the monotony a passenger too often experiences at sea.

Our society was composed of about twenty cabin passengers, among them several ladies, a few tourists, merchants, and business men of various kinds. There were several hundred in the steerage returning to the old country, some to remain, but the majority for a visit only. A few among them were returning disappointed and disgusted with their new El Dorado; their adventure had failed for some reason, -- perhaps they disdained to stoop for the single copper and the bags of gold never fell in their way.

Thirty or forty men-of-wars'-men, just discharged, were homeward bound to see the old folks, with pocketsfull of money and hearts light as air.

Among the steerage passengers was a young Belgian officer, a shipwrecked mariner, sent home by the Consul of his country. I can see him now; his manly handsome young face; his bright laughing eye; his cheerful winning manner that draws all the children about him. How carefully he assists that poor woman up the steep slippery ladder, the baby on one strong arm, while the other gently supports the tottering steps of the invalid mother to a quiet nook in the bright sunshine, brings a cup of hot tea from the galley, -- the cooks never refuse him anything, -- and holds the baby while she sips the refreshing draught with evident pleasure. His ever cheerful tongue runs on with pleasant gossip till the poor despondent invalid is actually laughing!

Quietly, almost unobserved, he pulls off his rough pea-jacket, rolls it up for a pillow, and, with the gentlest force insists upon her lying and taking a little nap.

The rough surroundings of a steerage, added to the labor and excite-

ment attending her preparations for the voyage; sea-sickness, and the necessity for constant care and watchfulness over her children; the coarse ill-cooked food, and loss of sleep, have resulted in a nervous debility more wearing even than acute disease.

How calmly she sleeps lying there on the bare hard deck, inhaling new life with every breath of pure fresh air. And the young sailor,-- poorer in this world's goods than the humblest emigrant on board, -- standing guard over her slumbers as a mother watches over her children.

Less than a month has elapsed since that young sailor was rescued from a wreck in mid-ocean, where, for three long weeks her crew were floating at the mercy of wintry gales on the stormy Atlantic, and for nine days absolutely without food or water! Great seas were constantly washing over the doomed wreck, increasing their sufferings from day to day.

A morsel of food occasionally floated up through the open hatches and within reach of the famishing crew, and, finally a rat, driven from his hiding-place by the ever encroaching sea, was captured and eagerly devoured, the last food to pass their lips until nine days after, three men, sole survivors of the crew, were rescued by a passing vessel.

He saw his companions succumb, one by one, during those terrible days, some dying quietly -- almost unobserved --- from sheer exposure and starvation! Others plunging into the sea in their frenzied delirium.

An all-wise Providence spared this young man for some good purpose. He had work for him to do and, although I have never met him since, I am confident he has faithfully performed his duties like brave and true sailor.

The Crimean war was at its height and little was heard, indoors or out, except war-talk. England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one side, and Russia, the Colossus of the North, on the other.

The cause of this fearful struggle was one thing, the excuse another. Many Englishmen opposed it as unnecessary and ill-advised, while the mass of the people favored it as, in fact, they would have favored any war that the Government might engage in, right or wrong.

The battle of the Alma had been fought, and Balaklava, where occurred the memorable charge of the famous Light Brigade. A charge that has been immortalized in song and story. All must admire the bravery of this devoted band, but the movement was most rash and unmilitary, the responsibility for which was never satisfactorily established.

The simple fact was that by some fatal blunder six hundred cavalry charged the Russian army, and less than two hundred returned! All England rang with admiration for this glorious charge! And the whole world echoed, -- Glorious Charge; but cool-headed men asked what was the use of it? A celebrated French General said, "It was magnificent, but it was not war."

The bloody battle of Inkerman followed, the fiercest contest of the war, and one of the few notable battles where regiments and brigades crossed bayonets in actual hand to hand fights.

[illegible] new provisions for the [illegible] and waterfalls [illegible] the idea of [illegible] even that acute [illegible]

[illegible]

The seige of Sebastopol continued through the fatal winter of 1855-6 during which the British forces lost three times as many men from disease and exposure as had been killed in the battle! The sufferings and losses from sickness developed a rottenness in their military organization that alarmed the nation, and vigorous measures were adopted which finally resulted in marked improvement.

The storms of autumn and early winter destroyed many transport ships, with their cargoes of provisions, clothing, and hospital supplies: but the elements were not alone responsible for the fearful suffering in that devoted camp. Ships loaded with blankets, medicines, and hospital stores, rode to their anchors all that terrible winter in Balaklava, while thousands upon thousands of brave men were dying within gun-shot for the lack of those very articles. The hospitals were in a fearful condition, though not through fault of the surgeons who were zealous and able men, but the supplies purchased and sent out from England never reached their destination. Hundreds, aye, thousands died under the eyes of the medical men who were unable to provide the simplest remedies, or ordinary appliances of a sick-room.

The Government and people were horrified at the frightful list of sick and dying in the hospitals at Varna and Scutari. Cholera and other fatal diseases were decimating the ranks of the army. But the great evils resulting in a total disorganization of the hospital service were finally the means of creating an entire revolution in the care of sick and wounded troops in time of war. And this great work was accomplished by a woman; a woman of rank and wealth, still young and beautiful, highly educated and accomplished. A woman who had given her young life to the study of nursing as a science, and had mastered the various systems of the great institutions of Europe. A woman, whose name, "familiar as household words" over the whole civilized world, will be handed down to the remotest generations as the noblest of her sex, -- Miss Florence Nightingale.

To her the Secretary of War appealed, offering to give her unlimited power to draw from the Government whatever she considered necessary, and absolute authority over all nurses, if she would undertake the care of the hospitals.

She promptly accepted the Herculean task, procured ample supplies, gathered about her a corps of trained nurses, and, accompanied by a number of women of rank, who had placed themselves under her orders, departed for the Crimea. The change was magical from the moment she set foot in the hospitals of Scutari; the sick list rapidly decreased, the wounded were cared for, and, with the opening spring the army was itself again ready for a vigorous prosecution of the siege. From that time forth there was no more trouble with the hospitals.

The Allies gained the south side of Sebastopol in September after heavy fighting and fearful losses. A treaty of Peace was signed the following February, and although none of the belligerents had succeeded in gaining their points, they all rejoiced at the return of peace.

I was a foreigner in England, and not in full sympathy with the Allies, but when I saw those war-worn veterans returning with depleted ranks, I caught the prevailing enthusiasm and cheered them to the echo! I was not second to the "Best Briton of them all."

I remained in England about sixteen months, then decided to make a long sea voyage for the benefit of my health. I was led to this decision by a friend, -- a ship-owner, -- who very kindly offered me a passage in any of his ships I would select.

I appreciated his kindness but declined the offer. I would ship as a sailor, and, counting as one of the crew, would be obliged to perform my share of the work, thus learning something of the profession. So it was soon arranged that I should enter as an ordinary seaman, but live with the officers.

The preliminary arrangements having been satisfactorily settled I soon found myself afloat on board the good ship "Culloden," bound to India.

To my unpracticed eye everything seemed in the greatest confusion, but a few hours sufficed to get them into place, and, when the Pilot left us we were in fair trim for sea.

The Bay of Biscay greeted us with one of those furious gales so frequently encountered in that region of storms. Our ship was deeply loaded and proved exceedingly uncomfortable in the heavy sea which followed quickly on the heels of the gale. She was hove to, and the usual preparations made to ride out the storm. As night approached the wind increased with fearful rapidity, and huge seas broke aboard, flooding the decks with tons of water, making it a difficult and dangerous task to move about in the dark.

About midnight the ship was struck by a mountainous sea that gave her a fearful lurch, carrying away all three topgallant masts, and, as she recovered from the shock, there was heard above the howling gale and crash of broken spars, the thrilling cry of "Man overboard!" We made frantic efforts to rescue him but without success.

He was a powerful swimmer and made vigorous and well sustained efforts to reach the vessel, but the great force of the wind drifted us away so rapidly that he soon gave it up, and, hailing us in a clear ringing voice we knew so well, "It's no use, boys, you can't do any more for me!" Then in a few words told us where his mother and sister lived; sent his love to them, --his last dying message, -- and in the same fearless tone, grown weaker from his mortal struggle with the waves, -- "Good-bye!" and he was gone!

Thus died a brave seaman conquered in the morning of life's battle. His death was that of a hero; his funeral dirge the fierce howling gale. No monument marks his resting-place; there were none to soothe and comfort his last sad moments.

Words cannot express the heart-rending grief of that desolate, despairing old mother and loving sister, when the sad tidings reached them in their quiet little home, far away among the Welch hills. The dashing waves of every angry sea kept fresh in our memory the brave sailor, who, in fair weather and foul, was always at his station, and, when the end came died as he had lived, --without fear or repining.

We fought for the preservation of the ship till the gale broke, then repaired damages, set sail, and went howling along merrily through the

N.E. trades and dreaded doldrums to the Equator, where the King of the Sea, -- Old Father Neptune, armed with his trident, and supported by his faithful attendants, boarded us and initiated the novices. When this self-imposed and solemn duty had been rigorously performed, he wished us a prosperous voyage, bade us farewell and took his departure, unregretted by the youngsters he had initiated in the mysteries of crossing the line.

The S.E. trades sent us flying to the southward, and the "brave west winds" of higher latitudes followed us around the stormy Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, where, recrossing the region of trades, we left the coast of Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Isle of Bourbon far behind, crossed the Equator and re-entered the northern hemisphere. We then passed in succession the Maldivh Islands, and Laccadivh Archipelago; that mysterious chain of tropical islands about which most marvelous tales are told by old sailors who are ready to swear to every word of them, and woe betide the greenhorn who dares to express a doubt.

According to Jack's tradition they were, in olden times, the resort of a noted band of Pirates, who made for themselves a perfect paradise mid the dark recesses of the tropical forests, where they were wont to meet to divide their spoils, and pass their leisure hours in the most enchanting revelry.

The surroundings of this delightful retreat, and its resources for pleasure, afford Jack unlimited scope for his imagination, each narrator embellishing it according to his own ideas of an earthly paradise. They are prone to disagree on matters of detail, but on the one great and all absorbing point there is no disagreement or doubt; the fact is too well known to admit of argument. Everybody knows that vast hoards of treasure lie buried near the deserted camp, --- gold and priceless jewels, diamonds as large as walnuts and pearls of fabulous size, all lying there waiting for some enterprising man to make himself richer than Croesus by seeking out this untold wealth.

We were favored with fair winds and delightful weather during the latter part of the voyage, arriving in Bonbay on the 10th of March, 1857. It is one of the most important ports of British India, and the capital of Bombay Presidency. Situated on a narrow peninsula, surrounded by the sea on three sides, it is one of the healthiest tropical cities in the world.

Everything was bustle and activity on board -- the cargo was discharged, another taken in, and the good ship was at sea again, --homeward bound.

We re-crossed the region of monsoons and trade winds in the Indian Ocean; doubled the Cape of Good Hope after encountering the usual buffetings from head winds and heavy seas, dipping our prow once more in the waters of the broad Atlantic. We were more fortunate than the "Flying Dutchman," who, the legend says, has been cruising off the stormy Cape in his antiquated craft for centuries, vainly endeavoring to weather it.

A few days and we had the steady S.E. trades, -- every stitch of canvas set, studding sails on both sides low and aloft, "rolling down to St. Helena."

As the sun was nearing the western horizon on a beautiful evening in July about ten days after we doubled the Cape, there came from aloft the familiar hail of "Land ho!. two points on the port bow." It was the island of St. Helena eighty miles away!

What memories cluster round this little rock-bound islet in mid-ocean! The Emperor Napoleon was imprisoned here after his disastrous defeat at Waterloo, and finally died in his island prison.

This great warrior who had for years practically ruled the destinies of Europe, who had humbled the proudest monarchies, and made and unmade Governments at will, was feared so much even when a prisoner and shorn of all power, that the nations of Europe felt the utmost insecurity until their bitter enemy, the Great Soldier Emperor, was safely immured in this remote and inaccessible island fortress. They were not entirely free from apprehension even then. The recollection of his former power and genius, and the bare possibility of his escape from captivity, haunted them like a hideous nightmare, and, when the momentous news of his death spread abroad, a great and universal sigh of relief went up from the crowned heads of Europe.

From a flagstaff perched upon the loftiest peak, passing vessels are signaled to Jamestown, the only place of importance on the island.

It is a pretty little place, nestling down near the sea, under the rocky cliffs, where it has overspread the narrow strip of ground on this lower level and forced its way back into a deep and shady ravine. The bright colors of beautiful little cottages half concealed beneath overhanging festoons of luxuriant tropical vegetation, give to this portion of the town a picturesque beauty in marked contrast to the unpromising aspect of its surroundings.

The steep gray sides of the rocky cliffs are dotted here and there with little cottages that look like bird-cages suspended in mid-air; highly ornamented and surrounded with bright green foliage, reminding one of delicate blooming orchids on the huge dead limbs of some giant of the forest in a tropical jungle.

One by one the various objects disappear beneath the horizon till finally we leave the little rock-bound island with its notable history and sad memories far behind.

We passed in succession the solitary island of Ascension, the Cape de Verdes, and Azores, their lofty peaks rising majestically from the blue waters of the Ocean before us, like giant beacons to guide us on our way, and, their mission performed, sinking again to quiet seclusion beneath the stormy waves of the broad Atlantic.

We were nearing our destination and had already entered the turbulent regions of the Western Ocean. Gale succeeded gale for a week or more, and forced us to lay to most of the time; but the good old ship was well in hand and under perfect control. There was no danger, no hardships, -- only a few days of impatient delay till the winds veered in our favor, when we were off like a race horse, making short work of the last two thousand miles.

We met with no delay in the channel, and on the 17th day of September, 1857, entered the docks of Liverpool after an absence of eleven months, and a voyage of over twenty-six thousand miles.

I embarked upon the voyage just ended in search of health which was now thoroughly re-established. I had no intention of adopting the sea as a profession, nor had I decided to do so as yet, but my enjoyment of renewed health and vigor was so great that I determined to remain by the ship and made a second voyage, wherever she might go. I had made fair progress in practical seamanship during the voyage and, by the Captain's aid, gained some knowledge of navigation.

We sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of December, 1857, on our second voyage to India, a voyage that proved to be one of the most eventful of my long and varied career at sea.

We left our moorings under the most favorable auspices -- light favorable winds and a perfect winter's day; as the night advanced our breeze, which came so gently upon us, hauled ahead and increased in force until the morning found us with a fresh gale "right in our teeth", and the ship under shortened sail in the narrow crowded channel.

We had commenced a fierce contest with what has since been known in Great Britain, as "The December gale of '57," memorable for its unusual duration, and unprecedented destruction of life and property.

We struggled manfully for ten long days and tedious nights without gaining a mile. The short chop seas of the Channel strained the deeply ladened ship although she sustained no serious damage.

There were many vessels beside our own exposed to this great storm, some apparently in good condition; others partially or wholly disabled, many leaking, and occasionally a signal of distress was seen flying from the crippled spars of an unfortunate craft as an indication of her fate if, unable to survive the gale, she should be reported among the missing.

Failing to reach the sea through St. George's Channel, we turned our head about and ran to the northward of Ireland, hoping to reach the open sea in that direction. It was a desperate expedient in the dead of winter, and one we had reason to regret many times.

Our run to the northward was by no means free from danger, but the gale was aft, and the decks comparatively dry for the first time since leaving port.

The narrow Channel was crowded with ships, -- land and lights were frequently obscured by rain and sleet, or misty weather, and the unusual duration of a violent gale from one direction, changed the normal tide flow so much that it was simply impossible to make proper allowance for it in shaping our courses. We stood boldly on, however, and soon confronted the mountainous seas of the Atlantic off the north coast of Ireland, where our battle with the gale was renewed with vigor and tenacity which deserved success.

The unwelcome fact soon dawned upon us that with our change of base, we had plunged "from the frying-pan into the fire," -- instead of the

short chopping seas of the Channel, we were now beset by the huge waves of an open sea, sweeping unobstructed across the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. We frequently found it necessary to carry more sail than the ship could well stand in order to hold our position at a safe distance from land. A few broken spars and torn sails resulted from it, but no serious damage.

Time passed, and the gale continued with unabated violence, till finally we were confronted by the stubborn fact that our ship was seriously leaking. We were not suprised by a new or sudden calamity, but, by slow degrees, we knew our good ship was succumbing to the fury of the relentless storm.

Constant work at the pumps told rapidly on the strength of the crew; one after another gave out, increasing the already onerous duties of those still able to keep the deck. The masts were giving us much trouble, the constant and violent strains slackened the rigging so much that we were obliged to resort to every known device to keep the spars aloft.

We were loaded with machinery, some of it very heavy and difficult to handle. It was supposed to be securely stowed but one day while toiling at the pumps, we suddenly became aware of a violent commotion in the hold, -- it might have been an earthquake.

Several pieces of metal weighing many tons had broken adrift, and, with every roll of the ship, went crashing from side to side in the most alarming manner, causing her to roll so violently that she fell off into the trough of the sea, taking huge waves on board in rapid succession, until we came near foundering from the weight of water on deck.

The shipping of such heavy seas would, under ordinary circumstances, have caused serious apprehension but the danger was so imminent in the hold that comparatively little attention was given to matters elsewhere. Those huge masses of iron must be secured, or they would soon send the ship to the bottom --- it was not a question of days, or hours, but minutes! Nor was it at all certain that we could secure them in time to save the ship, so while a portion of the crew were sent below for that purpose, the remainder cleared away the boats and prepared for lowering them in case of necessity.

We had a most difficult and dangerous task in the hold and one that admitted of no delay, but finally after much exertion and many failures we succeeded. They had gained control of the ship in the meantime and although she had sustained serious injuries below we were disposed to congratulate ourselves upon getting out of the scrape so cheaply.

A cursory view of our surroundings in the dark and dismal hold was by no means re-assuring. Water was pouring down in torrents with every roll; several deck-beams were injured, and one or two broken by the weight of water on deck while she was wallowing in the trough of the sea.

Having secured the cargo we braced the deck-beams with heavy timbers, and then returned to our weary toil at the pumps, which we were obliged to keep going three hours out of four, and even then barely kept the water under.

It was a common occurrence for us all to be washed away from the pumps by great seas that constantly boarded us. We paid little attention to it while we were strong and alert, but after we were nearly worn out, it caused frequent delays and occasional accidents.

We resorted to several expedients to protect ourselves, and finally constructed a couple of cages by securing huge water casks in the positions occupied by the men, removed the upper heads, and, clambering into them, we were protected from all except the heaviest seas.

Our affairs were reaching a climax. The crew came aft in a body on the morning after our trouble with the cargo, and protested in the strongest terms against further attempts to keep the sea, and flatly refused to perform their duties unless the ship was headed for port.

This was mutiny, unless they could justify their action by proving before a court the absolute unseaworthiness of the ship; and mutiny, we all know, is a criminal offense.

There was no panic, and, probably, very little thought of mere personal safety, the general sentiment, as expressed by their spokesman, was to the effect that the ship would be in no condition to continue her voyage even if she survived the present gale.

The pumps, they said, were going three hours out of four; the spars were seriously crippled; sails and rigging much worn, and the damgge to the hull from constant strain caused by wind and sea, were of sufficient importance to demand most earnest attention before the cargo broke adrift; but now with several beams and nearly all the hanging knees broken, seams opening fore and aft, and other damages nearly, if not quite, as serious, made her, in their estimation, absolutely unfit to start on a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, where she would doubtless encounter the usual gales and heavy seas incident to that stormy region.

Some of the men thought the ship could not survive much longer at sea if the gale continued -- an impression that prevailed among the officers to a certain extent although it had not yet found expression.

The crew would receive no extra compensation for their terribly wearing work at the pumps during the past two weeks or more, neither would they were it to continue the entire voyage.

The exhausted condition of the men; the necessity for constant and unusual exertion; the chance of an unfortunate wave sending the crippled ship to the bottom at any moment, and, above all, the certainty of spending the whole voyage at the pumps, induced them to take their present stand.

The Captain listened patiently to their complaints, then quietly reminded them that all the money he had in the world was invested in the ship, and his wife and children were on board, yet he did not hesitate to risk keeping the sea.

Turning to the officers he asked each one what he thought of it?

[illegible] occurrence for [illegible] great [illegible] instantly [illegible] stripping and slash [illegible] fragments [illegible] ground [illegible] scattered [illegible]

[illegible] addition [illegible] expulsion of [illegible] by causing the [illegible] the upper strata [illegible] except the [illegible]

[illegible] climbing a [illegible] trouble with [illegible] their attempt [illegible] unless [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Captain Llewe[illegible] learned then that [illegible] and his wife and [illegible] gas keeping [illegible]

[illegible]

Some of them considered it advisable to seek a harbor; others that we were still in condition to keep the sea. The latter being in accord with his own ideas he promptly decided to fight it out, and told the crew that they must return to duty, or accept the consequences of mutiny.

He considered the ship seaworthy although she had undoubtedly received injuries involving extra labor and care during the voyage. If at any time he considered it necessary to make a port he would do it of his own accord, in the meantime, all boats would be kept in readiness for use, and other precautions taken to guard against possible accident.

The Captain's manner was very quiet, even gentle, but there was a peculiar expression lurking in his eye that boded no good to mutineers, and when he gave the order to "Man the pumps," it was promptly obeyed. The mutiny was at an end.

Our cages were a source of great comfort during the weary days and nights at the pumps. Protected from the constant drenchings we were subjected to on deck, our clothing became so dry at times that it actually ceased dripping, and the heat resulting from the presence of three or four men in our snug resort was one of the greatest luxuries I ever enjoyed.

To appreciate our condition you must bear in mind that we were in a high northern latitude in the midst of a furious winter's gale; our quarters always wet, and frequently half full of water; our clothing and beds completely saturated, and not a fire in the ship, except in the galley, which was in a small house on deck, and useless for purposes of drying or warming the vessel.

It was not always available for cooking even, for the seas seemed to have a particular spite against it, in fact, we were obliged to fish the entire establishment, cook and all, out of the lee-scuppers on various occasions during this interesting period, secure the former in place again, wring the latter out and leave him to relight his fires as best he could. The deck overhead ceased in a measure to perform its usual function of a covering and protection. Its principal use seemed to be for the more equal and impartial distribution of unlimited quantities of cold sea water upon our weary heads.

Three more days and seemingly interminable nights elapsed with the same monotonous round of gale, sea, and the inevitable pumps, when a serious accident occurred disabling some of our principal spars. This last disaster following our many misfortunes forced upon the Captain the disagreeable necessity of seeking a harbor, and the poor storm-beaten old ship, almost a wreck, turned her head slowly toward the coast of Ireland, and arrived in Belfast loch on the evening of the 21st of December after three weeks of as fierce a contest with the elements as ever ship survived.

When I tell you that we could have made a harbor within a day or two at any time during the three weeks, you will appreciate the tenacity with which seamen follow their calling.

An incident occurred a few minutes after we arrived, graphically illustrating the vicissitudes of a sailor's life. A gallant little bark,

beautiful even with her battle scars received in the gale, followed us in and anchored in the berth joining our own. Her sails were soon furled, yards squared, and decks cleared up according to universal custom on well regulated ships. The work finished, all hands went to their quarters to enjoy their first moments leisure since leaving port; doubtless congratulating themselves upon their safe arrival, and a prospect of an unbroken night's rest.

It might have been a quarter of an hour later that one of the swift channel steamers passed, picking her way in and out among the shipping till finally she attempted to pass between us and the bark; a rudder-chain breaking at the critical moment, she became unmanageable, and before they could stop her headway, went crashing into the unfortunate bark cutting her completely in two just abaft the mizzen-mast. The after part including the cabin turned over and sank; the Captain and officers, who were at dinner, were thrown into the water, followed by table, chairs, books, and furniture generally. The crew had barely time to mount the rigging when the forward portion sunk.

I mention this incident as one of the episodes in the career of a seaman. After a gallant fight with the gale he brought his ship safely to anchor in a secure harbor, and, while yet congratulating himself, was unceremoniously pitched into the sea, to swim about in ice cold water in search of a fragment of his gallant work to support him, till some friendly boat should come to his rescue.

It is not at all unlikely that the Captain's last dollar was invested in the vessel now buried beneath the water, so without worldly possessions -- except perhaps wife and children -- he was free to commence life again.

Our repairs were completed and we sailed on the 19th of January, 1858, not much the worse for our bitter experience with the December gale.

Our first day at sea was not encouraging, for we ran into a strong westerly gale reminding us of our previous experience; it soon passed, however, and was followed by delightful weather, smooth seas, and fair winds that sent us flying out of the Channel, -- past the Western Islands, through the N.E. trades, and the inevitable doldrums, -- to the Equator.

Then the S.E. trades, steady and strong, drove us on past the desolate little rocky island of Trinidad, into the region of the "brave west winds," that sweep, unobstructed, round the world, piling up those enormous seas encountered only in the regions of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

With fair winds and following seas the good ship soon rounded the stormy Cape and dipped her prow into the quiet waters of the Indian Ocean. Our route now lay through the tropics, where pleasant weather is the rule, and we had good reason to anticipate a quiet uneventful ending of a voyage that commenced with fierce gales and turbulent seas. Our greatest hardships, however, were yet to come, and from a source we little dreamed of.

It was the custom in those days to carry fresh water in large casks stowed in the hold, and as the space so occupied reduced the cargo-capacity ships seldom carried much more than the law required. Our supply was supposed to be ample till one morning a few days after we passed the

Cape, it was discovered that we had but 300 gallons left, the balance, -- over 4,000 gallons, had in some unaccountable manner leaked out of the casks!

The revelation came upon us so suddenly that it was difficult to realize the full extent of our misfortune -- adrift on the vast waters of the Indian Ocean, far from land, with but a single cask of water which might leak out as the others had done, leaving us, under a tropical sun, to suffer the tortures of thirst, "surrounded by oceans of water but not a drop to drink."

There was quite a panic when our last misfortune became known, the Captain alone receiving the report without apparent emotion. The situation was robbed of half its terrors by his quiet methodical manner of proceeding to verify the accounts; adopt measures for guarding the few gallons left; the matter of fact computation of distance and time to the nearest port; the chances of delay, and the final business-like announcement of a pint a day to each person. We might, he said, get rain in the doldrums, ships almost always did, or we might go right through without any delay. Thus he tried to re-assure us, and we grasped eagerly at the smallest grain of comfort.

Every community has its non-producing and vicious elements, human or otherwise, gaining a precarious livelihood by preying upon society, which tolerates them simply because of its inability to rid itself of their presence. We not only provide for their support, directly or indirectly, but are constantly subjected to wanton waste through their ignorance, improvidence, or malicious destruction.

The Rat is the representative of this element on board ship. He is the most dreaded of all our enemies, and, with hundreds of secure hiding places in hold and cargo, he bids defiance to our efforts for his extermination. Like the leeches of society they do no useful work, and yet must eat and drink. They have accomplished many wonderful feats, and caused incalculable damage in their attempts to obtain subsistence on board ship. Vessels have been burned by their gnawing at inflammable materials, and sunk by holes pierced through their bottoms in search of water they heard splashing outside. Their conception of a secure and perfect habitation on board ship is the center of a bale of silk or the bunt of a topsail.

Our rats, running short of their usual supply of water, proceeded to help themselves by gnawing through the heads of the casks, close to the bottom, thus permitting nearly the entire contents to run into the hold, wasting hundreds of gallons where half a pint was required. A few days, perhaps hours, of this wasteful process brought us to the verge of destruction.

The winds grew lighter day by day till it finally fell calm. Not a cloud was to be seen as we lay under the broiling sun waiting and watching for wind and rain that came not. The "croakers" thought the ship was "doomed", that our former troubles were simply warnings we failed to heed, and now the punishment was at hand with none to blame but ourselves.

Nearly all, however, both officers and men, looked upon it as simply

Camp, it was discovered that we had [illegible] yellow fever [illegible]

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The [illegible]

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one of the accidents of the sea. We expect annoyances and dangers, they become a part of our very existence. We go to sea fully prepared to combat those that can be overcome, and accept the inevitable with a fortitude acquired only by a life of danger and discipline.

Days ran into weeks, and we were still becalmed under the same cloudless sky, and vertical sun, with nothing to break the tedious monotony of the dreary days, except the rattling of blocks, and flapping of sails, as the ship slowly responded to the gentle undulations of the unfuffled and glassy sea.

It is a remarkable fact, -- one of the wonders of the great deep, that, even in the most profound and lasting calm, there is a constant movement of the waters, a gentle rising and falling at regular intervals which has been not inaptly termed the "pulsations of the sea."

The issue of water was the great event of the day. It will be conceded, I think, that a pint per day was not an extravagant allowance for the various purposes of washing, cooking, and drinking. It became necessary for each one to receive his allowance in a bottle, which he guarded with jealous care while a drop of the black slimy liquid remained.

Theft of water was not uncommon, particularly among the boys who often consumed their allowance early in the day. Dire punishment and fierce fights ensued when the culprit was discovered.

Our affairs were assuming a most serious aspect when, after an unbroken calm of more than two weeks, an occasional breath of air was observed dotting the polished surface of the sea, too light almost to be perceptible but one by one the lofty sails began to fill, and, for the first time in many days the good old ship again moved through the water.

The little puffs of wind, sailors call "cats' paws," grew stronger and more frequent. There was little said, but the watchful crew gazed anxiously to windward for the first indication of lasting winds, and finally far away on the horizon appeared the well known and ever welcome sign, -- dark distinct and unbroken, -- of a steady breeze on the water. The spell was broken. Nearer and nearer it approached till we heard the little ripplings and felt the first cool moist breath of the trade wind as it enveloped us in its welcome embrace, filling every sail till the good ship went dancing through the bright phosphorescent waters as merrily as though calms were unknown.

The prospect of soon reaching a locality where a draught of fresh water was not among the impossibilities, sent the hot blood tingling through our veins again, giving us new life. The calm was forgotten, or remembered as a thing of the past hardly worth mentioning; even the pitiful allowance of a pint of the black, slimy fetid liquid we called water was forgotten in the universal rejoicing over the favorable turn in our affairs.

The joyous hail of "Land ho!" came from the mast-head early one morning about a week after we took the trades, and before night we were safely anchored at the Mauritius, or Isle of France, where our water famine ceased, and an ample supply was obtained for the remainder of the voyage.

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The sun in his annual journey to the northern hemisphere was still nearly overhead, and the weather excessively hot, but we had plenty of water, and after our late experiences, were not disposed to cavil at a little heat, even when the thermometer stood among the nineties.

As soon as our supplies were on board we left the beautiful little island and accomplished the remainder of the passage without accident, arriving in Bombay on the 26th of May, 1858, one hundred and seventy-seven days since our departure from Liverpool.

While here on our former voyage vague rumors reached us from time to time of trouble with the native troops. The question of caste had always been a cause for anxiety in the Indian Army, but was not generally considered imminently dangerous. The latest troubles were caused by cartridges for the Enfield rifles, which, as they thought, were greased with lard; being good Mohometans they were forbidden by the Koran to touch swine in any form, therefore they objected to handle or have anything to do with them, in fact, they were made the excuse for one of the most widespread and bloody mutinies of modern times.

In May, 1857, the native garrison at Meerut refused to use the obnoxious cartridges, and broke out into open mutiny, killing several of their officers. A handful of European troops drove them out of the Cantonment, but permitted them to march to Delhi without opposition, where they were promptly joined by the native garrison.

With this considerable accession to their numbers they considered themselves sufficiently strong to openly raise the standard of revolt, and to stregthen their cause and elevate it to the semblance of revolution, they marched at once to the Royal Palace where the deposed King resided in semi-royal state, gained possession of his person, proclaimed him Emperor of India, and in his name denounced the foreign invader; calling upon the native troops, and all patriotic people to rally to the support of their ancient ruler and drive the hated usurper into the sea.

It is doubtful whether the King approved of the course taken. He was a pensioner of the East India Company; was old and feeble; had given no attention to public affairs for years, and would doubtless have been content to enjoy his liberal pension in peace and quietness. He was personally powerless for good or evil, but his name served as a rallying cry for his countrymen.

The outbreak occurred at Lucknow and Cawnpore during the same month of May, and the whole civilized world was horrified at the inhuman massacre of women and children at the latter place. The wildest and most improbable stories of barbarous cruelty, outrage, mutilation and murder were received by Englishmen in India and at home as literally true; their anger and dismay was beyond expression; none spoke of justice, but only of revenge!

Nana Sahib was the adopted son and heir of a dethroned Prince. He professed friendship for the English at first and was subsequently one of the most active and successful leaders of the mutiny. He annihilated the garrison of Cawnpore while professing friendship, and was credited with the cold-blooded butchery of three hundred women and children which occurred at that place.

His presence was reported in many places at the same time; his very name being a terror greater than the actual presence of an army of rebels. The frenzied relation of his savage and fiendish exploits was limited only by the capacity of the English language to express all that was horrible and wicked!

The Government seemed to have been taken entirely by suprise and was for the moment almost paralyzed, although cognizant of the state of affairs preceding the outbreak.

England had just finished a great war with Russia in which she had gained little credit or material advantage. She was at that time waging what a great body of her people believed an unjust and unnecessary war with China. The East India Company was at war with Persia and had found it necessary to send several regiments of native troops to that country.

There were about three hundred thousand native, and from forty to fifty thousand European troops in India, a discrepancy in numbers, one would imagine sufficient to keep the temptation to revolt constantly before them, and, taking the military events of the past few years into account, it cannot be denied that the native troops and people of India had some tenable grounds for the belief that the time was propitious for throwing off the galling yoke of foreign domination.

The Governor General was one of the ablest men of his day, and one of the few to maintain a semblance of reason during the panic succeeding the outbreak. His measures for the relief of besieged garrisons and recapture of important posts, were most vigorous and effective, He even intercepted troops destined for China and brought them into the field at a most critical moment, -- China, he said, could wait.

Cawnpore was recaptured after a crushing defeat of Nana Sahib. Delhi was retaken and Lucknow relieved during the month of September. The British troops were everywhere successful. Lucknow which was abandoned after the relief of its garrison in September was the only place of importance held by the rebels; and it was finally recaptured in March, 1858, breaking the heart of the rebellion and leaving little to be done at the time of our arrival except gathering up the loose ends and reorganizing the civil governments.

The excitement was still at fever heat, however, rumors of an attack on Bombay were rife and Nana Sahib having mysteriously disappeared after his defeat at Cawnpore, popular opinion credited him with having raised a formidable army in some unaccountable manner, which he was about to hurl with relentless fury upon the devoted city of Bombay. Other places were anticipating a visitation from the ubiquitous Nana, for no other reason than the fact that his name was a synonym for all that was to be detested, and feared.

There were but few available troops and the defences were in no condition to withstand a determined attack. Vigorous measures were adopted for defence; outposts were strengthened; a naval brigade was landed; a call was made for volunteers among the citizens on shore, and from merchant ships in the harbor. The active preparations tended to increase the excitement if possible.

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It was my first experience of war, and like most volunteers who never encountered the small end of a musket in actual warfare, I was eager for the fray, watching night and day for the signal which was to summon us to our post on the appearance of the enemy.

Fortunately for us he never came. If he had it is highly probable our ardor would have cooled as effectually as I have known it to do on many notable occasions, before the rattle of musketry and demoralizing thunder of artillery became familiar music to the ear of the youthful soldier.

All business was suspended till the excitement subsided, and we were delayed until the 2nd of October, when we finally sailed for London.

The homeward voyage was but an uneventful round of daily duties till the 4th of November when we made the island of Comora, guarding the northern entrance of Mozambique Channel. Failing to weather it, we were becalmed under the lee of its lofty mountain peaks for three days, where, with our glasses, we had an excellent view of vast forests extending to the very summit of the highest peaks, and the more gorgeous vegetation of the tropics in the beautiful little valleys falling back from the sea.

The tiresome monotony of our sultry night watches was relieved by the weird spectacle of a huge forest fire near the summit of a mountain thousands of feet above the sea, which we at first mistook for the belching flames of a great volcano.

Our calm was followed by light winds and pleasant weather till the 26th when we encountered one of the firecest hurricanes it was ever my fortune to meet.

It was thick and squally the day before, with very little wind, and toward evening incessant lightning but no thunder. The barometer fell rapidly, indicating a great atmospheric disturbance, so being forewarned we made all preparations for a storm. The lightning ceased, the clouds passed away, and at midnight it was calm and clear, the stars sparkling with unusual brilliancy, -- a perfect night except a certain something, -- an undefinable feeling of oppression that could not be shaken off, a lack of oxygen in the air that made it almost impossible to fill the lungs satisfactorily. Unusual fatigue attended the least exertion and slight noises that would have been unnoticed at other times, were distinctly audible from one end of the ship to the other.

A light air sprung up about one o'clock and everything looking so pleasant that we supposed the disturbance had passed, in fact, we expected to hear the order to make sail, but to our utter amazement the command was soon given to reduce sail still more, and make those extraordinary preparations resorted to only in great emergencies.

We gave extra attention to the galley as we had no desire to repeat our experience off the Irish coast. Lashings and cross-lashings were passed over and around it till the old cook found himself encosed in a huge netting of rope.

As a man-of-war clears for action, so we prepared for battle with the elements.

It was blowing a moderate gale at four o'clock with dark threatening clouds flying rapidly overhead, -- blinding flashes of lightning illuminated vast pyramids of cumulus clouds to windward, rolled up like giant boulders mountain high.

The force of the gale increased each moment, and at nine o'clock every stitch of canvas was blown away leaving the ship under bare poles, pressed down almost on her beam-ends by the overpowering force of a fierce hurricane. The heavy clouds passed away, and the sun, mounting high in the heavens, sent his piercing rays down through the almost impenetrable mist and seething spray swept up from the white foaming surface of the sea.

The range of vision was limited to a few yards on either side; there was no water visible except some little fountains bubbling up through the lee-scuppers. The enormous pressure of wind kept the sea down; even the smallest ripple rising above the surface was instantly dissipated in the briny foam and spray which, evaporating under the ardent heat of the sun, enveloped the ship in a thick white mantle of pure salt. Our clothing was covered with it, a crust formed on our hands and faces; our eyes were full ot it; we could see it, taste it, in the air we breathed.

A man could not stand an instant exposed to the full force of the wind without support, nor breathe without turning his back to it. No one attempted to speak except under the friendly protection of bulwarks or masts; even then it was almost impossible to make our nearest neighbor hear us through the deafening roar of the tempest.

The duration of violent storms is happily confined to a few hours as though providentially guaged within a possible limit of endurance for ships and men.

We were sensible of a marked change about two o'clock; the shriek of the gale was pitched in a lower key, an unmistakable indication of diminishing force. The mist and spray became lighter revealing little patches of blue water to leeward; the ship righted with slow and gentle movement as she was gradually relieved from the pressure of the wind, and, a moment later, plunging wildly into a chaotic sea that rose like magic, released from its fettering chains by the departing gale.

Huge topping waves in their erratic gyrations sent their green crests aboard in every direction, drenching the decks and washing away the glistening mantle of salt gathered early in the day. The violent motions of the ship without sail, unmanageable, wallowing in a confused and mountainous sea, opened butts and seams in rapid succession, reminding us of our memorable experience off the Irish coast.

Our spars were uninjured, and with a favoring wind, we soon had the old sails down; a new suit bent, and the morning sun found the gallant old ship plowing through the lingering swell of the departed gale. We were happy again --- fair winds and bright skies attended us; the dead past was forgotten, and we borrowed no trouble for the future.

We doubled the stormy Cape, and, with our prow turned homeward, under clouds of canvas went rolling down before the trades to St. Helena, where we called for water, not caring to run any risk of repeating our experience

on the outward voyage.

We passed Ascension on the 22nd of December; crossed the Equator on the 27th, and, a day or two later, lost the S.E. and took the N.E. trades in a most prompt if not entirely satisfactory manner.

The wind was steady at daylight but various unmistakable indications warned us of our near approach to the region of doldrums. Numerous little rain squalls were gathering about the horizon; a water-spout forming ahead and another on the starboard beam. A scud from N.E. came flying overhead at intervals.

The usual morning routine of washing decks was nearly completed when the ship was taken aback by a sudden shift of wind. None but a seaman can thoroughly appreciate the situation, -- all sail set, studding-sails on both sides; running-rigging coiled over the pins, or triced up for washing decks, -- not a rope clear for running.

The whistling wind, creaking spars, rattling blocks, flapping, tearing sails, broken booms tumbling about our ears; even the rapid and apparently incoherent orders of the officer of the watch, who was now thoroughly awake to the situation, would have impressed and unpracticed observer with the belief that bedlam had broken loose.

It was all over in less than two minutes; remnants of light sails were waving idly in a gentle breeze succeeding the squall; all haliards were gone; yards on the caps; booms broken and towing along-side; or suspended aloft by their tacks. A wreck apparently.

In less than half an hour the good ship was again under full sail with a steady N. E. trade, escaping the vexatious delay usually experienced in the doldrums. The old sailors said, "Wives and sweethearts had hold of the towline hauling us home."

We passed the islands of Flores and Carvo on the 26th of January, and fell in with the wreck of a bark the following day, dismastered, waterlogged, and abandoned. She was full of water, the seas making a clear breach over her decks; her cargo of lumber keeping her afloat.

This faithful old servant, burdened with the weight of many years, had succumbed at last to the power of the elements. Her usefulness gone, she was abandoned a prey to the pililess storms and tempestuous seas of the Western Ocean; an object to be shunned by former friends; a worthless hulk, dangerous to navigation till the relentless storms of winter have completed their work of destruction, and, her massive hull rent asunder, she seeks repose in the quiet seclusion of Davy Jones' locker when, surrounded by the congenial companionship of a vast array of tempest ridden barks, she will remain forever with out-spread arms, greeting impassively each new arrival from the troubled waters above.

The remainder of our voyage was uneventful, the only incident worthy of mention, and which bid fair at one time to be the last in our career, happened in the Channel off the Bill of Portland, a bold rocky point called the Race, round which run strong tides with dangerous eddies.

The pilot ran us into this race by a little carelessness, and bad

lack, where the ship became unmanageable and rapidly drifted toward the fatal point, -- the grave of many a noble ship. The Coast Guard, stationed on the heights nearly overhead, considered our case hopeless and telegraphed to London, "Ship ashore on the Bill of Portland."

Our case was bad enough without doubt, but we were not ashore: A fortunate puff of wind at the last moment filled the sails and we cleared the dangerous point with no farther damage than a general shaking up, and most thorough drenching.

I heard but few comments on our escape. One old salt remarked, as we were boarding the main tack for a stretch off shore, that he'd had many a narrow escape from -- a well known and popular resort supposed, I believe, to lie somewhere in the tropics -- but he smelt sulphur this time and came out with his lee leeches smoking!

This was our last adventure, and on the 8th of February we entered the London docks, thus ending one of the most eventful voyages of my whole career on the sea; a voyage fraught with unusual hardships and dangers, calculated, one would think, to dispel any romantic ideas of "A life on the ocean wave," and cure a youngster of his fancied love of the sea.

I know not how my associates were affected; as for myself, I look back upon it as one of the happiest periods of my life, in fact, it was during this trying voyage that I determined to make the sea my home. I cannot account for it unless the very obstacles we encountered, the dangers we faced, and the hardships we endured, aroused within me a spirit of resistance, a determination to "Fight it out on that line."

Having settled upon my future course, I made immediate preparations to return to the United States and thenceforth seek service under the American Flag. I bade adieu to my shipmates -- to the good old ship that had been my home for more than two years, carrying me safely over fifty thousand miles through fair weather and foul.

We had fought many a battle with the elements during those eventful years; sometimes fate seemed against us, the horizon dark, the future doubtful, but we fought on never faltering till we reached the goal in safety, our mission accomplished, -- the battle won.

I parted from the Captain and his family with sincere regret. He was my first instructor in seamanship and navigation, laying the foundation upon which has been built the little knowledge I possess of those most important branches of my profession.

I went to Liverpool by rail where I joined the American ship "Bridgewater," and sailed for New York. We had a long tedious passage, having encountered a succession of westerly gales that not only prolonged the voyage but finally caused the ship to spring a leak. The steerage passengers relieved the over-worked crew from most of the pumping until we finally reached New York on the 1st of May, 1859!

After an absence of four years, I again set foot on American soil. Those were eventful years in my career; the glamour of youth had given place to the stern realities of life. I had found my level among the humble toilers of the sea, and planting my foot firmly on the lowest round

of the professional ladder, commenced the slow and toilsome ascent.

It would afford me great pleasure to tell you something of my other voyages (if time permitted), but they cover a space of twenty-two years, and a distance of more than five hundred thousand miles; including nine voyages to China and Japan; two voyages around the world; extended cruises in the Pacific Ocean, the West Indies and Europe, but it is impossible this evening to gather the scattered chips, so I will bid you all good-night -- not good-bye, for I hope to meet you again.

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(2) VOYAGE OF THE ALBATROSS, 1887

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

It was on the 21st of November, 1887, about 9 o'clock in the evening that the Albatross left Hampton Roads for the Pacific.

Few eyes were turned seaward as she passed silently from the harbor, and heavy hearts lay hidden beneath bold fronts and illusive smiles as the Capes of Virginia drew aft and the familiar shores dropped rapidly astern.

It was midnight when the last gleam from Cape Henry's friendly light sunk beneath the western horizon. It was the sole remaining link that bound us to the Atlantic, and now that it was severed a sigh of relief went up and all hearts and eyes turned to the voyage before us.

TRACK CHART--HAMPTON ROADS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We are all acquainted in a general way with the steamer route around the Southern Continent, yet I will point out the track of the Albatross, which did not always follow established lanes, and call attention to a few salient points that it will be desirable to remember. Leaving the Capes of the Chesapeake we made directly for Sombrero, and, entering the Caribbean through the Anagada Pass, skirted the Leeward Islands to Sta. Lucia, thence returning to the Atlantic through St. Vincent Channel; and, regardless of strong head winds, heavy seas, and adverse currents, we steamed direct for Cape St. Roque, and doubling it ran along the coast of Bahia, the Abrolhos, Montevideo, and the Straits of Magellan.

From the Straits we steamed to Smyth's Channel and the narrow tortuous inland passages of western Patagonia, which we traversed for hundreds of miles, visiting many interesting places where our naturalists made daily acquisitions to their valuable collections. We called at Lota, Panama, the Galapagos, Acapulco, La Paz, Magdalena Bay, and Abreojos Point, following the coast of California, thence to San Francisco, our final destination.

Having embarked upon the long and interesting cruise so hastily outlined we will be better prepared to understand and appreciate the various incidents as they occur if we make the acquaintance of our ship and learn something of her purpose and life history.

The Albatross is constructed of iron, displaces 1,100 tons, and is brigantine rigged. She has twin screws and compound engines capable of driving her at a speed of 12 knots; is strongly built and an excellent sea boat with roomy and comfortable quarters for officers and crew. Her spacious laboratories were well stocked with every modern appliance, and

her system of artificial ventilation, and electric lighting extended to every compartment of the vessel. She was designed and built for the purpose of deep-sea exploration in the interest of the great sea fisheries, and had been actively employed on the Atlantic coast of the United States, British North America, and the West Indies since her completion in 1882.

In order to friefly illustrate some of her appliances and methods we

(ALBATROSS SOUNDING)

will suppose her to have reached her working ground where she was stopped to ascertain the depth of water by sounding. They are using a Sigsbee sounding machine which has thousands of fathoms of very small piano wire wound with great care on a steel reel with a heavy weight attached to the end of the wire to carry it rapidly down. Having performed its important mission the sinker is detached and remains on the bottom where rest six thousand or more, planted by the Albatross. These solid globes of cast-iron will probably mystify future geologists who find specimens of them in some rock formation, and wonder to what possible use they could have been applied by the ancients.

(ALBATROSS DREDGING.)

Then follows the trawl which is lowered to the bottom of the sea and dragged a mile or more, sweeping into its net everything that lies in the way.

(ALBATROSS SURFACE COLLECTING.)

While the trawl is dragging they are engaged in surface collecting on the other side of the vessel where the net is towed from a boom,

(LANDING THE TRAWL.)

many interesting and valuable specimens being taken in this primitive manner. When the trawl is raised from the depths its varied contents are turned into the table sieve and assorted, or, if the haul proves too large for its capacity

(A GREAT LOAD OF CORAL.)

as happened when a great load of beautiful branching coral was brought up from beneath the Gulf Stream, it is landed on deck where the naturalists, gathering around the mass, carefully examine and assort it.

(TANGLES BRINGING UP PENTACRINUS.)

The tangles are composed of deck swabs, or bundles of old hemp rope yarns secured to bars of iron and used on rocky bottom where many forms of marine life are secured. The pentacrinus, or sea lily, which is seen hanging to the hempen shreds, is one of the most ancient and beautiful forms of marine life. They are sometimes found in rock formations, where they are known as stone lilies.

(EXPLORATION OF FISHING BANKS.)

Trial lines follow the trawl if the vessel is engaged in the explora-

tion of fishing banks, and, when fish are caught, they are carried to a designated place on deck where they are examined by experts as to their weight, general dimensions, food, etc.

(RESULT OF 20 MINUTES FISHING.)

The work of examination is a serious matter at times, for the result of 20 minutes trial, as shown by the mass of fish on deck, is an indication of what may occurr many times a day.

(MALTHE -- ADULTS AND YOUNG.)

The strange and interesting little malthes present a curious contrast to the fish we have just seen.

(ANTENNARIUS.)

The grotesque little antennarius in its fantastic coloring is so like the floating gulf weed in which it lives that a quick and practiced eye is required to detect it as it clings with hand-like fins to its floating home.

(THE GIANT SQUID.)

The giant squid, represented in every sea by some member of its numerous race, furnishes another striking contrast and is responsible for more wild romances than any other species of marine life.

(SACCOPHARYNX AMPULACIUS, AND GASTROSTOMOS BAIRDII.)

Yet the most astonishing departure from the general idea regarding the structural form of fishes will undoubtedly be conceded to the Saccopharynx Ampulaceus and its companion, the Gastrostomus Bairdii, which have their home in the depths of the sea, six thousand feet beneath its surface waters, far removed from even the brightest rays of a noon-day sun.

(UPPER LABORATORY.)

The upper Laboratory, or operating room, presents a most animated appearance when the naturalists are engaged in their work.

(LOWER LABORATORY.)

The ornithologists have possession at present, and are busy, as may be seen. The lower, or main, laboratory is a commodious and thoroughly equipped apartment having ample storage room for delicate specimens, the store room below it receiving the bulk of larger form.

(SHIP UNDER FULL SAIL--MOONLIGHT EFFECT.)

The waters of the sea are little more than barren wastes to the uninitiated, yet they teem with life more prolific even than is found on land, or in the air.

(A BRIGANTINE.)

Over their broad surfaces lie the great highways of commerce which are

traversed in every direction by the ships of all nations, and neighborly greetings are of frequent occurrence as they meet and pass with brief welcome, good-bye and bon voyage signalled by little flags of gay colored bunting.

(ALBATROSS IN A GALE--HORIZON OVER THE FORE YARD.)

That it is not all plain sailing at sea is graphically illustrated by the howling gale that has overtaken us while we were giving our attention to other matters. The wind is whistling through the rigging, as we climb great foam-crested waves that rise up before us, then dash headlong into the trough of the sea where the ship's head is now so deeply buried that the horizon is plainly seen above the fore yard. There is no cause for alarm, however, for her bowsprit will soon be high in air surmounting another wave, gaining foot by foot until the force of the gale is broken, the wind veers, a little sail is set, then more, and more, and finally with a favoring breeze the brave little craft will go dancing along on her way as though gales and seas were but airy and misty nothings.

A tropical squall struck her soon after she entered the Caribbean Sea, and for hours the vessel was deluged by a down pour comparable to nothing but a cloudburst.

(CHART OF PORT CASTRIES, STA. LUCIA.)

It was only after we anchored in Port Castries, Island of Sta. Lucia, that we fully realized our arrival in the tropics.

(PORT CASTRIES.)

This little island was among the discoveries of Columbus in 1502 and after frequently changing hands has remained in possession of Great Britain since early in the present century. We have not been accustomed to look for great enterprises, or striking reform movements, to emanate from the enervating climate of tropical West Indies, yet

(COALING SHIP AT PORT CASTRIES--THE NEW WOMAN.)

our decks were invaded early one morning by a procession of dusky maidens and stalwart matrons swinging with free and graceful stride under the burden of huge baskets of coal destined to replenish our bunkers.

Women, we were told, enjoyed the monopoly of coaling ships in this progressive island, and, with the exception of passing an empty basket now and then, the lords of creation were relegated to the minor duties of caring for the children, and attending to such other simple domestic matters as their limited strength and intelligence enabled them to compass. These gentle passers of coal received payment for their work which gave them control of the purse strings, and imposed upon their delicate shoulders the cares and responsibilities which naturally devolve upon bread winners.

(PLANTATION SCENE--STA. LUCIA.)

The varied and beautiful scenery of rugged mountain and nestling valley, of wild tropical vegetation, of

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(MARKET SCENE--STA. LUCIA.)

highly cultivated plantations, and the well stocked markets are an ever recurring memory to one who has visited Sta. Lucia.

Leaving the island and again entering the broad Atlantic we headed for Cape St. Roque, across the south-east trade belt, which proved to be the most boisterous portion of the voyage, the vicinity of Cape Horn not excepted. As we approached the Brazilian coast, the officer of the deck reported a raft in sight with people on it, apparently shipwrecked mariners.

(CATAMARANS--THE FISHING BOATS OF BRAZIL.)

He naturally anticipated an order to rescue the suffers and I suspect that a frank expression of his opinion regarding the humanity of the commanding officer when ordered by him to keep his course, would not have been complimentary. But, sighting one after another, and finally a whole fleet of native catamarans, he recognized their character. These primitive fishing vessels are simply a number of logs lashed or bolted side by side, with mast and sail, and a small raised bench around which is hung food and spare clothing, and, crude as they are, it is not unusual to meet them far at sea.

(CHART OF BAHIA, BRAZIL.)

We next called at Bahia, an important commercial port of Brazil discovered by Amerigo Vespucci in 1503. It was the capital of the colony until 1763.

(BAHIA--LOWER AND UPPER CITY.)

The lower or commercial city lies at the water's edge, and the residence quarter occupies a plateau nearly 300 feet in height, convenient communication being maintained between them by means of a huge elevator.

(ELEVATOR--BAHIA.)

The general appearance of the business portion of the city is not attractive, although it is justly celebrated for the numbers and magnificence of its churches. The unadorned exteriors even of the better class of houses, with their iron grated windows, do not appeal to the American eye; we like a broader view and a touch of the outer world even in our home life, while the Brazilian expends his money and artistic talent solely on the interior, which is sacred to his family and intimate friends.

(BAHIA--SUBURBAN ROAD.)

Yet there are beautiful spots, charming views, and attractive suburban retreats which have a peculiar charm for the stranger in Bahia.

The history and natural features of Brazil, the greatest empire that ever existed on the American continent, are full of interest. It was discovered in 1499, and was colonized by the Portugese. It covers a wide area embracing almost every known climate and natural product.

The region of plateaus, mountain ridges, and broad valleys lying south of Cape St. Roque presents a striking contrast to the lowland plains of the Amazon which extend far and wide, penetrating even to the base of the Andes, forming the central basin, while in the extreme north rise the great ranges bordering on Venezuela and Guiana.

In 1808 the Royal Family of Portugal took refuge on this side of the Atlantic and established an Empire, and Brazil enjoys the unique distinction of being the only colony to become the seat of government of the parent country.

The evening of December 25 saw us at sea again. All day long hundreds of bells, great and small, had rung out the glad tidings of Christmas time, but it was very quiet on board; every one was seemingly preoccupied and the few sporadic attempts at hilarity failed utterly. The key to the situation was finally developed by the Doctor's wondering if that boy of his--scarcely six months old--was having a Christmas tree?

We counted much upon our contemplated call at Rio de Janeiro but, greatly to our disappointment, we were warned to keep away on account of the yellow fever which was epidemic.

(CHART OF RIO DE JANEIRO.)

Rio, as it is familiarly called, succeeded Bahia as the capital, and is the largest and most important city on the Southern Continent. When Alphonse de Souza sailed in by the heads and opened out the magnificent panorama of matchless bay, and picturesque nooks framed in by towering mountains, all clothed with a varied and beautiful vegetation, little wonder he felt that, in truth, he was entering the very gates of paradise.

(AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS, RIO DE JANEIRO.)

The city itself is not a thing of beauty, its streets are narrow and tortuous, even the most important of them being little more than narrow alleys. Striking contrasts meet the eye, however, in the magnificent ecclesiastical institutions with which it abounds. Its natural scenery deserves all that has been said of it and the botanical gardens are among the finest in the world.

(AVENUE OF BAMBOO.)

The justly celebrated avenues of stately Royal Palms, of luxuriant bamboo, and other rare and beautiful trees are by no means the least among the wonders of the world.

The Abrolhos, a group of barren rocky islets, emerge from a coral bank lying off the coast of Brazil midway between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. There are navigable channels winding in and out among the reefs, and a snug little harbor nestles under the outer islet, upon which stands a lighthouse to warn mariners away from this dangerous region, which is a huge burying ground where lie the bones of vast numbers of noble ships.

The Albatross steamed slowly into the harbor early one morning and the naturalists spent a couple of days very profitable among the reefs and rocks. The barren surfaces of the islands afford nesting places for

thousands of sea birds, their unfortunate young furnishing abundant food to a colony of rats, and huge tarantulas. The latter are a well known species of venomous spider inhabiting the tropics. They are always large and vicious, but here under perfect climatic conditions, surrounded by an endless supply of rich food, a gigantic race of ferocious achnida has grown up capable of capturing and devouring young sea birds, as the ordinary spider would a fly. In collecting these giant spiders the naturalists used the same gun as for small birds. Before leaving Bahia I asked the Captain of the Port, a Naval Officer, what would be the most acceptable present I could take to the lighthouse keeper at the Abrolhos, and, with a significant smile, which I understood later, he replied anything to eat would not come amiss. Wishing to gain his good will and profit by his local knowledge while we were at the islands, I laid in a quantity of vegetables, bread, sugar, coffee, etc., and some sweets for the children.

The old man came aboard as soon as the anchor was down and, among other things, told me that the supply vessel, due once a quarter, had not been out for more than nine months, and they were without food except sea birds' eggs and fish which they caught with hook and line. He could stand the diet very well, he said, but it was hard on his wife and children. When he was ready to go I had the packages passed into his small boat until it was loaded to the water's edge. I saw two great tears roll down the old man's furrowed cheeks as he carefully shoved the overladen canoe from the ship's side, but he said not a word.

(CHART OF MONTEVIDEO.)

A hurried call was made at Montevideo for coal, then we pushed on for the Straits of Magellan, reaching Cape Virgin, the eastern entrance, on the evening of January 17, 1888. Short runs were made from point to point and extended explorations of the waters and shores of the straits were prosecuted.

Among the notable achievements, which will be appreciated by seafaring men who have navigated the pass, was a haul of the beam trawl in the 1st narrows while the tide was running at full force.

(EXPLORING SHELL HEAPS.)

At Elizabeth Island an extensive shell heap was explored and implements of various kinds unearthed, mostly of bone and shell. The island has been uninhabited during recent times, but the great shell heaps give evidence of its having supported a considerable population at some remote period and even down to the time of its discovery it was not altogether abandoned.

(CORMORANT ROOKERY--STA. MARTA I., STRTS. MAGELLAN.)

Visiting Sta. Marta, an adjacent island on the border of Terra del Fuego, we discovered an extensive rookery of cormorants; it was the nesting season and the entire colony seemed feverishly active and over anxious to push on the good work. Their elaborate nests were circular in form about 18 inches in diameter at the base, 8 inches in height, and 10 inches in diameter at the top, which was slightly dished and lined with grass and small twigs. They were constructed with the greatest care ans uniformity, and regularly laid out with pathways by which free communication was

Maintained throughout the whole community without in any way disturbing the occupants of the nests.

Our approach caused a perceptible commotion, and, after a hurried consultation, a few of the more timid birds retired, but the great mass remained until we advanced the camera within fifty feet and obtained a sitting.

(CORMORANT ROOKERY--STAMPEDE OF OLD BIRDS.)

Then, wishing to picture them in flight we made a wild and noisy rush beyond the first line of nests while the photographer stood ready to catch them on the wing, but the old birds simply took to their heels, keeping just out of our way, while the young ones looked calmly on apparently wondering what all the hubbub was about. The process of incubation was presented in all its stages: here was a nest with two or three newly laid eggs, while its nearest neighbor contained a pair of shining black chicks just out of the shell, without even a suggestion of down or feathers; in another they were half grown with thick soft coats of black down, while on either side were full grown birds, larger even than their devoted mothers who were seen giving up their hard earned food to their fat and pampered offsprings.

The young birds, even the full grown, were inclined to be sociable, and received, without hesitation, everything we offered them in the way of food. I expended a pocketful of much prized peanuts on a lusty youngster, and still it cried for more.

(TERN ROOKERY--ELIZABETH ISL.--THE SUN OBSCURED.)

A visit to the Tern rookery on the east end of Elizabeth Island afforded a peculiarly animated scene. These pretty little sea birds rose from their nests in millions, hovering over our heads, scolding wrathfully, at the top of their piercing un-musical voices, until the mass became so dense that the sun was obscured. We, for obvious reasons, beat a hasty retreat. These birds waste no time in building nests but lay their eggs anywhere on the ground and so closely together that it is quite impossible to move about on the rookery without crushing eggs or young birds.

(SANDY POINT--STS. MAGELLAN--CAPITAL OF MAGELLAN COLONY.)

We reached Sandy Point, the capital of Magellan Colony, on the 23rd of January. It was formerly a convict settlement in which Chili found a safe retreat for her criminal population, but it is no longer such; its prisoners have been removed and it is now a thriving town, the distributing point for all that southern region, and the half way station between the civilization of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

A boat expedition participated in by a member of the scientific corps and myself deserves passing notice. It was into the wilds of Terra del Fuego in search of Antartic sea lions. We had information of a rookery of these aquatic mammals on the desolate rocks of St. Peter and St. Paul, and reaching the spot succeeded in killing three enormous fellows, but upon closer inspection they turned out to be fur seals. A boat load of Fuegians, men, women, children and dogs, attracted by the report of our rifles, paddled out from the mainland and paid a visit to the steam

launch anchored near by. There were very inquisitive, but failed to inspire confidence in the crew which finally rid themselves of their unsavory visitors by a suggestive display of firearms.

They next came to us, and having received one of the seal carcasses just skinned proceeded to carve it, and in less than five minutes the whole family, dogs included, were feasting off seal steaks barely warmed through over a small fire in the bottom of their canoe.

Crossing the straits for a harbor we passed the night in a snug little cove at Port Famine, secure from the driving wind and pouring rain, yet there was little sleep for me. We were near the site of Sarmiento's unfortunate colony, and the memory of it caused a panorama of unspeakable horrors to pass before my mental vision all night long. It is one of the saddest of all the sad tales of suffering and death during the early days of colonization on the American continent. A Spanish colony was established there in the 16th century. With the facilities furnished by the vessels that brought them over and the efforts of the colonists, houses were soon constructed, a fort built, and the fleet then sailed away to Spain for recruits in men and material, for food, and all the many articles, great and small, required in an infant colony.

The ships were captured by the British on the return voyage and relief never came, the colonists were left to battle with the hardships and exposures of the wilderness, and to defend themselves against their savage neighbors until finally disease and starvation overtook and decimated them. We found the fuchsia growing in great perfection in the forest a few miles from Port Famine. The trunk of one of the trees, for tree it was, measured nearly four inches in diameter and attained a height of full fifteen feet, with gracefully rounded top and a wealth of beautiful flowers. When I first visited the Straits of Magellan the whole region was wild, the convict settlement at Sandy Point being the only sign of civilization. But now the shores of Patagonia, from Cape Virgin to Port Famine, were occupied with sheep ranges, and the herders were invading the eastern borders of Terra del Fuego. The animals graze all the year round without further care or protection than to guard against the depredations of wild beasts, and wandering bands of natives.

(GROUP OF THREE PATAGONIANS, STS. OF MAGELLAN.)

The Patagonians are a fine race physically, perfectly at home on horseback, and mounted on their active little animals, they roam in bands over the vast plains east of the Andes, living wholly by the chase.

(FUEGIAN CAMP--STS. MAGELLAN.)

The Fuegians are usually divided into foot and boat Indians, the former living on shore and tracking their game, while the latter pass their lives in canoes paddling from place to place in search of food which is their chief concern. The foot Indians are well formed, even athletic, while those who pass their days and nights sitting, or kneeling, in rickety canoes,

(TYPICAL FUEGIAN MAN--STS.-MAGELLAN)

with paddle ever in hand, develop abnormal arms and trunks, while their

legs are small and crooked. Their features are hard and wholly devoid of humor,

(TYPICAL FUEGIAN WOMAN--STS. MAGELLAN.)

and at middle age it is difficult to distinguish man from woman, except for her inherent love for ornament, a trait as strongly developed in the damsels of Terra del Fuego as among the belles of our own country.

We were underway again on the 1st of February, and, six hours later rounded Cape Froward, the southern extremity of the American continent, where we were greeted, as usual, with furious squalls of wind and rain, known in that region by the expressive title of "williwaws."

(BORJA BAY--ANCIENT POST OFFICE.)

We reached Borja Bay early in the afternoon and remained until next morning. It was here that in old times a postoffice was maintained in a barrel; passing ships took letters going their way, and deposited matter bound in the opposite direction; thus it was the mails were carried until the advent of steamers. Mariners had a way also of painting the ship's name, the date of her visit, port of departure, and destination on a board which they nailed to a convenient tree for the information of other visitors. This custom is still followed by men-of-war.

We were away again at daylight next morning groping our way through fog and mist, but the curtain rolled away at sunrise and those of us on deck were treated to a glacial panorama worth a voyage to the Antarctic to see. Mt. Wyndham, Mt. Wharton, and Mt. Hart Dyke stood out above all others in splendid beauty and grandeur as the first rays of the morning sun illuminated their icy mantles.

(CHART OF PORT CHURRUCA.)

We reached Port Churruca, our last anchorage in the Straits of Magellan, early in the afternoon and remained twenty-four hours. It lies on the north side of Desolation Island and was our first and only anchorage in Terra del Fuego.

It was a beautiful day in Fuegian midsummer, and all nature seemed at its best; the green of the foliage, the white of the snow on the mountain tops, and the deep blue of the glacial ice were all in marked contrast to my visit many years ago on board the U.S.S. "Narragansett." It was in the depth of an Antartic winter, a furious storm raged at sea, reaching us even in our sheltered position under the land; frequent squalls of wind and rain swept down upon us, obscuring everything a hundred yards away; our harbor chart was a mere outline sketch, with no pretense to accuracy of detail; the region was wild and desolate, the natives, savages, even cannibals, and in case of accident to the ship no relief could be obtained within 1000 miles. Would the Captain risk it, or would we go out into the Pacific and fight it out? He was on the forecastle, chart in hand, trying to locate the entrance during the short intervals of partially clear weather. The channel was very narrow and obscure at best. Would he see it? Presently there came from forward the sharp, ringing order, "Hard astarboard!" The land could be seen close aboard, and the next instant

it was obscured by a squall—the situation was critical. I ran forward, had half a dozen men hold a canvas gun-cover over my head to protect the chart, and taking it from the Captain, gave him the approximate courses from point to point, and in 15 minutes the good ship was safely anchored in a snug cove, with hawsers fast to trees on shore to prevent her from swinging on the rocks.

The Captain was of a nervous organization and small things sometimes annoyed him, but in great emergencies he was as cool and brave as a lion. I sailed with him many thousands of miles and always found him the same true and patriotic American, a brave and accomplished officer, a courteous gentleman, a staunch and true friend.

(ADMIRAL MEADE.)

Such was the late Admiral Meade, as I knew him.

(FUEGIANS--BOAT INDIANS.)

Next day we steamed across the straits to Smyth's Channel, Western Patagonian coast, and made our first stop at Otter Bay where we were visited by a couple of Fuegian canoes, the occupants of which camped on shore near by, and, for a consideration, posed to be photographed next morning. We were treated to another remarkable glacial exhibit in Union Sound when the mists rolled away for a few brief minutes, revealing the Cordilleras of Sarmiento, with their noble ice caps, in all their magnificence. It was only a glance and the clouds settled down again, leaving us under the low-lying, leaden skies to which we had become so thoroughly accustomed. We were suprised during the day by bringing up a large quantity of branching coral from a depth of 2088 feet. Passing Eyre Sound we saw an iceberg floating simlessly about and concluded that it was a good time to fill our ice-house in anticipation of a coming siege in the tropics. We were soon alongside of the berg, with a hawser fast to it and a boat's crew breaking off fragments which were floated into a trawl net and hoisted on board. The process of chipping ice from a berg is slow and tedious, as our men soon learned; and one of them thought he could work to better advantage from the berg itself, so he climbed upon a projecting spur and wielded his axe with vigor and effect.

(EYRE SOUND--COLLECTING ICE FROM A BERG.)

I was an interested observer of his enterprising assault, and, knowing something of the unstable habits of bergs in general, had a rope thrown to him, which he reluctantly passed around his waist, then stationing a strong man at the other end, with instructions to haul the ice cutter on board in case the berg rolled over and he fell into the water, I felt that I had done all that I could for the safety of the reckless mariner. Our preparations were barely completed when the berg began to roll, gently lifting the rope-bound seaman high in the air. The observant and muscular life saver watched the antics of the berg until it ceased to revolve, then recollecting that he had a duty to perform in case the berg rolled over, firmly braced himself against the bulwarks and hauled on the rope with might and main. The ice cutter was his equal in weight and strength, but having his axe to care for, and only an icy flooring on which to brace himself, his feet soon whipped from under him and the tug of war ended by his plunging headlong into the ice cold water, through which he was rapidly

towed to the ship's side, and unceremoniously hauled on board. He was the wettest, coldest, and maddest man who ever attempted to express the most intense and violent Scandinavian emotions, through the medium of the English language. After calling at various points of interest we steamed across the Gulf of Penas, on the 9th of February, to Port Otway, where climate, flora, and fauna indicated our approach to the clear skies and equable climate of Chili and Peru.

(LOTA-CHILI.)

Lota lies on the sea coast of southern Chili, and is noted for its salubrious climate, its coal mines, and smelting works, also as the summer residence of Senora Cousino, the wealthiest woman in South America.

We called for coal, under compulsion, for cholera was raging in the central and northern districts of Chili and all South and Central American ports on the Pacific were closed against vessels from any of her harbors.

(CHART OF GULF OF PANAMA.)

Our preparations were soon made and we steamed directly for Panama, where we arrived on the 6th day of March, and were immediately ordered into quarantine. There is no knowing how long we might have been detained had not the retiring governor been persuaded to sign an order, as his last official act, admitting the "Albatross", after a reasonable quarantine.

(PANAMA--PLAZA--HOTEL--BISHOP'S PALACE.)

Panama was alive with unwonted bustle and excitement, for operations on the canal had reached their zenith, and everybody was rich, or just on the point of realizing a fortune. Many local improvements had been made, and the Plaza hotel and Bishop's Palace, as seen in the illustration, would have done no discredit to a city of greater pretentions.

(THE CATHEDRAL, PANAMA.)

The cathedral, an ancient and historic structure, sharing in the general prosperity, had been extensively repaired and renovated.

We finally succeeded in getting to sea again on the 30th of March, and there occurred next day one of those mysterious incidents which, unexplained, lead to so many exaggerated and romantic tales of the sea. We were steaming quietly along when blood red water was seen ahead and we were an hour or more passing through it. It was a strange sight and would have presented a startling picture to the uninitiated, yet the microscope shows us that it was caused by the larval form of an algea (trichodesmium) with which the sea was filled.

(LANDING PLACE--WRECK BAY--CHATHAM ISLAND.)

We reached the Galapagos Archipelago on the 4th of April and anchored the same day in Wreck Bay, Chatham Island. It is the seaport of the Haciendo del Progres situated about five miles inland at an elevation of 1,000 to 2,000 feet, and occupies the basin of an ancient crater.

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(COBOS CASTLE--HACIENDA DEL PROGRES.)

This remote and almost unknown group of islands were discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century and received their name from the Galapagos (tortoise) for which the archipelago is famous. They lie on the equator from 500 to 600 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, to which country they belong. They are mountainous, of volcanic origin and still exhibit an extraordinary number of craters, great and small. Their aggregate area is about 2,250 square miles. The lower levels near the sea are composed of huge lava blocks thrown together in the greatest confusion and are entirely without water during the dry season, the fertile areas being confined to elevations exceeding 900 feet where water is found in the great basins, and moisture from the nightly mists supplementing the three months' rainy season produce a wonderful fertility.

The islands were uninhabited until 1829, when General Vilamil, an American, purchased extensive tracts on the elevated portions of Chatham and Charles, to which the Ecuadorian government sent a number of convicts, about 1832. The general found employment for them, furnished quarters and food, and became responsible for their safe keeping.

The settlement was maintained on Chatham Island until about 1889, when the criminals were removed and the present proprietor, Senor Cobos, procured free labor from the coast. His residence, Cobos Castle, as it is familiarly called, is an extensive structure located just within the basin of the crater, about 1,000 feet above the sea, overlooking thousands of acres of rich pasture land, cane fields and coffee plantations.

(SENOR COBOS AND RETAINERS.)

The appearance of Senor Cobos and party is sufficient evidence of the salubrity of the climate, while the light and airy construction of the laborers' cottages

(VILLAGE--LABORERS' QUARTERS--CHATHAM ISLAND.)

and their style of dress show that the cold and chilling blasts of less favored regions never reach this little island world. The settlement of Charles Island was less fortunate, for after a successful career of many years it finally came to a tragic end. It was in the 70's that the convicts nutinied, killed those in authority, and, seizing a couple of schooners belonging to the plantation, put to sea and have never been seen or heard of since.

The buildings were in ruins at the time of our visit, the fields a wilderness, and the fruit trees, while bearing heavily, were growing wild. Flocks and herds were roaming at will over the island.

(CHARLES ISLAND--PEDRO GUAZA--ROBINSON CRUSOE.)

We supposed it uninhabited, indeed, we had not the slightest suspicion of the presence of a human being in the whole archipelago except on Chatham Island, hence our suprise at the discovery of a solitary man, a veritable Robinson Crusoe, on Charles Island. His story was soon told.

It was something more than a year since he came from Chatham Island with a party of orchilla pickers and saw from day to day the deserted plantation with its wealth of fruit, horses, cattle, mules, donkeys, goats, and swine, and said to himself, Why should not I remain and possess them? When the party was ready to depart Pedro could not be found, so, after a futile search, his companions embarked and Guaza reigned over Floriana, as the island is called by the Ecuadorians.

He displayed much intelligence and judgment in providing for his future comfort and safety. He established himself in a small house lying near a spring of pure water at an elevation of about 500 feet, two miles from the landing place, and an equal distance from the deserted plantation. It commanded a wide view of land and sea, and, moreover, all the animals within miles on every side resorted to the spring for water.

His sole weapons were a large strong knife and an axe, both of which he soon put to good use. He first built a blind over the spring, and, by lashing his knife to a pole, succeeded in spearing goats and pigs in plenty, but he was obliged to bring his fruits from the plantation and this involved so much labor that he made a lasso of goat skin, captured a couple of donkeys which he trained as saddle and pack animals, and thenceforth rode to and fro in state.

His wardrobe being limited, he simply disrobed and carefully stowed his one and only suit away, substituting for it the dressed skins of goats. The modern luxury of matches was beyond his reach, and he procured fire by the time-honored method of rubbing two sticks together.

He kept a record of time, for a while, by marking the days on a stick, a large mark for Sunday, but, with his increasing worldly prosperity, he became careless regarding the record, soon losing all run of time, and, as the depressing effect of utter loneliness increased, he imagined every day a week, the weeks months, and months years. The first questions he asked were, What year is it? What month? He was an escaped convict and, supposing we had come to take him back to servitude, he cheerfully held out his hands to have the irons put on. Anything rather than solitude!

(GIANT CACTUS--CHARLES ISLAND.)

Charles Island presents the same characteristic features observable on the others -- fertile lands on the central elevations, the lower levels broken and arid, supporting just sufficient shrubbery to give them the semblance of life during the rainy season. The giant cactus finds here a congenial home and attains magnificent proportions.

(CHART OF ACAPULCO HARBOR.)

A brief call was made at Acapulco for coal. This harbor is one of the safest and most picturesque on the west coast of Mexico, and was of great importance during the 17th and 18th centuries as the home port of the celebrated Spanish galleons that were wont to make their annual voyages thence to Manila.

(LA PAZ--GENERAL VIEW.)

We next visited La Paz, the capital of Lower California, and the center

of one of the great pearl fisheries of the world. Its harbor is counted very safe, yet a storm swept over it in the autumn of 1894, which caused great loss of life and property.

(LA PAZ--NATIVE HOUSE.)

That part of the city near the water was inundated and almost entirely swept away.

Leaving La Paz on the 1st of April, we steamed up the coast, calling at various points where the naturalists were desirous of extending their explorations.

(REMARKABLE SEINE HAUL--SAN BARTOLOME.)

At the bay of San Bartolome we found the U.S.S. "Ranger" at anchor, and, upon their invitation, we joined them in hauling the seine on an adjacent beach. The first haul was a failure, but the second gave us nearly four hundred green turtles, more than a hundred of which we were obliged to liberate before we could land the net. They were splendid fellows and would have been worth a small fortune in New York or London.

(RUINS OF SAN DIEGO MISSION.)

Steaming along the coast we sighted the distant lights of San Diego where stands the old mission made famous as the home of Ramona and her people.

(RUINS OF SAN DIEGO MISSION.)

It is one of the few remaining landmarks of a civilization but recently past.

(NEW CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS.)

Approaching the Golden Gate we passed near the old Cliff House since burned and replaced by the present structure. The justly celebrated Seal Rocks, upon which dozens of sea lions may be seen any hour of the day, lie just beneath it, and are among the most fascinating sights of San Francisco.

(LOOKING IN FROM THE GOLDEN GATE.)

Then approaching Point Bonita, the far famed Golden Gate lay wide open before us and we steamed up its magnificent channel,

(SHIP TOWING TO SEA--PASSING FORT POINT.)

Passing the Presidio and Fort Point on the right, Lime Point on the

(ALCATRAZ ISLAND--FROM MEIGGS WHARF.)

left, and finally Alcatraz, a fortified island planted squarely in the middle of the channel which it commands with its great guns.

(LOOKING OUT THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE.)

Looking back we have a view of the channel and the Golden Gate, through which we entered just at day-break on the 11th of May, 1888, after a voyage extending over a period of five months and twenty days, during which the "Albatross" steamed 15,957 miles without accident or delay of any kind that could be attributed to the vessel. Our scientific explorations on sea and land were extended and important; the field was broad and the time limited, yet a wise distribution of labor among the naturalists, and the valuable assistance rendered by willing volunteers from officers and crew, resulted in the accumulation of vast store of new and valuable specimens.

The absorbing study of the distribution of species, for which our route afforded excellent opportunities, was quite as interesting and instructive as the new discoveries of animal life. The explorations of the "Albatross" were not, however, wholly confined to the researches of the naturalists, as her magnificent equipment for deep-sea sounding enabled her to examine many reported dangers in the routes of commerce, thus smoothing the way for future navigators who will long hold the name of the good ship in grateful remembrance.

(THE ALBATROSS AT ANCHOR.)

Her voyage being happily and successfully completed, she is now lying quietly at her moorings ready, if occasion required, to turn her prow eastward and return without delay to her old home in the Atlantic.

We have journeyed far tonight, and, thanks to the good ship, we have survived all the perils of the sea over the long and devious route from the northern temperate zone through the heat of the tropics, to the remote and tempestuous region of Cape Horn, and thence again across the torrid zone to the balmy shores of the Golden State, where you will find some of the grandest mountain scenery of the western world. For the lovers of genial climate and beautiful, though less rugged, surroundings, there are the broad valleys with boundless fields of ripening grain, rich orchards and noble vineyards, stretching to the right and to the left, seemingly without end. Then there is the great citrus belt of southern California, with a world-wide reputation for equable climate, magnificent orange groves, and wealth of flowers; and to the searcher after health and palatial hotels of the interior, and seaside resorts, offer every comfort and luxury heart can desire. And last, but not least, among the attractions of this great State is the unbounded hospitality of its people, in whose friendly hands I leave you to recuperate from the fatigue of our long sea voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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(3) AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE INGENIOUS DEVICES OF CHINAMEN FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO THE U. S.

By CAPTAIN ZERA LUTHER TANNER, U.S.N.

> "For ways that are dark,
> And tricks that are vain,
> The heathen Chinese is peculiar."

The enormous profit on Asiatic Opium smuggled into the U. S. is responsible for the stange and ingenious devices of the Celestials for its illicit importation. Also for the persistent efforts of the authorities to ferret out and seize the contraband drug.

The untiring energy and enthusiasm with which the Customs Officers follow up a cue to smuggled opium is explained by the fact that he is allowed a moiety of the value of the illicit drug he captures. It may be remarked that the efforts of the authorities are usually crowned with success more or less complete, but the wily Celestials have been coining money in the mountains by their illegal importations.

It is a pretty game, and the reader is appointed a committee of one to umpire it.

The Chinese demand for bamboo is universal; they use it in the manufactures and for innumerable domestic purposes not only in their own country but abroad, and the large numbers of these industrious people on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in the City of San Francisco, naturally require the importation of great quantities of it to supply current demands. It is included in nearly every cargo from the Orient, and may be seen in huge piles on the wharves made up in bundles of a size for convenient handling.

It was noticed once upon a time a good many years ago that the importation of bamboo was noticeably on the increase; it attracted little attention, however, until one day a heavy truck wheel ran over a bundle and split several pieces from which there was seen to exude a reddish brown substance, which by its pronounced and peculiar odor revealed itself to the ever watchful Inspector as an example of the much sought after narcotic.

The Customs authorities immediately took posession of the whole consignment and a careful examination disclosed the fact that many of the bundles were charged with opium, which was promptly confiscated. The loss to the shipper was, of course, quite serious, and the enterprise, in that form, broken up. Yet the almond-eyed importer calmly accepted his loss with the sweet consolation that he had already made a good thing of it. Besides, his identity being unknown he was at liberty to devise other, and equally profitable, means of introducing his illicit wares, if indeed, they were not already in operation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The exercise period [illegible]

The following [illegible]

It is a lovely area, [illegible]

The Chinese-American [illegible]

It was [illegible]

The [illegible]

2. Among the varied assortment of native manufactures imported into this country in the early days of Chinese immigration brooms held a noticeable although inconspicuous place. They had bamboo handles, and rough cocoanut fiber brushes instead of broom corn, heather or other material. They were in common use among the Chinese, eventually finding their way on board ship as a cheap substitute for splint or heather. They were tied up in attractive-looking bundles of about a dozen in each package, and sold so cheaply that the increased importation was attributed to a greater demand for an inexpensive and popular article.

A profitable trade was maintained for years and might have continued indefinitely but for the accidental breaking of a broom handle which was found to contain opium, and further inspection showed that the inner rows of each bundle were similarly charged. The whole consignment was confiscated as a matter of course, and a search was instituted throughout Chinatown but the small number of brooms in stock stood the test and were declared to be above suspicion.

3. It is a well-known fact that Chinamen prefer their native shoes above all others. When they began to land on the Pacific slope by the tens of thousands their footgear followed and was soon exhibited for sale in every Chinese store. The importation continued for years without suspicion attaching to it in any way until a close observer, probably a Custom House Inspector, discovered that the supposed felt sole was in some cases but a shell filled with opium. It is sufficient to say that this particular method of smuggling was promptly suppressed.

4. In the early days of opium smuggling the Engineers' department was a favorite hiding place, and there is no doubt but large quantities of the drug found its way into the United States by that route. There are a multitude of dark and almost inaccessible corners in this department which none but experts would be able to find, and they only by subjecting themselves to the unpleasant expedient of ruining their clothing with oil, grease and grime of foul bilges.

The engine room has concealed its proportion of the drug within the dark recesses of the shaft alley, bilges, oil tanks, lockers, and other queer corners too numerous to mention.

The fireroom offers still better facilities for smuggling. The difficulty of crawling under and over the boilers is almost insufferable to the layman, and a spare boiler has offered secure hiding places for many pounds of the drug. Plugged tubes have screened many skins of opium, the back connections have also been utilized, but the most successful ruse has been a spare boiler filled with fresh water where, lying quietly submerged at the bottom unknown quantities of the narcotic, securely enclosed within water-tight packages, have found free entry into the dominions of Uncle Sam in spite of his lynx-eyed Inspectors.

It would be quite impossible to name all the hiding places, but among them were spare pieces of iron piping; the cylinders of pumps; oil tanks, and ventilators. But above all parts of the ship the coal bunkers have probably afforded concealment to the largest number of packages. When one scheme was detected another would be adopted, and, although the packages were usually small, a lucrative trade was carried on and has no doubt survived to the present day in some form.

A clever and successful scheme was to imitate lumps of coal which were judiciously distributed through the bunkers where they could be recovered at the proper time. The coverings were made of various materials such as wood, iron, led, etc., all carefully fashioned and painted to resemble coal which was counterfeited so perfectly that an expert might even be deceived in the dim light of the bunkers.

The foregoing tales of opium smuggling were gathered from officers of steamers plying between San Francisco and the Orient, and are no doubt substantially true, while the incidents that follow relate to devices that were detected aboard the Pacific mail steamer "City of Peking" while under my command, and, consequently, came under my personal cognizance.

5. The sole right to import opium into the City of Hong Kong, an English colony lying off the east coast of China, is sold annually to the highest bidder who is usually a Chinaman. He pays a good round sum for the privilege and it falls upon him alone to prevent smuggling, the Government taking no interest in the matter.

One morning while the "Peking" was lying in Hong Kong, taking in coal and freight, the opium farmer came on board and asked permission to search the ship for smuggled opium. He was perfectly confident that we had a large quantity on board and he thought he could put his hands upon it within a very few minutes. The necessary permission being given, he commenced the search but failed to find the drug. He came again on the morning of our sailing day, too late to search but positive that the opium was on board -- it was alongside in a cargo boat when he made the search - he was a little too soon; they hadn't had an opportunity to get it on board without attracting attention, and became frightened when he came aboard and pulled away. They managed very cleverly to get it on board later without his knowledge as to the exact time, but he knew beyond all doubt that we had the stuff. The smugglers had beaten him, but he hoped they would be caught before it was landed in San Francisco. I echoed his wish although I had no interest in the matter beyond protecting the ship from the charge of carrying smuggled opium.

I notified the Custom House Officers, upon our arrival at San Francisco, that I suspected a large quantity of opium was secreted somewhere on board and advised them to keep a sharp lookout for it. A dozen Inspectors were soon busily engaged in searching the ship inside and out, carefully scrutinizing passengers' baggage, cargo, everything and everybody that went over the side, but without result. They found nothing of moment and began to think that I had played a cruel hoax upon them.

A couple of days passed, passengers, baggage and express freight had been disembarked and the stevedores were rapidly clearing the lower cargo spaces, when a shrewd Inspector discovered that the ends of a hollow box stringer were of wood and that one of them at least had been removed. Box stringers are long hollow boxes of iron bolted to deck frames and the ship's side to strengthen the structure. They were nearly 2 feet square and 60 feet or more in length with closed ends which were supposed to be of iron also previous to the discovery above mentioned. The ends were soon removed and there, snugly stowed within the hollow iron stringer, lay several thousand dollars' worth of opium which was confiscated and the proceeds equitably divided between Uncle Sam and his hard working servants.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No one knew how long this bold and cleverly designed scheme had been in successful operation for the general belief that their ends were securely closed with iron caps rendered the stringers above suspicion.

6. It has been observed by those who must do travel in steamships that much scrubbing of decks and paintwork is indulged in, even to the extent of its becoming a perpetual feast, to which are bidden all deck hands to fill in the odd minutes between other occupations. Hence the early morning scrubbing gang on board the "City of Peking", while she was lying at her wharf at San Francisco, was a familiar sight and attracted no attention. Several hours later, however, a solitary Chinaman, with bucket and swab, diligently scrubbing away on the deck house directly over my head was quite another matter, his constant shuffling about the deck began to grow monotonous and I finally asked the 1st Officer what the fellow was doing to keep him up there so long.

He had noticed him, the Officer replied, and, going up onto the deck house he found him with a bucket of filthy bilge water, as black as night, and rubbing away diligently on the metal railing with a dry swab. The officer hauled him over the coals for using such filthy stuff for cleaning white paint, and was about to seize the bucket and throw its contents overboard, when the man appealed to him to let it alone. "Opium hab got that piecee custom house man likee too muchee. No can catchee;" which being interpreted means: That Custom House officer is watching for it but hasn't been able to find it.

The officer glanced toward the wharf where stood an Inspector who was evidently giving his undivided attention to the scrubbing of paint, so he walked away pondering as to the strict line of duty under the circumstances. He was opposed to smuggling, principally because it frequently made him much trouble and was liable to bring the ship into ill repute. Looking at it with the eye of a sportsman he realized that it was clearly a case of diamond out diamond, and, the contestants being evenly matched, he concluded to let them play the game out. At 8 bells - noon - the Inspector turned half around to pass his orders to the relief who had just come up. A splash alongside at that very instant called my attention to the placid countenance of the Celestial paint-scrubber as he started forward, empty busket in hand, with an air of innocence beyond expression.

I caught a passing glimpse of the vanishing form of a Chinaman under the wharf seated in a small flat bottomed, square-ended punt, silently paddling in and out among the piles and quickly disappearing in the gloom. I had barely time to observe a quantity of grimy bilge water quietly washing fore and aft on the bottom of the punt, and a dark looking object strangely like a skin of opium sluggishly rolling to and fro in the filthy mass.

The inspector pounced upon the scrubber of paint as soon as he came down from the deckhouse and carefully searched him without avail, as we happen to know. He glanced into the water alongside where the contents of the bucket was thrown overboard but saw nothing to arouse his suspicion for the boatman under the wharf was already hidden from his point of view. He then climbed up onto the deckhouse and vainly searched every possible hiding place. When asked what he was looking for he promptly replied: "A skin of opium" - then told the following story.

"I saw a skin of opium in that ---Chinaman's hand early this morning

and immediately overhauled and searched him, but found nothing. I then followed him aft, saw him go onto the deckhouse and haven't lost sight of him for an instant all the forenoon, yet I found nothing when I searched him just now, and he left nothing on the deckhouse." I don't understand how he got rid of the stuff, there was no one near him from the time I saw it in his hand until I searched him. He is a good one sure enough, but he couldn't have gotten it ashore at all events, and I'll catch him yet."

7. Upon entering my quarters one morning a few days after our arrival in San Francisco, I was greatly annoyed to find a Custom House Officer searching every hole and corner for smuggled opium. It was not that I objected to having my quarters searched, but I insisted upon its being done in my presence. I protested that I was not in the habit of smuggling and if I should find contraband goods in my quarters I would be the first to denounce them. It was my custom to expose everything dutiable that I brought in, and send for an Inspector to appraise them and collect the duty. I will say here that I found the Officers quite consistent. They seldom showed to the Commander of the "City of Peking" any favors regarding the payment of duties that they would not cheerfully accord to an utter stranger who treated them civilly and evinced a disposition to assist in their investigation.

I doubtless said more to the Inspector than the situation called for, and would have extended my remarks indefinitely had he not lit upon a temporary lull to suggest that I go with him and learn why he had searched my quarters.

Reaching a point on the main deck directly under a fixed lounge in my room, he pointed to an open deck seam to the sides of which depended several drops of half dried opium. There was not the slightest doubt about its having dripped down from the contents of a leaky package which had been stowed under my lounge.

There was nothing more said either by the Inspector or myself. Every trace of opium had been removed from my room, and the closing of this smuggling route was due solely to the accidental discovery of the few stray drops of the drug that had leaked through an open deck seam. We made an effort to identify the smuggler who had the nerve to use the Captain's quarters for the purpose of evading the law. But we never caught him.

8. The "City of Peking" was manned by American officers and a Chinese crew. They all lived on shore during her periodical sojourns in San Francisco, still remaining attached to the ship, however, and regularly employed on board in cleaning, repairing, and refitting generally for the coming voyage.

It was in the days of the sand lot riots when, through the timidity of both great political parties, an ignorant, loud-mouthed demagogue by the name of Dennis Kearny terrorized the whole community by fomenting an agitation in the name of labor which kept the deluded working population in a state of almost open welfare against Capital and its representatives. This lamentable condition prevailed for years, unsettling business, depreciating property values and, by reason of the insecurity of life and property, some of California's most useful men, and much capital left the state and sought homes and investments in more settled communities.

"Down with the Chinese" was the first and most common cry of Dennis and his following, and it was carried to such an extent that no individual Chinaman was secure from personal abuse, or assault from the sand lot crowd, even on the best streets in the city.

Owing to this peculiar condition of affairs the "Peking's crew found it advisable to come and go in pretty large parties for the twofold purpose of selfpprotection, and to avoid the risk of commotion which was sure to follow a street row. The crew were divided and worked under three departments - the Execution (Seamen), Engineers' and Stewards, and one department usually left the ship and returned together.

I happened to be standing on the wharf one day at noon when the firemen started to go to their boarding place for dinner. One of the party still dressed in the grimy, dripping garments in which he had been cleaning bilges was a few yards in advance and it needed but a casual glance to detect sundry bumps under his greasy water-soaked clothing. He did not stop at the foot of the gangway as he should have done for the Customs Officer to search him, on the contrary, when that official ordered him to halt, having observed the suspicious protuberances, the man appeared to be greatly excited and increased his pace. The Inspector followed, and a lively race began in and over and among boxes and bales and even piles of merchandise, the Chinaman frequently doubling on his tracks seemingly intent upon regaining the ship.

It was an exciting race and all the firemen stopped to see it, cheering on their companion and commenting on the race generally in their native tongue which was greek to me. The Inspector finally collared the delinquent near the end of the wharf and commanded him to deliver up the suspicious packages. John Chinaman could not or would not understand, and the Officer was obliged to remove them himself which was by no means a desirable task.

The crowd of firemen waited only to see the delinquent captured, and the Officer who in his eagerness to secure him had forgotten all about searching them, busily engaged in extracting bundles, they moved off laughing and chatting, apparently without a care or worry in life.

One by one, the officer removed at least a dozen packages securely wrapped in brown paper and laid them on the wharf until he had secured the last one, then giving the begrimed bilge cleaner a parting kick bade him wilo - get out - which he proceeded to do without delay, and left the Inspector at liberty to examine his prize. The first package contained a tightly rolled wad of brown paper; the second, the third, in fact all of them, were as like as two peas. The disgusted officer gazed ruefully upon the goodly pile of waste paper, upon his greasy hands and soiled cuffs. He made some remarks of which I caught but one word: Sold.

It is needless to say that I watched the whole performance with more interest than a superficial view of the occasion seemed to warrant. I thought at first that it was simply a practical joke and later it dawned upon me that it was purely a matter of business.

I learned subsequently that the grimy bilge cleaner with his dozen clumsy packages was the stool pigeon, and that a goodly quantity of opium went out in carefully concealed packages judiciously distributed among the jolly crowd of firemen who watched and applauded the race.

9. We were constantly striving to prevent smuggling of opium. We succeeded in capturing large quantities, breaking up old methods, and subjecting smugglers to heavy losses, yet the traffic continued. New schemes were devised and operated at great profit until they too were discovered and broken up, only to be followed by others equally distinguished for their ingenuity and financial success. Among the later schemes of importance discovered on board the "City of Peking" while under my command, the following is worthy of record, for the boldness of conception and magnitude of operations.

We were lying quietly at our moorings in Hong Kong nearly ready for sea when the opium farmer, a Chinaman who held the monopoly of opium importation into the Colony, informed me that we had a large quantity of smuggled opium on board, and, while he had been unable to trace it in detail he was absolutely sure that it was in the ship.

The drug had first been smuggled into Hong Kong at the personal loss of the opium farmer, then on board ship for the purpose of transportation across the Pacific without the payment of freight, also, as a means of smuggling it onshore in San Francisco. There was such an evident honesty in the statement of the opium farmer that I took preliminary measures for its capture by telegraphing to the Collector of the Port at San Francisco; "City Peking" suspected having large quantity opium. Tanner."

I had no interest in the affairs of the opium farmer, but I was opposed to smuggling into San Francisco for it subjected the ship and principal officers to being libelled; besides, I did not like to carry valuable freight without pay. The cablegram would not only put the Customs authorities on their guard, but would have a tendency to relieve ship and officers from the charge of smuggling.

We were met upon our arrival by a multitude of Customs House Officers who, contrary to my expectations, assumed that we were all noted smugglers to be watched, disciplined, and made an example of.

I was indignant and protested vigorously to the Collector who was inclined to sustain the Inspectors whose business it was to deal with smugglers. It was evident that he had not associated the signature to the cablegram with the Commander of the "City of Peking" and it required some little time for him to grasp the fact that the commanding officer of that vessel had voluntarily cabled around the world at the ship's expense, warning him of the suspected attempt of unknown parties to smuggle opium into San Francisco.

A large consignment of tea oil, a Chinese product, was included in the cargo from the Orient. It was packed in neat boxes from 15 to 18 inches square - each box containing the usual shipping marks, and in addition they were numbered in series. The oil was consigned to parties in the interior and was loaded into cars as it came from the ship. Two or three carloads had already left for their destination, when by some mischance there was a lack of cars, and a great stack of boxes were piled on the wharf.

Thus far nothing had been discovered and the Inspectors began to fear that the game was lost. I had taken a personal interest in the search, and had cautioned the officers in charge of the various compartments of the hold to have a sharp lookout for anything to which suspicion could [illegible] striving to prevent smuggling [illegible] large quantities, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Hongkong [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and the Inspector [illegible] [illegible] in charge of the [illegible] [illegible] anything [illegible] possibly attach.

The Inspectors had opened many packages of different kinds, including boxes of oil. I was watching the opening of one when I noticed a box without a number, in all other respects it was precisely like its neighbors. I attached no significance to the ommission, but from curiousity walked along the great stack and to my suprise discovered half a dozen or more that also lacked numbers. Recalling the mechanical accuracy with which Chinese merchants conduct business this apparent carelessness began to look suspicious, so much so indeed that I called the attention of the Inspector to it and suggested that he open one of them.

The poor fellow had been opening boxes all day, often in repponse to suggestions quite as brilliant as mine and was now so completely fagged out that he was clearly not in a receptive mood. After I had pulled a box out of the stack and carried it to him he failed to see any cause for suspicion and seemed so little inclined to open it that I was about to do it myself, but rather than surrender his tools he removed the cover only to find the earthen oil crock common to all of the boxes he had previously opened, and it would have been closed up again without suspicion only that the perfunctory shake failed to produce the liquid splash of oil. Removing the cover we found the crock to be filled with opium. The officer suddenly developed a remarkable interest in the boxes without numbers and, calling the entire force to his assistance, they began to gather them in.

The Customs officers received a good round sum as moiety; the ship collected freight on the smuggled opium and the incident was closed.

10. While repairing the engines of the "City of Peking" it became necessary to use a battering ram, and, as the ship did not possess the instrument in question, one was borrowed from the repair shop situated a few hundred yards from the wharf but within the Company's enclosure. A marine battering ram, such as we are discussing, is composed of a solid wrought iron cylinder with a guiding handle of smaller diameter. At the center of gravity an eyebolt is fixed for the purpose of suspending the ram when in use. Then an eyebolt on the sides for the hauling ropes. With the ram suspended at the proper distance, a man at the guiding handle, and the hauling ropes well manned, the ram is capable of delivering a very heavy blow.

It was dragged from the shop to the ship with a watch tackle manned by a number of Chinese firemen belonging to the crew. The performance attracted some attention by reason of the racket made by the men, which was much greater than the occasion required. The ram served its purpose and either intentionally or otherwise it was left on board ship and made the voyage. It was stowed in the lower engine room in plain view providing the usual lights were burning.

When the vessel returned to San Francisco the immediate return of the ram was requested as they required it in the shop. It was accordingly landed on the wharf and started slowly toward the shop, dragged as before by the tackle. They were late in starting and sunset found them still some distance from the works, so they left it for the night lying in the yard.

Early next morning a second request came for the return of the ram, but the Engineer of the watch insisted that it had already been landed, and to prove it he took the messenger into the engine room to show him that the ram was no longer there. But to the suprise and utter mystification of the Engineer, there lay the ram where it had been during the whole voyage. He was absolutely sure that it had been taken on shore the day before, yet there it was in its wonted place and he could not refuse to believe the evidence of his own eyes. However, he would see that it went to the shop now without fail, and, calling a force of firemen it was hoisted out and dragged off to the shop in the usual manner.

There were many heated arguments as to the number of rams landed; those who witnessed the evening performance knew beyond question that it was landed at that time, while the morning watch were equally confident that they saw it go. All were agreed, however, that there had been but one ram onboard during the voyage.

One Custom House Inspector saw it landed in the evening, another saw it go ashore the following morning.

I was one of the few who saw a ram landed in the evening, and another the following morning, and I would have sworn on a stack of Bibles that two battering rams had been landed. The fact that there was but one ram at the shop, and the claim of the fireman that they never had but one ram of that description so strongly confirmed the one ram theory that I was almost tempted to discredit the evidence of my own vision.

The mystery of the battering ram grew deeper with every hour and would soon have rivaled the fifteen puzzle, but for the timely solution which I believe to be true in every respect.

The bold and well-executed scheme was inspired by the daily observation of the battering ram, and was matured during the outward passage. Upon our arrival in Hong Kong the conspirators had made an admirable copy of the ram from heavy sheet iron, which they filled with opium. The false ram and its contents were then deftly smuggled onboard and secreted in the depths of the engine room, the knowledge of its presence being confined solely to the Chinese firemen, all of whom probably having an interest in the venture.

When the order was given to land the borrowed ram the opium charged imitation was laboriously hoisted up and swung onto the wharf from whence it was slowly dragged toward the shop by the united efforts of a dozen men with a watch tackle.

The operation was neatly timed to reach the vicinity of the shop after working hours, where they left it, just far enough away to allow of its stealthy removal in the darkness without attracting the attention of the shop watchman. It actually did vanish between dark and daylight but neither the manner of its taking off or its destination were explained to me.

It required no explanation for the fact of its having secretly vanished was sufficient evidence of the success of the venture. The real battering ram remained onboard, as we already know, reasonably secure from detection for a few hours by reason of the lateness of the hour, and the obscurity of its resting place.

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We are also aware of what transpired on the following morning: the safe return of the borrowed battering ram to the shop.

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By Helen Foster Snow,
Mungertown Road, Madison, Connecticut.

THE PERPETUAL PILGRIMS

THE STORY OF THE "WETHERSFIELD MEN" WHO FOUNDED THE CONNECTICUT COLONY, SETTLERS OF WETHERSFIELD AND STAMFORD, AND HEMPSTEAD AND SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND: THURSTON RAYNOR, EDMUND WOOD, JONAS WOOD H., JONAS WOOD O., JEREMIAH WOOD, JOHN STRICKLAND, JOHN JESSUP (ALL OUR ANCESTORS), AND CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, A FOUNDER OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, HEMPSTEAD AND SOUTHAMPTON

I. THE STIFF-NECKED PURITANS OF THE BAY COLONY: WATERTOWN, DORCHESTER, SALEM AND LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

II. FROM WATERTOWN TO WETHERSFIELD:

(Thurston Raynor, Edmund Wood, Jonas Wood O., Jonas Wood H., John Strickland, Robert Coe, Jeremiah Jagger, Robert Rose, Andrew Ward, and others.)

III. FROM WETHERSFIELD TO STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IV. THE FOUNDING OF CONNECTICUT.

V. THE FOUNDING OF HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

VI. BACKGROUND OF THE PERPETUAL PIONEERS.

1. Thurston Raynor, John Scott, Robert Rose and Christopher Lupton.
2. Jeremiah Jagger of Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford.
3. John Jessup of Hartford, Wethersfield, Stamford and Southampton.
4. John Mitchell, perhaps son of Matthew.
5. William Rogers of Hempstead and Southampton.
6. Thomas Diamond (Dimon) of Wethersfield, Farmington, South Hampton, and East Hampton.
7. Thomas Pope of Hempstead and Southampton.
8. Robert Bond of Lynn, Southampton, East Hampton, and New Jersey.
9. Henry Goring of Windsor, Connecticut, and Southampton.
10. John Lum of Stamford, Southampton, Huntington.
11. Simon Searing, William Rusco, Richard Smith, Thomas Weekes, John Jennings, Richard Seymour.
12. John Ogden of Stamford, Southampton, Hempstead, New Jersey.
13. Thomas Topping of Wethersfield, Southampton and Branford.
14. Edmund Wood, Jonas Wood H., Jonas Wood O., Jeremiah Wood.
    (1) The Wood Family of Huntington, Long Island.
    (2) Genealogy of the Wood Family of Long Island.

[illegible]
[illegible]

THE STUDY OF THE [illegible]

I. THE [illegible]

II. THE [illegible]

III. THE [illegible]

IV. THE [illegible]

V. THE [illegible]

VI. [illegible]

VII. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PERPETUAL PILGRIMS

There were six men who were the founding fathers of Connecticut, with a guide, John Oldham, who was killed by the Indians. These six were sent by the congregation of Watertown, Massachusetts, to prepare the way for the rest who followed. Among them were our ancestors, Edmund Wood, a Yorkshireman, Jonas Wood, and his father-in-law, John Strickland. These three of the six founders settled Wethersfield in the winter of 1634-35, together with Thurston Raynor, another ancestor. They were of the strain known as "the Wethersfield men" and by this was meant that they were the most stiff-necked and uncompromising of the Puritans, so much so that they never could agree with their neighbors for long but always moved on to new fields and to the more perfect Utopian community of their own making. In turn, they founded Watertown, Mass., Wethersfield, and Stamford, Conn., and Hempstead, Long Island, ending up in Southampton, Long Island. With them in the pilgrimage was our ancestor, Thurston Raynor, of Ipswich, Suffolk, who was in the same line of travel all the way except that he did not go to Hempstead. With Thurston Raynor part of the time were his sons-in-law, John Scott, John Rose, son of Robert, and Arthur Howell. Abigail Raynor, grand-daughter of Thurston, was our ancestor.

These men were chiefly of Yorkshire and Suffolk, and in Long Island, they named the end which was under New England "Suffolk County," and they divided the areas in the island into "ridings" like the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, etc. To understand their background we would have to study the English records and see what kind of sociological framework produced this kind of person. When one thinks of the courage it took to move into the wilderness not once but five times, and in fact, some of the sons of these pilgrims also founded the New Jersey colony after this, they appear to be among the most interesting of all the early Puritan founders.

These men were the founders of the first Presbyterian congregations in America--those at Hempstead and Southampton, though it is difficult to find any early history of Presbyterianism in America in these days, which was hardly distinguished from Congregationalism here until 1700. In England, however, the Independents under Cromwell were allied with the Congregationalists and had a great hostility with the Presbyterians both in Scotland and England ,as at the end of the Civil War from 1641-1650 the Presbyterians joined with the King to destroy the Cromwellian government, and bring back the Restoration of Charles II.

Among others with exactly the same record of perpetual pioneering or who were with this group part of the way, were Jeremiah Jagger, whose son John ended up on Long Island in Southampton, though his father apparently did not; Thomas Dimon (Diamond), John Jessup (also one of our ancestors through Phebe Hildreth, wife of Christopher Foster), Robert Rose, Thomas Topping, Robert Coe, etc.

In Hempstead in 1647 the Wood family were joined by Christopher Foster, who had been one of the early settlers in Lynn, Mass., and his grandson, Daniel Foster, marriedLydia Wood. The Woods and Fosters ended up in Southampton, Lond Island, which makes one wonder what was the perfection of this town that this group of cantankerous men could agree to live there after rejecting so many communities in their search for the ideal place to settle permanently.

This group were not only perpetual pioneers in the wilderness, but they were leaders in the intellectual field as well and among the founders of the most advanced democratic theory of that early day in the colonies.

We may quote a little on this history from the Encyclopedia Britannica on the history of Connecticut: "the inhabitants of three Massachusetts towns, Dorchester, Watertown and Newtown (now Cambridge), left the colony for the Connecticut valley. The emigrants from Watertown founded Wethersfield in the winter of 1634-35; those from Dorchester settled at Windsor in the summer of 1635; and in the autumn of the same year people from Newtown settled at Hartford. These early colonists had come to Massachusetts in the Puritan migration of 1630. . . their removal to Connecticut... was caused by their discontent with the autocratic character of the government in Massachusetts;..." In the quarrel with the king Connecticut had "an independent, self-reliant colonial government... Its policy was "to secure privileges without attracting needless notice; to act as intensely and vigorously as possible when action seemed necessary and promising; but to say as little as possible, and evade as much as possible when open resistance was evident folly." "The relations of Connecticut with the neighbouring colonies were notable for numerous and continuous quarrels in the 17th century . . . Connecticut volunteers with the Revolution were among the first to go to Boston after the battle of Lexington, and more than one-half of Washington's army at New York in 1776 was composed of Connecticut soldiers." Among these were the Smiths and Chaffees of Ashford, Connecticut, related to the Foster family."

The three Connecticut towns adopted the Fundamental Orders, which were the first civil constitution adopted in America, so the "Wethersfield" men were among the founders of constitutional government in this country, a true democracy for their day. It is clear from the record that they were more democratic in their point of view than the Massachusetts Bay colony. For one thing, they weremuch more tolerant of the Quakers and many of the Quakers settled in Hempstead. However, they still believed strongly that the Protestant religion should be in control of the town even if people did not join it as church members.

I also tried to find out the nature of the Roger Conant settlers, which F.C. Pierce says Christopher Foster and John Foster originally came with. I have not, at this writing,been able to find any reference to these two men. I wrote to C.K. Shipton, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. and he replied: "There is no accurate list of Roger Conant's company. The names of all those who stayed and founded families are to be recovered from the standard histories of Salem, but there may well have been some unmarried servants who died or returned to England."

I have not found much on Thomas and William Foster of Hempstead. In Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts, p. 173 has Thomas Foster, son of Mr. Thomas Foster, gave letter of attorney in Boston to his brother Richard Foster of Ipswich in England, shipmaster, July 29, 1639, which concerned an inheritance of his wife Abigail Wimes, d. of Mathew, Ipswich, Suffolk 19 (1), 1640-1 (L). Pope lists Thomas Foster in Weymouth, 1647. William Foster of the was in 1634 a proprietor at Ipswich, Mass. Also William Foster, Capt. of Charlestown, Mass. 1652,had ch.: Anna, Richard, Elizabeth Hailes of Stephey, England, Will 1664, Sept. 28, bequeathed to cousin William Foster of New England, xxxviii.422. Pope lists Jonas Wood in Springfield, Mass. as proprietor 1638. Page 289 quoted a 1705 statement by Rev. John Thomas: "They are generally Independents or Presbyterians and have hitherto been supplied ever since the settlement of the town with a dissenting ministry. The county is exceedingly attached to a dissenting ministyy." On p. 285 he calls them "rigid Independents." Farmer's First Settlers of New England, shows a grant to William Foster, 1635, at Ipswich, Mass.

1.
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Thurston Raynor, of Ipswich, Suffolk, ar. 1634
Edmund Wood, of Oakham, Yorkshire
Jonas Wood H. a son of Edm., w. was dau. of John Strickland
Jonas Wood O., brother of Edm. ar. 1630
John Strickland, orig. settler of Charlestown, Mass. 1631
Robert Coe, of Norfolk, 1640
Jeremiah Jagger
Robert Rose, etc. etc.

2.
WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

Thurston Raynor
Edm. Wood, one of the six founders, 1635
Jonas Wood " " "
John Strickland "
Jeremiah Jagger
Robert Coe
Jonas Wood, Jr.
Jeremiah Wood
John Jessup, of Yorkshire, Eng. and Hartford, Conn. 1637
Robert Rose, of Ipswich, Suffolk, son John m. dau. of Thurston Raynor
Matthew Mitchell, of Halifax, Eng. ar. 1635 with Rev. Richard Denton, 1st at Charlestown & Springfield
Rev. Richard Denton, of Halifax, Eng.
Rev. Henry Smith, of Halifax, Eng. ar. 1639
Thomas Dimon (Deming, Diamant)
John Dimon (Thos. moved to Farmington, Southampton, and East Hampton, L.I.)
Thomas Topping (to Milford, Southampton and Branford)

3.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Thurston Raynor, Constable
Edm. Wood, 1641
Jonas Wood H.
Jonas Wood O.
Jeremiah Wood
John Strickland S.H.)
Jeremiah Jagger (John to
Robert Coe (went to Jamaica, pat. 1665)
John Jessup (of Hartford)
Mathew Mitchell
Rev. Richard Denton
Henry Smith
John Lum
John Stevens
John Ogden
Thomas Weekes (to S.H.)
John Miller
_____ Pierson
Thomas Pope
Andrew Ward
Dan Finch
John Smith Sr.
John Smith, Jr.
Thomas Armitage (to Oyster Bay)
Richard Gildersleeve
Capt. John Underhill
John Seaman, m. dau. of John Strickland

4.
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
(Founded 1644, by Richard Denton and 1/3d the Stamford colony)

Edm. Wood
Jonas Wood H.
Jonas Wood O., one of 6 patentees
Jeremiah Wood
John Strickland, patentee, to S.H.
Robert Coe (to Jamaica)
Mathew Mitchell (sonJohn to S.H.)
Richard Gildersleeve (to Huntington)
Thomas Weekes
John Seaman
Thomas Armitage, of Bristol, Eng.
John Ogden, patentee (to S.H. andN.J.)
John Coe
Simon Searing
John Ellison
Rev. Robt. Fordham, patentee
John Carman, patentee; (Lynn, 1636)
John Smith, Sr.
John Smith, Jr.
Andrew Ward
John Laurence, patentee
CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, 1647
THOMAS FOSTER (to Jamaica and N.J.)
WILLIAM FOSTER
John Hicks (ancestor of Quaker leader)
Henry Pierson, of Yorkshire (from Southhampton, L.I.)
Thomas Pope (to S.H.)1650
John Pope (to Elizabeth, N.J.)
William Rogers (to S.H.1642)
Adam Mott, Capt. Thomas Topping

(Note: The names underlined are of those who ended up in Southampton, Long Island, some after pioneering in four settlements, such as the Woods, Raynor, Strickland.)

THE PERPETUAL PILGRIMS

I. THE STIFF-NECKED PURITANS OF THE BAY COLONY: WATERTOWN, DORCHESTER, SALEM AND LYNN.

What kind of people were Christopher Foster and his friends who were among the founders of the Bay Colony in Massachusetts, but decided to start their own little colonies in Hempstead and Southampton, Long Island? By studying the history of the time, we can find many interesting facts. In every historical movement we find diverging tendencies, conservative, middle and more liberal. It is not difficult to find where the more liberal trend was in the founding of New England--we find the nucleus of it in Massachusetts in Watertown, Newtown (now Cambridge), Dorchester, among other towns, and in the Connecticut towns founded by groups from those places, Wethersfield, Stamford, Hartford, Windsor, and Long Isl which was under Connecticut in the 17th century.

Christopher Foster was one of those who received land in Lynn, Mass. in 1638. It was from Lynn that one group came which founded Southampton, Long Island, but for some reason which perhaps we can deduce, Christopher Foster did not go with this group but went to Hempstead first, instead, changing his mind and going on to Southampton by 1650. Howell in his History of Southampton says that among the inhabitants of Lynn "in 1630 were Edmund Farrington, Allen Breed, Daniel Howe, and John White. In 1637 were also Christopher Foster, John Pierson, Thomas Halsey, Josiah Stanborough, George Welbye, Richard Wells, William Partridge and Philip Kertland. John Cooper was made Freeman, i.e., admitted to privilege of voting, at Boston, December 6, 1636; Christopher Foster, the same, April 17, 1637; Edward Howell, the same, March 14, 1639; Rev. Abraham Pierson arrived in America in 1639. ...The original undertakers, eight in number, purchased a sloop for the transportat of their families and their goods for L 80, of which Edward Howell and Daniel Howe, each contributed L 15; Edmund Farrington, George Welbe, and Henry Walton each L 10; and Josiah Stanborough, Job Sayre, Edmund Needham and Thomas Sayre each 5 L. ... This settlement was effected in the early part of the following June (1640), and makes Southampton the first town settled by the English in the State of New Yor

"Felt (Hist. and Gen. Reg. v. 5, p. 233) in an account of Rev. Hugh Peters, says, that he (Peters) attended the ordination of Mr. Abraham Pierson at Lynn, and the organization at the same time and place of a church 'composed of individuals wh had emigrated from that place and settled in Southampton.' This was in November, 16

Now this indicates that the Rev. Hugh Peters had the same ideas as this group of men, for at that time it was the minister who set the tone of the group. We remember that he came over on the "Abigail" in 1635 with Christopher Foster, John Winthrop, Jr. later governor of Connecticut, Sir Harry Vane the Younger etc. Hugh Peters had been minister over a "highly factious" English church in Rotterdam in Holland and when he returned to England during the Civil War he was Cromwell's chaplain, and at the time of the Restoration was beheaded as one of the regicides of Charles I. Cromwell was head of the Presbyterian party, and Southampton was one of the earliest Presbyterian communities in America.

In Builders of the Bay Colony, Samuel Eliot Morison, says p. 37, that when the Puritan migration under Higginson arrived in 1929, he said "We do not go to New England as Separatists from the Church of England; though we cannot but separate from the corruptions in it; but we go to practise the positiv part of church reformation." Nevertheless Higginson soon "adoptedthe Congregation policy and joined fellowship with the Plymouth separatists... It clears matters up somewhat to find that Samuel Fuller, the Plymouth physician summoned to Salem in order to cure an outbreak of the scurvy, had applied propaganda with his pills His long talks with Endecott and others had convinced them, before Higginson arri that the Pilgrims' way was the way of Christ; that Congregationalism was the only church government authorized by Holy Writ.... the vast majority of English purita knowing little of Separatists except stories of their brawls and contentions in Holland, regarded them as desperate radicals and fanatics. Such Separatists as had not left England twenty years before had, as it were, gone underground; and there were in 1629 not more than half a dozen English Separatist Congregational churches in existence.... All the early churches of Massachusetts Bay, chose the Separatist form of worship and the Congregational polity."

Higginson and Skelton were at Salem and one hundred left to settle Charlestow

On p. 117 Morison says: "Earnest fanatics everywhere were discovering some little bit of truth in the Bible and organizing a church or a fierce little sect around it.... For five years the colony was untroubled by anything of the sort. The ministers, solidly grounded in the Church Fathers... 'ironed it out in conference... For instance, the minister of Lynn, from pondering over Acts II, 44, 'and all that believed were together, and had all things common,' began to preach communism; so Thomas Shepard and the President of Harvard College went down there and talked him out of it." Thomas Shepard also came over in 1635 in the 'Defence.'

"In 1635,(p. 117), the verysummer that Shepard came over, the Roger Williams case gave signs that trouble was brewing. At the same time, a stiffening-up polic was initiated by two other recent arrivals from England who later became leading figures of the English Civil War: Sir Harry Vane and Hugh Peter. ... Peter saw reason to fear lest the difficulties between Winthrop and Dudley, the one favoring a comparatively tolerant and the other a more strict policy, would grow into political factions and endanger the state... John Haynes, who had just succeeded Dudley as Governor, observed that Winthrop as magistrate had 'dealt too remissly in point of justice.' ... Haynes and Hooker... had already decided to vacate Massachusetts and set up a colony of their own. The first result of the new 'hard-boiled' policy was an attempt to seize Roger Williams and deport him; but Roger betook himself to the site which he named Providence. Sir Harry Vane.. was elected Governor in the spring of 1636. Shortly after, there broke out the Antonomian controversy, the first and the worst internal conflict in the history of the colony.... Anne Hutchinson... attracted people to her house by her wit and personality in order to discuss sermons.... Anne Hutchinson proposed to discredit Master John Wilson (he had also come on the 'Abigail' in1635), on the ground that he was preaching the erroneous 'covenant of works,' and replace him in the Boston pulpit by her brother-in-lawMaster John Wheelwright." She believed in a "covenant of grace" and the authorities feared this was Familism or anarchism and her meetings fed the belief "that God was more likely to reveal his truth to an ignorant than to an educated person." Of course there were many young graduates of Cambridge and Oxford now flocking to the colonies, so this idea was heresy to a high degree to them... "The Magistrates and most of the ministers stood out against Mistress Hutchinson, but Boston town and church were nearly unanimous for her; and she had the powerful support of John Cotton and Sir Henry Vane. Sir Harry has been called the noblest figure that ever trod the streets of Boston... Hugh Peter rebuked Sir Harry, reminded him of his youth and short experience...

"Naturally the governing class, feeling their authority challenged, did what governing classes have always done under such circumstances. They struck back, and hard. Their first blow was to convict Master John Wheelwright of sedition... This brought a protest from Boston against interference with the right of free speech, reminding the magistrates that 'Paul was counted a pestilent fellow, as a moover of sedition, and a ringleader of a sect.'" When the conservatives won the election withWinthrop against Vane, Vane returned to England in disgust. Anne Hutchinson was tried in November, 1637, and banished. She went to a place near where Westchester i now and was murdered with her children by the Indians. When Harvard was founded at Newtown or Cambridge, Hugh Peter had already purchased a site for it at Marblehea When John Harvard left the college all his books and half his estate, it was named f him. Hugh Peter was on the Board of Overseers, with Richard Bellingham, John Humfry, and others. John Winthrop, Jr. was a close friend of Hugh Peter, apparently, and h second wife was his step-daughter, who came in 1635 with Winthrop. Winthrop had bee engaged by Lord Say and Sele and Lird Brook to begin a settlement for them on the Connecticut River and he sent a party to build a fort at Saybrook, put in charge of Lyon Gardiner, later of East Hampton, Long Island. Winthrop Jr. was at Ipswich then became Governor of Connecticut where his "policy was mild and tolerant. Robert Child and Roger Williams were his warm admirers; and the liberal Ipswich group, Bellingham, Bradstreet, Richard Saltonstall, Jr., and Nathaniel Ward, were his frie Winthrop meantime had tried to start the ironworks at Lynn and Braintree and had gone back to England to secure help from his father-in-law Hugh Peter and his uncle Emmanuel Downing. A company of ironworkers embarked in 1643. The old Ironworks house still stands in Saugus near Lynn. Winthrop moved to New London, Connecticut. He was considered very liberal in his policies, as compared with those of Massachuse after the death of his father Winthrop Sr. when they even executed Quakers. It is a good test of the attitude of people of those centuries to see how they felt about the Quakers who demanded the fulll freedom of conscience for themselves and everyone else. Winthrop's fam;ily spent the winter of 1646-7 on Fisher's Island and in 1649 settled down permanently at New London.

Let us see what the origins of the Dorchester people were. It was the product of Master John White. (Morison notes that 'The title Reverend was seldom if ever used for clergymen in New England or England before the close of the seventeenth century. Instead they were called Master (abbreviated Mr.) because almost invariably they had taken the degree of Master of Arts.) White was the shepherd of a flock in Dorchester, England (familiar to readers of Thomas Hardy as Casterbridge). Dorchester is near Weymouth and the fishing ports of South Devonshire. We must remember that some of the Fosters came from Devonshire to New England, and perhaps Christopher Foster himself was among them as Pierce says John and Christopher Foster came over with Roger Conant before 1628. John White in 1623 formed the Dorchester Company of 120 persons of substance,including Elizabeth Poole of Taunton in Somerset, who later founded Taunton, Mass. The treasurer was John Humfry. "During the summer of 1623 the Dorchester Company sent out a company of fishermen and plante in the Fellowship of Weymouth. They landed on Cape Ann, and erected a fishing stage, and house, at rocky point a little south of Gloucester Harbor... About fourteen men were left there that winter, and the Adventurers sent the Fellowship out with another vessel and more men in 1624 and 1625... the Dorchester enterprise at Cape Ann was a dismal failure.... So in1626 the Dorchester Company dissolved, having lost all they had put in, and as much more.... During the last year of the settlemen at Cape Ann, it was placed in charge of an able and prudent man of thirty-four named Roger Conant. He was the youngest of eight children of Richard Conant, a prosperous farmer of East Budleigh in Devon, the home of Walter Raleigh... He followed an elder brother to London, served apprenticeship as a salter, and in 1623 emigrated to the Plymouth Colony, which he left shortly out of dislike of their rigi Separatism... Conant remained, for Conant had caught the vision of the new day. He told the historian Hubbard in his old age that Master White "did write to Master Conant not so to desert the business,' promising that if he and three others would stay, he would procure for them a new land grant, and fresh support. In the

meantime, Conant had determined on a more suitable site for the plantation. During the autumn of 1626 he and the remnant of the Cape Ann settlers, twenty or thirty persons at most, made their way by Indian trail along the North Shore to a place called by the Indians Naumkeag." This is now known as Salem. We wonder if among those persons were John and Christopher Foster as noted by Pierce, for he does not mention other names, but I have been unable to find any information as to the names of these settlers, though I went to the Essex Institute in Salem for this purpose.

Morison says p. 31, that as to the origin of the Bible Commonwealth in America "It is purely a matter of inference whether the idea originated with White in 1623, with Conant in 1626, with the Lincolnshire puritans in 1627, or whether it simply grew out of circumstances in which the English puritans found themselves in 1629. Whatever the motive, it is a fact that Roger Conant and his followers built a few thatched cottages on the peninsula which is now the city of Salem, in the autumn of 1626. (Note: The exact site of this 'old planters' settlement was the triangle between the North River and the Boston and Maine Railroad, just before it enters upon the bridge leading toBeverly.)... How they fared during their first winter at Naumkeag we do not know; probably not well, since there was talk in 1627 of abandoning the place for Virginia; but Conant persuaded the most of them 'to wait the providence of God in that place where now they were.' After a second winter, Providence vouchsafed... the transfer of their property to a new company, which placed them under the stern rule of John Endecott. This new enterprise...owed its existence to the continued zea of John White." The New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts Bay was patented by Sir Henry Rosewell, high sheriff of Devon, Sir John Yonge, his predecessor, John Humfry, the treasurer of the old Adventurers,John Endecott, etc. and in 1628, March 19, they obtained the grant to "all that parte of Newe England in America' lying between.... Merriemack.... and Charles River." It was difficult to secure money but finally some London Merchants came to the rescue including Mathew Cradock, who owned L2,000 of East India Company stock; Sir Richard Saltonstall, nephe and heir of a Lord Mayor of London, John Venn (who later signed the death warrant of Charles I; Theophilus Eaton, later founder of New Haven; Samuel and William Vassal sons of a Huguenot member of the Virginia Company; also a group of East Anglia puritans: William Pynchon, squire of Springfield in Essex; Isaac Johnson, and Richard Bellingham.

"Even before it had obtained the royal charter, the New England Company sent out settlers to Naumkeag. By the end of June, 1628, the Abigail sailed from Weymouth with about fifty colonists, and a generous stock of supplies, including five tuns of beer, thirty hogsheads of malt and two of 'aquavity," twelve runlets of 'strong waters' and two pipes of Madeira. Also six hogsheads of water were carried in case of emergency. Captain John Endecott, a stout soldier of Devon, accompanied the fleet as governor of the plantation. He and the colonists, most of whom were hired servants of the Company, were ordered by way of return to the investors to make fish, cure sturgeon, prepare beaver, timber, sassafras, sarsaparilla, 'as alsoe good store of shoomacke' and 'a tun waight of silke grasse.' In addition they were instructed in their moments of leisure perhaps, to get a few Indian children,'to trayne up to readinge, and consequentlye to religion,whilst they are young.'

"Although Governor Endecott was instructed by the Company to be tender of the 'Old Planters' (Conant's company), and to accord them equal rights with the new, almost his first act of authority was to remove the frame of their 'great house' from Cape Ann to Naumkeag for his own use... So Conant had to make the best of a bad situation by giving them up, in exchange for an inferior location on Bass River. Thither removed the old planters, to establish a quiet village which in their lifetime grew into the township of Beverly... They must have been good stuff, these Old Planters--Conant and Palfrey, Woodbury and Balch, Gray and Gardner; for no small group of New England settlers founded families more eminent in letters or enterprising in commerce.

The book Roger Conant by Clifford K. Shipton gives an authentic and intelligent picture of this period, judging it against its own historical background and not by present-day standards:

In the year at Nantasket 1624-25, with Roger Conant were the wives of Knight, Thomson, Balch, Lyford, Maverick, Walford... "In all, there were between fifty and a hundred people in the Bay region that year." (Page 49.) P. 52 says: "Many years later one of John Balch's grandsons said that there were two hundred settlers at Cape Ann under Conant," but the author says that would "be probably at least double the real number. In all likelihood some of the men brought over on the first two voyages had drifted away, leaving the total number afterConant's arrival about fifty." As to tobacco, p. 78 says: "As for the planting of tobacco, on which the Conant party had insisted, the Company pointed out that some of its most important investors had declared themselves unwilling to continue their support, if its sale or general use was permitted. Tobacco was regarded as a Social Evil." He describes the break from the church in England at Salem in 1629: "To conclude the ceremony Pastor Skelton was ordained by the laying on of hands. Perhaps no other act so profoundly important in the history of New England was performed so quietly. The ordination by the laying on of hands was a declaration of religious independence from the Church of England.. Churches in the English establishment, Puritan or not, did not choose their ministers; they accepted the men the authorities sent them." P. 83: "It was not until the New England experiment had been running for ten or a dozen years that Puritans began to make up their minds as to its success and split into Episcopal and anti-Episcopal camps." P. 92: "This painful introspection to determine God's will, or social good, as we would call it, and the determined support of the truth so discovered, despite all discouragements, is the most precious contribution of the Puritans to the modern American mind. They were never weak, indifferent, or colorless; what they did, they did with a driving determination, which made their errors hurt."

P. 112 quotes the Puritan "statement of the dignity and importance of labor: "Whereas many doe disparrage the land saying a man cannot live without labour, in that they more disparage and discredit themselves, in giving the world occasion to take notice of their droanish disposition, that would live of the sweate of another mans browes... it is as much pitty as he that can worke and will not, should eate, as it is pitty that he that would worke and cannot, should fast." P. 113: "Today we include in the term 'democracy' the whole field of social justice, and there the Puritans stood with us and not with the totalitarians of our day." P. 116: "As a result of this session of May 16-16, 1634, the Massachusetts Bay Company became a commonwealth, so democratic by the standards of that day that this became one of the stock charges raised against it in England....A Puritan was married by a civil magistrate and buried without religious ceremony. In Europe excommunication by the church placed a man outside of the pale of civil law. In Massachusetts, it at worst disfranchised him; the social and business relations of the excommunicated man remained almost unimpaired.... Lechford...never dreamed of calling it a theocracy." It was in 1634 that Endecott took his sword and cut out the cross in the middle of the English flag and "the flag with the cross of St. George quickly passed out of use. Nevertheless it was a very bad time for Endecott to defy the royal government, so the next General Court disfranchised him for a year." He notes the lenient punishments as compared with elsewhere: "the Massachusetts code, as English practice generally, forbade torture as a punishment or as a method of obtaining evidence, with one exception (treason under certain conditions) which was never invoked here." Hugh Peter, p. 127, drew a covenant "to exclude Separatists and Williams' followers," referring to Roger Williams.

[illegible] Clifford R. Shaw, [illegible]
[illegible] placing it against [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the first [illegible] voyage and difficulty, saving the both [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] it is [illegible]

[illegible]

In the spring of 1629 The New England Company obtained a charter as the Massachusetts Bay Company which that same spring sent 300 colonists to Salem in the Talbot, the Lion's Whelp and the George Bonaventure, including Francis Higginson and Samuel Skelton, the ministers who organized the first church in Salem and in the Colony.

"During the preparations for the departure of theWinthrop fleet in 1630, John White organized an emigration from his own region, and wrote a tract called The Planters Plea, repeating the economic and social arguments for colonization... "Many among us live without employment, either wholly, or in the greatest part... Warrantable and useful callings are overcharged...as Shoomakers, Taylors, nay Masons, Carpenters, and the like, many of whom with their families live in such a low condition as is little better then beggery.".. let them choose a Countrey which may yeeld sufficiency with hard labour and industry: the truth is, there is more cause to feare wealth then poverty in that soyle."

"Charles I had dismissed his last parliament. The ecclesiastical courts, stimulated by Bishop Laud, were coming down heavily on puritan clergymen. Reaction was in the saddle... At this juncture a group of East Anglia puritans, led by Isaac Johnson, obtained control of the Massachusetts Bay Company... Many families and even neighborhoods sell their property to meet the expense. .. One of the first to sail is the Mary and John from Plymouth with one hundred and forty passengers from various parts of the West Country, recruited in part by John White." One of them Roger Clap later wrote of the founding of Dorchester, Mass.

"These godly people resolved to live together... and we came, by the godd hand of the Lord, through the deeps comfortably, having preaching or expounding of the word of God every day for ten weeks together by our ministers." John White protested the banishing of Anne Hutchinson, incidentally, though at first he was not in favor of radicalSeparatism. Later also he "rallied to Presbyterians against the Independents and the Sectaries."

We have now followed the fortunes of Salem, Dorchester and Lynn. Let us get on to the Connecticut colonies.

II. FROM WATERTOWN TO WETHERSFIELD.

In Wethersfield and her Daughters, Glastonbury, Rocky Hill, Newington,we may quote the following: "The first known white man to visit what is now Wethersfield was John Oldham...early in September, 1633... The General Court of the Massachusetts Colony would not grant permission for any of the colonists to leave for the new settlements in Connecticut in 1634. The company, ready to leave from Watertown, was impatient... They were all fromWatertown,Massachusetts. John Oldham, the guide, was killed by the Indians in his boat on Long Island Sound in 1636. The others were: Abraham Finch, John Strickland, John Clarke, Andrew Ward, Robert Rose, Leonard Chester, Robert Seeley, Nathaniel Foote,William Swayne... When the town was founded in 1636, these men nearly all had home lots on Broad Street... There were two early surveyors, Robert Seeley and George Hubbard.

"All the people were English and had their own ideas as to a town and colony government, which differed from those of Winthrop in Massachusetts.... They had no tea, coffee,or potatoes and very little sugar, but after trade with the West Indies began sugar and molasses were more plentiful. Bees were valued highly. ...In the early spring the river teemed with shad, salmon and alewives. It was customary to put a shad or a couple of alewives in a hill of corn for fertilizer. Game was abundant in the woods--wild ducks, geese and turkeys.. The pigs were allowed to run at large... 'The Indians were the greatest terror, and of the wild animals the 'Howlers' (wolves) were the worst.' There were great packs of them...And catamounts were bad too. Bears were numerous and bold.

"For two years the river towns were under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts," but in 1639 the General Court of Connecticut was formed for Wethersfield, Windsor and Hartford. In that year the Fundamental Orders were adopted "the first writte constitution the world ever saw."

On April 23, 1637, came the Indian Massacre by the Pequots, when three women and six men were killed. In revenge the squaws were later taken and sent as slave to the West Indies. They had no minister until 1641 when Rev. Henry Smith arrive

"Four early towns were started with ministers who were first in Wethersfield but only one had been settled here. A few planters went to Quinnipiac (New Haven), in 1638, but the first real delegation departed for Milford in 1639. A few went to Stratford and Fairfield. In 1640, Stamford was practically settled by Wethersfield people. This took a majority of the church members and house holders In 1644, others went to Branford.... The last organized emigration was in 1659 to Hadley, Massachusetts, and the minister went with them. No church records of births and marriages and deaths were started until 1696 in Wethersfield.

I was interested to note in the Rocky Hill chapter that in 1932 there were 1034 Protestants in the town, including 669 Congregationalists 66 Episcopalians, 2 Unitarians, and 750 Catholics, with 40Jews. In the early times the Puritans tried to prevent anyone but Protestants from settling in the town by preventing them from voting and also literally driving them out, and this matter of whether the vote were to be granted to any but"freemen" or church members, was a controve issue, with New Haven standing against letting any but church members vote. The Hartford towns were more liberal in this respect.

It was from Wethersfield that Stamford got its start, and from Stamford we find the settlers going to Hempstead and on to Southampton, Long Island. From The Story of Stamford, by Herbert F. Sherwood, 1930, we get a much more interesti picture of the times: He says "persecution was rampant in eastern England. John Wyclif, who translated the Bible into the English tongue for the first time, was of this stock. Through copies of passages written by hand and secretly passed about for reading on Sundays in the manor house, or by the cottage fireside after the work of the day was done, and the missionary zeal of the Lollards, or 'babble as the freethinkers were called, all the Anglo-Saxon stock of eastern and middle England became strongly imbued with the sense of the right to worship God in such ways and through such forms as it saw fit... Stamford evidently was derived from theStamford in Lincolnshire...one of those eastern divisions of England that furnished the largest proportion of the martyrs put to death under Bloody Mary. It was the principal recruiting ground for Cromwell's army. It furnished more than eighty percent of the original settlers in New England... The settlers of Stamford came by way of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and... They possessed tha love of agriculture, that fearlessness of spirit and independence of thinking which characterized the Anglo-Saxons of their native land." He notes that Stamford settlers came fromWatertown, Mass. and quotes from John Winthrop, who he says gave up $18,000 a year as a lawyer in England to come here. Winthrop describes the struggle in Watertown over their ideas. Then in 1631-2 came a more serious matter when they refused to pay "taxation without representation." Bosto called the governor and assistants before its court because an assembly of the people had refused a levy of eight pounds for fortifying Cambridge "for fear of bringing themselves and posterity into bondage." "Reading between the lines, it may be concluded ...that the people of the early home of the founders of Stamford possessed a sense of independence and love of local autonomy. In a marked degree they typified the spirit which produced the Revolution.

"The settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony emigrated by parishes. A pastor and his flock would come together... The religious director of the colony that plan itself on the Charles River and styled itself Watertown was the Rev. George Phillip ...he and his congregation stood for the most advanced ideas in the Massachusetts Bay Colony...While some of the leaders of the colony did not make clear their views regarding separation from the established church before sailing fromEngland ,he made no effort to hide his own. He was a Separatist. The fear of Laud did not deter him from standinf forth for what he believed." In July, 1630, he formed his congregati at Watertown, when forty men signed a church covenant, including Sir Richard Salton The people of Watertown set themselves off as a church They... had deemed themselv capable of establishing a church without assistance. Domine Mather was not altogeth sure that he liked their way of going about the setting up of their church... The independence of the men of Watertown and of their ministers continued to crop out at intervals. The following year Watertown and Dorchester led the way in organizing town government by choosing selectmen. In 1632, the people of the town, when the authorities of the colony decided that a fortification should be built at Cambridge ...protested the payment...because their consent to the tax had not been first obta Thus, here nearly a century and a half before the Revolution, the principles which formed the platform on which their successors took their stand in opposing George II were first enunciated in America. In Boston it was thought only those who were chu members should have the privilege of voting or holding public office. It wasSir Richard Saltonstall of Watertown who wrote in this wise to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Wilson... 'It doth not a little grieve my spirit to heare what sadd things are reported daily of your tyranny and persecution in New England, as that you fyne, whip and inprison men for their consciences. ... We pray you and wish you prosperity every way, hope the Lord would have given you so much light and love there, that you might have been eyes to God's people here and not practice those courses in the wilderness, which you went so farre to prevent... I hope you do not to yourselves infallibilitie of judgment, when the most learned of the apostles confesseth he knew but in part and saw but darkly as through a glass.

"Three years after the settlement of the colony, Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone came over and settled in Newtown, where they became pastor and assistant. One early writer says that 'after Mr. Hooker's coming over, it was noticed that many of the freemen grew to be very jealous of their liberties.' He preached agains the obstacles to membership in certain of the churches, admission to which,he said, was so strict 'that more than half are out of your church.'

"Still another action on the part of Boston created antagonism... In May, 1631, it was further decided that the Assistants need not be elected annually butcould continue to hold office during good behavior or until the freemen should remove them...The Assistants were of the aristocracy of the colony. It meant church rule.

He says the refusal to pay the assessment for the fortification at Cambridge was "one of the beginnings of American constitutional history."

"Upon the settlement of the colony it was generally thought that its public business could be conducted by a meeting of all the freemen. Such meetings were to be held four times a year. It wasnot generally believed that the colony would grow so fast that it would become impracticable to carry on business in this fashion.... It was then decided that the choosing of the governor and framing of the laws should be left to the Boarad of Assistants. When in May, 1631, the Board of Assistants was authorized to continue in office until ousted by special vote of the freemen, it was the irrepressible Watertown freemen who protested so vigorously that this oligarchical-looking proceeding was checked.... These difficulties...did 'secretly and powerfully drive on the business' of a separation from Boston and a settlement elsewhere.

"About 1635 many of the people of Newtown, Watertown and Dorchester began to think of the possibility of leaving Massachusetts Bay... It has been believed that the 'strong bent' was really a measure of jealousy that is supposed to have developed between certain of the religious leaders of Boston...which impelled Hooker and Haynes to seek a sphere where their influence would cease to be controlled... The Watertown company, of a somewhat different mettle and inclined to be opposed to the ideas of JohnWinthrop, may have had stronger reasons of a Social character for desiring to remove.... Those from Dorchester planted themselves where Windsor, Conn. is now, and those from Watertown on the present site of Wethersfield. In the autumn a party of sixty persons including women and chi driving their cattle before them, set off for the new colony. It proved to be a difficult journey and so much longer than was expected that they did not reach their destination in time to make any adequate preparation for the winter, which came upon them unusually early and proved to be of great severity. The Connectic River was frozen over upon their arrival so that the supplies they had sent by water could not come up the river... Fearing famine, seventy persons fought their way to the mouth of the river, where they took a vessel which took them back to Boston." This was 1635.

"The next year found conditions more favorable. Starting early in the season, Hooker and Stone of Newtown, with the members of their congregation, a hundred in number, driving a herd of a hundred and sixty cattle, hewed their way through the thickets to a spot on the Connecticut River...Hartford... Mrs. Hooker, being was conveyed in a horse litter."

Wethersfield is "the oldest town in Connecticut." It has a fine church and a lovely common. I have a fine early corner cupboard which looks 17th century which I got in Wethersfield. On p. 20, the author notes that Samuel Peters was the one whose history caricatured Connecticut's Blue Laws--I have been told this was an error on his part, and Sherwood calls him "unveracious."

"It is in Wethersfield that for us most interest is centered, for many of those who came thither from Watertown and joined the Colony subsequently became the settlers of Stamford. It has been noted how they brought with them from their older home on the shores of Massachusetts Bay strong opinions about personal rights in matters of religion and government... 'Fear God and take your own part' was the motto of some.... One early Connecticut historian describes the 'adventurers,' as the first settlers of Wethersfield were styled, as a 'high spirited and very excitable people... impatient of control, delighting in the most daring enterprises, and stimulated rather than alarmed at the danger that beset them!.. Not only were they the kind of people who could complain about taxation without representation, but it did not disturb their consciences at all when they set up their church without any relationship to a parent church in England or elsewhere... The result of this early strife was that some of its better-to-do planters would, from time to time, seek out other plantations as opportunity afforded. It is said there was scarcely a new plantation in the colony whose numbers were not augmented by the discontented of Wethersfield. .... A ruling elder,it appears, exercised such executive power as did not fall specifically within the provinceof the pastor. In his capacity of vice-executive it was his business, according to Hollister,' 'to keep strict watch over all the brethren and sisters, and see that they demeaned themselves in an orderly and Godly manner. It was his duty to warn the careless, admonish the wayward, and to present the incorrigible before the proper tribunal for discipline. He was also to go from house to house, like a ministering angel, and visit the sick and afflicted and pray with them. In the absence of the pastor and teacher he was also to pray with the congregation on the Sabbath... All the indications are that it was a quarrel in the Wethersfield church that led to the settlement of Stamford. The secret of that quarrel has never been revealed in any records whi are known.

The ruling elder who seemed to cause the trouble was Clement Chaplin from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, who had arrived in 1635, a wealthy man made freeman in Cambridge 1636 and one of the purchasers of the land on which Hartford stood. "Among the three ministers in the parish in 1639, was Rev. Henry Smith, another being the Rev. Richard Denton. The Rev. Mr. Smith came to Wethersfield in 1639..." He came into conflict with above Chaplin. "Among the inhabitants of Wethersfield at this time was a Matthew Mitchell, a man... of a parish in Halifax, England, of which the Rev. Mr. Denton was the curate, he accompanied Mr. Denton to Boston in 1635, he then being forty-five years of age. He settled at Charlestown. He then... settled Springfield in 1636...he removed in April, 1637, up the river to Wethersfield... Despite his losses he still had considerable means." He was Town Clerk but due to ill-will from Chaplin had much difficulty. Denton and Mitchell moved to Stamford, but Rev. Smith became the settled pastor...

"The obstinate and persistent restlessness which seemed to characterize a part, at least, of the Wethersfield colony in a more dominating degree than in the other colonies and which had possibly been a factor in leading them thither, continued to manifest itself in such a measure that only a subdivision and resettlement of a faction elsewhere promised to be a solution. What is now the State of Connecticut at that time was in a general way divided into two jurisdictions. The one whose nucleus was the three colonies of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield was styled the Connecticut Colony. The other centered about New Haven... The differences between the two colonies were strongly indicated in...the type of government.

"In 1638, the Rev. John Davenport, the founder of the Davenport family in America....reached the harbor now known as New Haven... Mr. Davanport was a believer in a form of government whose law should be the Bible. Church membership was the test of citizenship. No man could vote or was eligible to any civil or military offi who had not 'professed religion.'... Among the towns forming a part of the New Haven Colony were Saybrook, Branford, Milford, and Fairfield. The 'Fundamental Orders' of the ConnecticutColony gave wider freedom of action and was truly a political document establishing civil rights not dependent upon church membership."

III. FROM WETHERSFIELD TO STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Andrew Ward and Robert Coe of Wethersfield were deputed to treat for the new land at Stamford in 1640. In the Town Clerk's office in Stamford is an old book which says 1640-41. A town bo(ok of the) freeholders of the towne (of Stamford as it) was afterwards called, but now Rippowam... First these men whose names are underwritten have bound thems(elves) under the paine of forfiture of 5 lb a man to goe or sende to Ripp (owan) to begin and psecute the designe of a oplantation there by ye 16th o(f) may next, the rest, theire familyes thither by ye last of november 12 months, viz.

Ri Denton
ma Mitchell
Thur Rainor
Robt Coe
And Ward
Ri Gildersleue
Edm Wood
Jo Wood
Jer Wood
Sam Clark

Tho Weekes
Jon Weed H
Jer Jagger
J Jiscpp
Jo Seaman
Sam Sherman
Hen Smith
Vincint Simkins
Dan Finch
Jo Northend 20

(Note: those underlined went later to Southampton or Long Island.)

"And whereas.... it (is) ordered at the same time That 100 bushells of corne at 35 a bushell be paid in towards it: we raised and sent them as followeth, m(r) ma mitchell." This includes additional names of Sergt. M.M., Ri. Law, Th(o Morehouse), Jo. Reynoulds. Jo Whitmore, Ro. Bates, Ri. Crab, Jef. Firries, Fra. Bell, Jo Nott or (Ro Fisher). On this list is Jonas Wood,H. spelled "Weed" on the first list.

The book Wethersfield and her Daughters, p. 15, also spells it "Jonas Weede, one of the six men released from the church at Watertown, Mass. in 1635, had a house and seven acres of land at the north end on the east side, described as bounded on the north 'by the way to the harbour.' Most of this land is in the river, now, except what remains of the 'Flats...Jonas Weede moved to Branford in 1640." Page 23 says that "the church here was an offspring of Rev. Mr. Phillips' church in Watertown, Massachusetts, which in March 1635 had dismissed six of the men to form a new church in the plantation on the Connecticut river."

Sherwood says "While thirty men signed to go to the new settlement, only twenty-eight made their tedious way through the woods to the Rippowam River early in the summer of 1641 as the next record shows." The men chosen to order the affairs of Stamford were Mr. Denton, Matthew Mitchell, Andrew Ward, Thurston Rainer,and Richa Crab "the cream of the community." When the land was allotted while each man "absented himself while his share was discussed," Math. Mitchell received 28 acres, Thurston Rainer 20, Mr. Denton 14, Jonas Wood :. 8, Jer. Jagger 7, Edm. Wood 7, Jon. Wood,Cl. 7, Jer. Wood 6, Jo Jissop 5, Hen. Smith 3 etc. There were 42 landholde on a list of Dec. 7, 1641, including Thomas Armitage, John Ogden, 10 acres, William Mead, John Stevens, Jo. Smith, Senr. Jo. Smith Jun. etc. The next year a town meetin allotted land to John Underhill, Jo. Miller, William Newman, Jo. Lum, Jonas Weed, ____ Pierson, Jo. Towne and William Graves. Each man had to have his fense up by April 1, 1642, or be fined, and each had to fell the trees infront of his lot to the middle of the street for the road, which he could use for his own firewood. Plans for a grist mill were made even before they arrived and in Sept. 1641 an order was passed to "build at a common charge a mill." When this burned down "Every landholder was called upon to pay five shillings an acre and twelve shillings a house lot to replace the destroyed community mill... Only communities made up of the type of people who settled New England would have approached their community problems in just this way." By the end of 1642 there were 59 families in the town. Stamford came under the New Haven Confederacy, others being Milford, Guilford, Branford, Southold across Long Island Sound on Long Island. "The Bible was the basis of the ordinances. The government was carried on by a General Court, which met at New Haven twice a year." Thurston Raynor was Constable, an "office of dignity and solemn responsibility... his task was that of ordering 'such business as may fall in the town, according to God, for the next ensuing year." Capt. John Underhill "was the Miles Standish of the Stamford colony... Whittier devoted a poem to him and said "With Vane the younger, in counsel sweet, He had sat at Anne Hutchinson's f and when the bolt of banishment fell...braved the wrath of the General Court." He was born in 1600 in Kenilworth in England and fought in Holland. "Later on, in 1637, through the instrumentalities of his friend, Sir Harry Vane, he was commissioned as commander of the Colonial Expedition to Saybrook." "On the banishment of Mrs. Hutchinson, he resolved to seek another colony... he followed Mrs. Hutchinson course until he had arrived in sight of what is now known as Contentment Island... Captain Underhill settled down in Stamford. His name inspired fear in the Indian camps . . . He was heartily welcomed by the white men in Stamford...he was chosen as deputy to the General Court." There were hostilities with the Indians, and p. 53 says "An act of great cruelty was that of putting to death more than one hundred Indians seeking shelter from the cold of winter in their territory. This aroused a frenzy of revenge. More than fifteen hundred Indians from eleven tribes assembled ready to attack white settlers... The winter of 1643-4 had set in." The Indians killed Anne Hutchinson "whose teachings had taken him to Boston. She, together with her son-in-law and sixteen others living near the boundary line between Greenwich and Stamford, had been slain in a treacherous manner." Underhill set out with 130 men to protect the settlements and by a surprise attack they destroyed the Indians, "the Indian village of several hundred souls had become a mound of ashes. Only eight of the Indians escaped alive." Fifteen white men were wounded. This put a stop to Indian attacks until King Philip's War thirty years later. Capt. Underhill moved to Oyster Bay,Long Island, where he died 1672. His first wife was Helena Kruge

New Haven had a law "that church members only should be freeburgesses; and that they only should choose magistrates among themselves," and their rules also provided that no sinful or servile work should be done on the Lord's Day an all must attend church. Then in 1657 it was ordered: "It is ordered that no Quaker, ranter or other heretic of that nature, be suffered to come into, nor ab in this jurisdiction, and that if any rise up among ourselves that they may be speedily suppressed and secured, for the better prevention of such dangerous errors." The liberal "spirit early found expression in Stamford, when in 1644 the Rev. Richard Denton and upwards of more than a third of the colony, transferr themselves and their goods and chattels from Stamford to Hempstead, Long Island, where they settled among more congenial surroundings. This was only the beginnin of the spirit of dislike of such a cramping form of government," which was "not in harmony with the ideas of freedom of action which found forceful expression in such doctrines as 'No taxation without representation.'" p. 61. The Stamford people began opposing New Haven and at one meeting Robert Basset rose and said "We acknowledge no New Haven Court here." This was attended by every male in the colony, including those not church members probably, all on the side of Basset--for the most part. P. 62 reports that Basset also shouted: "We are mere asses f fools to ride, and our backs are well night broken....there will be no better tim for us till our taskmasters are well out of the way." This "fiery revolutionist" was "haled before the General Court and after being put in irons...he apologized and charged that Jeremiah Jagger, John Chapman, Old Newman and William Newman had incited him to make the seditious remarks. Chapman, Jagger and Newman were taken into custody, the first mentioned while proceeding on his way from Stamford to New Haven, preaching the gospel of disloyalty to the New Haven government. ... he had once been a deputy to the General Court from Stamford. Similar charges were made against Jagger. He had been most virulent in his remarks. He had spoken in the most contemptuous terms of the magistrates." However, the "spirit of protest continued to find expression from time to time despite the vigorous attitude of the Court. Richard Crabb, first of Stamford and then of Greenwich, appears to have frequently found himself in difficulties because of his temperament andthat of his wife.... Both of these sympathizers with the heret Quakers were arrested and ordered to appear at the next Court to be held in New Haven... Mrs. Crabb entered anotherroom and closed the door against them. It was evident from the testimony which followed that Mrs. Crabb was a woman of mettle.. "Ye are all the enemies of God and God's saints and their blood shall be on your souls forever." She then turned to Goodman Bell and said,'Out on you, poor pries ridden fool!'" "She refused to appear before the court and her husband had to stand up for her... She was a well-bred English woman and a zealous professor of religion ever since her childhood." p. 66. The Quakers refused "to recognize the ministry and the established religion and government of the confederation." They were considered dangerous radicals and anarchists. There was never any Quaker meeting in Guilford, Conn. forinstance, until 1952.

There was constant trouble with New Haven until it became in 1664 part of the Connecticut Colony. John Winthrop Jr. secured a new charter fromCharles II at the time of the Restoration and in 1663, p. 71, "Considerable bitterness was shown at this session against the Connecticut Colony for its encouragement of those at Guilford and Stamford who were ready to leave the New Haven Colony." Stamford had constable named Brown, and the General Assembly complained that he "hath scandalously acted in the highest degree of contempt, not only against the authority of this jurisdiction, but also of the King himself, pulling down wi contumelies the declaration which was sent hither by the court of magistrates of colony, in the King's name, andcommanded to be set up, in a public place, that it might be read and obeyed by...Stamford." This charter also had an "extension across the continent (which) became known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. When settlers pouredinto this region following the Revolution and it became populous enough to be a State it became a section of the State of Ohio. Many Connecticut men journeyed thither and remained.

Finally New Haven came under the charter and "Scriptural sway was at an end," 1664. P. 76 says: "The church organization of Stamford is generally considered to be the oldest in Connecticut. Set up in 1635 in Wethersfield, the records and organization were brought to Stamford in 1641...in the New Haven jurisdiction, church and government were practically one. The government apparently existed for the purpose of protecting the church... Ministers were rare persons... Therefore, when the Rev. Mr. Denton and a third of the little community removed to Hempstead, Long Island, the colony found itself in straits for a minister." They found John Bishop in Boston who remained for fifty years.

P. 88 describes life in Stamford with "festoons of dried apples, cranberries and pumpkins decorated the beams of the kitchen. Piles of nuts gathered gleefully in the autumn woods were on the floor in another room for evenings of merry gathe around the kitchen fire when there was corn to pop and cider to drink... The flowe seeds had been carefully saved and brought across the ocean and planted in each succeeding new settlement... Herbs were cultivated as well, to be used in the household for cooking and in time of sickness," and there were singing schools an spelling bees etc. He also has a chapter on the Revolution and p. 144 says: "Considerable numbers of Tories found refuge on Long Island within the British lines and in Westchester County where some of the younger men formed De Lancey's famous corps of light dragoons. A remonstrance was signed on Janury 2, 1782, by thirty-seven Stamford and Greenwich men against permitting the return as citizens of either town, of those who had served with that 'most infamous banditti called De Lancey's Corps.'... Many of the Tories shared in the forays upon their old home communities, perhaps, because of that trait in human nature that makes the hate of brothers violent and reckless."

P. 169 "The Baptists, long established in Rhode Island, organized a little church in Stamford in 1773... the Methodist Episcopal...was formed in 1788. " The first train came in 1848. "Just before the middle of the century the stream of immigration of aliens to America grew in volume. There were famines in Ireland and political divisions in Germany to stimulate emigration. The digging of canals the construction of railroads called for large numbers of laborers." The Irish poured in and the first Catholic Church was started about 1850-60. In 1853 the Presbyterian Chur ch was formed. At the present time, Stamford is practically nothing but a suburb of New York, and Guilford, Madison, and Southampton, Long Island, are summer communities, all fast losing what remains of their characte as New England settlements. Wethersfield retains a good deal of its original quality as also does Guilford, except for the shore points.

On p. 150 there is a description of the Wyoming claims of Connecticut, which held that it owned 2/5ths of Pennsylvania under the Charter of Charles II. In 1753 "a movement was started in Windham county to colonize the Wyoming Country, as the Pennsylvania strip was called. The following year the Susquehanna Company was formed, with nearly seven hundred members... some of these were Stamford men. Among them was Abraham Davenport... Settlement on the Delaware River began in 1757 and on the Susquehanna Purchase in 1762. There were conflicts between the settlers and the Pennsylvania men. In a short time the number of Connecticut men increased to upwards of three thousand... just before the beginning of the Revolution, the Susquehanna district was set apart under town government and given the name of Westmoreland. The 24th Connecticut Regiment was raised there for the Continental Army. The Continental Congress refusing to allow the men from Westmoreland to return home, in July, 1778, aband of Tories and Indians fell upon the defenceless settlement. The old men and boys fought until half thei number had been cut down. The women and children were spared for the horrors of the retreat overland to Connecticut, and the new county disappeared....In return for certain claims the United States Government gave to Connecticut, in the weste part of Ohio, a tract...known as the Connecticut Western Reserve."

The Fosters of Long Island and many others went to Wyoming and Ohio.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was passed through the efforts of Rev. Manesseh Cutler of Killingly, Connecticut, and after Anthony Wayne's campaign in 1794 had subdued the Indians, Connecticut began settling Ohio, the agent being General Moses Cleaveland, a lawyer of Canterbury, Conn., founder of Cleveland. "The first migratory expedition to the country was organized in the winter of 1795-6, led by Augustus Porter... Six weeks were spent in reaching Lake Ontario." In 1850 the Census showed that 23,000 of the Ohio population were from the Nutmeg State.

IV. THE FOUNDING OF CONNECTICUT.

There is some interesting material in Osborn's History of Connecticut. He says, p. 3 "John Locke, one of the leading philosophers of England, was closely associated with those who were especially active in promoting American colonization in the seventeenth century. At one time he was Secretary of the Board of the Lords Trade and Plantations, and drafted a scheme of government for Carolina in the natur of a Constitution. He contemplated the creation of a thoroughly aristocratic republ whose power must be largely in the hands of noblemen."

"The people of Connecticut feel an honest pride in recollecting that theywere a free commonwealth one hundred and fifty years before the American nation came into being... Historians generally concede that the first written constitution of representative government ordained by men was agreed upon by the inhabitants of the three towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield in 1639. There had been agreements before for the future organization of a body politic, like that signed on board the Mayflower, in Plymouth Bay; there had been constitutional forms in the Old World... but never had a company of men deliberately met to frame a social compact for immediate use, constituting a new and independent commonwealth until the first planters of Connecticut came together for their great work on Janua 14, 1638-9. For that, they solemnly declared, we 'do therefore associate and conjoin ourselves to be as one public State or Commonwealth.'... The 'Fundamental Orders' of 1639 purported to create an independent government in and for Connecticu ... The eleven years from 1629 to 1640 are known in the history of England as the Tyranny. During the whole period no parliaments were called....Connecticut created, for herself, that which, ifevents were propitious, might stand alone and unaided. If the fast-coming civil war went against the King, it might find a sanction in Parliament... The men from whom the 'Fundamental Orders' came were of the class of Englishmen of which John Pym was the great leader. It was he who originated ... the doctrine of 'Constitutional proportion.' Under such influence the 'Fundamental Orders' were framed and adopted. They provided that 'the supreme power of the Commonwealth' should be in the General Assembly, which might pass laws touching any matter that concerned the good of the Commonwealth, except election of magistrates, which was to be done by the whole body of Freemen." Richard Ludlow framed the 1650 code, taken from the Massachusetts Body of Liberties adopted nine years before, Nathaniel Ward being their author. This first Bill of Rights stated in Connecticut: "It is therefore ordered by this Courte and Authority thereo that no mans life shall bee taken away, no mans honor or good name shall be stained no mans person shall be arrested, restrained, banished, dismembered nor any way punished; no man shall bee deprived of his wife or children, no mans goods or estate shall bee taken away from him, nor any wayes indamaged, vnder colour of Law or countenance of Authority, vnless it bee by the vertue or equity of some express La of the Country warranting the same, established by a General Courte, and sufficien published, or in case of the defect of a Law in any perticular case, by the word o God."

"It is the glory of Connecticut that she made for herself the first real Constitution, in the modern sense, known to mankind." As we have seen it was men who later founded Southampton and Hempstead, who led in this glorious enterpri

The Permanent Settlement of 1793 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"An official primer of early Connecticut history was issued by the State in 1920 "The Pilgrims set up such a government as was described in the Mayflower Compact.. In England they had been called 'Separatists,' because they had separated themselv from the established church, and chose their own ministers. Only church members co vote at Colony elections. In Connecticut, which was also another English colony, founded a few years later, church membership was not required as a condition of th right to vote. Both colonies had town meetings, every year, of all entitled to vo as electors, at which rules were made to promote good order. But Connecticut diffe from Plymouth in having a full written Constitution, to which any such rules must conform. This Constitution was framed and adopted in 1639, at a meeting of the settlers held at Hartford. It was the first written document in human history of t nature, setting up a new government and providing in detail certain 'fundamental orders' as to the mode of conducting it. Before 1643 there had come to be four English colonies in New England. These were called the New Plymouth Colony, the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Connecticut Colony and the New Haven Colony. In 1643 they all joined in creating a confederation, under the name of the United Colonies of New England.' This lasted until 1664...

"The founders of States have a place by themselves. They make history. They create a new and great political institution. They step forward into a place befor untrodden... The Pilgrims of Plymouth were, in effect, the founders of New England ... The Connecticut settlers had the benefit of this experiment of the Pilgrims. But the Pilgrims had put into their compact a statement that they were 'loyal subjects' of the King of England. In our Constitution of 1639 there is nothing of this sort. The Connecticut settlers spoke for themselves only, in voting to establ by and for themselves and their successors 'one Public State or Commonwealth."

When Eaton landed at New Haven "it was not to make of Quinnipiac what Roger Williams was ready to make of Rhode Island. It was to found here a Christian commonwealth, in which they should have liberty to worship God in the way they deem most in accordance with His will, and in which no welcome should be offered to any who would worship him in any other way... They had been cruelly denied the privile they came here to claim, in old England. They had seen those who were of their way of thinking, insulted, pilloried, driven from their churches, burned at the stake. Eaton had been in prison in England. This Samuel was the brother of Governor Eaton and he "brought quite a library with him across the sea. One of the books which he introduced in New Haven was Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia.'..

"They were fathers of liberty to England as well as to America... The Puritans brought with them to these shores more than Puritanism. They brought the spirit of Puritanism;, and that spirit has in it whatever is purest and best in human histor In their times, it did not reach its full development. It has not in ours. But it keeps time with the march of the ages." P. 39.

He notes that Lord Brook was the Baron of Warwick castle. William Jessup was the clerk for the grantees of the deed from Warwick to Lord Say and Seal and to Gov. Winthrop. P. 48. "In 1636 William Jesup is given a legacy in the will of Sir Nathaniel Rich of a kind indicating that he was in close personal relations with the testator." The Earl of Warwick's name was Rich and Sir Nathanie was a near relation. "On April 10, 1660 'William Jessop, Esq. was chosen clerk of the House of Commons of the Convention Parliament." It is probable that he was the former clerk of the Council and also the same man who had been clerk of the Warwick patentees. It was in June, 1635, that the Saybrook patentees appointed Jo Winthrop Jr. Governor of Connecticut, the articles being between Say and Seal, Sir Arthur Hasselrig, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Henry Lawrence, Henry Darley and George Fenwick to John Winthrop." Sir Henry Vane governed under the WArwick patent when he was Governor. "InAugust, 1637,he returned to England, having first joined Church of Boston. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, he became the leader of the Republican party in parliament, and after a stormy career was beheaded...in 1662.

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Osborn says p. 70: "persons of distinction were expected at this time to come o to New England, but were prevented by express order of the King; as Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Sir Arthur Haslerigg, Oliver Cromwell, etc." This is quoted from the History of Massachusetts Bay by Hutchinson I, 42.

In 1760 Rev. Samuel Johnson of New York wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury "While I was in Connecticut...I had opportunity to know much of the condition of the Church in those parts... The parties are both upon bad extremes; Hart & Gale are followers of Taylor Foster etc. and I doubt Socinianism is at the bottom, and the President, Hobart etc. are most rigid Calvinists.

P. 99 says the commission to found the colony on thebanks of the Connecticut river was given to 'Roger Ludlowe, Esqr, Will^{m} Pinchon Esqr. and six others"... without prejudice to the rights held under the Earl of Warwick's patent of 1631. Th were possessed by several men of rank and distinction, including Lord Saye and Sea John Brooke, John Pym and John Hampden, who were then about to erect a trading pos at Saybrook." "Of the clergy of the Bay settlements at this time, a majority favored the policy of confining suffrage to church members. A vigorous minority were opposed to it, and carried with them many of the laity, including several of who stood first in respect to property, station, and public influence. Those embracing their views were especially numerous in Newtown, Watertown, and Dorchest and these three settlements...were in large part transferred from the banks of the bay to thebanks of the great river.... That they might carry the ark of their covenant with them, each company of planters sought to bear off with them their church organization." Thomas Hooker was pastor of Newtown and his son-in-law Thomas Shepard took his place. "This was accomplished Feb. 1, 1635-6, and its members, several of whom had come over from England with Mr. Shepard in the previous autumn, bought the houses to be vacated by the Hooker party." In Connecticut Newtown became Hartford, Watertown, Wethersfield and Dorchester, Winds

P. 113 says the idea of "setting up a new commonwealth upon the upper waters of the Connecticut....was the work, we are told by one of our oldest authorities, of six or eight of the leading men of the three lower towns. Among them, no doubt, were John Haynes, Thomas Hooker, Roger Ludlow, Thomas Welles, George Wyllys and Edward Hopkins. The formal draft of the 'Fundamental Orders' was probably from the hand of Roger Ludlow."

P. 157 notes the settling of the boundary between New York and Connecticut in 1725 in which the entertainment included: "16 1/2 gallons of rum, 6 shillings o ginger-bread, 6 pounds of chocolate, 13 pounds of loaf sugar, 1 pound of cinnamon, and 1 ounce of nutmegs, 1 1/2 gallons of lime juice, 6 1/2 gallons of brandy, 350 limes, and 8 shillings worth of tobacco and pipes."

P. 158 notes Hugh Peters, minister of Salem, who returned to England in 1641 with a commission to treat with the West India Company. "Peters entered heartily into the civil war and was on terms of intimacy with the Parliamentarians. He was master of public speaking, and on several occasions was made a messenger of Cromwe to bear news of a victory. He was 'the first freeman of Massachusetts who lost his life for opposition to monarchy.'

The History of Connecticut p. 296, has a letter from Silas Deane to his wife during the Revolution 1775, saying "New England, with all its foibles, must be the glory and defence of America, and the cry here is, Connecticut forever, so high has the universally applauded conduct of our Governor, and the brave intrepidity of old Gen. Putnam and his troops, raised ourColony in the estimation of the whol continent." The descendants of Silas Howell Foster and Luther Foster Jr. had ance fighting with General Putnam, the Smiths and Chaffees of Ashford, Conn. who were in the Lexington alarm. "The whole army has depended" on Putnam Samuel B. Webb sai

On p. 317 Osborn says: "The Independents and Separatists did not intend to plant religious freedom here. They wanted to secure authority to make it uncomfortable for others than the adherents of the new order not to join them outwardly, at least."

P. 324 describes "The case of Mrs. Eaton, tried for heresy in 1644, before the First Church of New Haven... She was the daughter of an English bishop, and disapprov of the practice of infant baptism. When that rite was to be administered she withdrew from the church."

p. 328: "In the Journal intime of the late Professor Amiel of Geneva, he says in his keen way: 'Protestantism is a combination of two factors, the authority of the scriptures, and free inquiry; as soon as one of these factors is threatened or disappears, Protestantism disappears."

P. 363 says: "Virginia was planted by men who were born in the sixteenth century and who belonged to it in spirit. It reproduced the morals, the methods of government, the very religious establishment of the mother country... Its pride was to be most nearly like the land to which it owed allegiance and from which most of its colonists had come. Whatever was peculiar in American life first appeared in New Engl Here for a hundred years the people were almost wholly English, and yet thoroughly un-English in their moral and political ideas. Everywhere else, before theRevolution era, there was found a large admixture of Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, German and Swedes. ... TheAmerica of the Middle colonies up to the close of the eighteenth century, had no interest in the development of any theory of morals."

P. 369: "The morality of Puritanism, as Mr. Lecky has said, was a masculine morality. Its type of virtue was the vir--the strong, upright, unswerving, indomitabl man, rather than that character of tenderness, loyalty, long-suffering patience, disinterested devotion, that belongs in its highest form to woman, and woman only. But one man has ever attained all the grace of womanhood without losing any of the force of manhood...But it was not the Christ that really controlled the life of the followers of Cromwell in England or of Winthrop and Dudley in New England. It was the Lord God Jehovah of the Old Testament... There were many Cromwellians scattered through the American colonies after the Stuarts came in again."

P. 373: "The Bible, then, and the oldest books in it, set the tone of New England life for the seventeenth century, and to a large though less extent that of the Middle and Southern colonies... Then came the dark ages of American history... The men of learning whom religious enthusiasm had driven across the Atlantic at the outset of the English settlements had gone back to share in the new order of things which Cromwell had established, or had passed away. ... Protestantism had sunk into Formalism in England, and it tended to the same level here... Then came the 'great awakening' in religion, that was part of that greater awakening... Wesley revivified the Church of England, and Whitefield the churches of America. The Revolution drew on... It was a dawning of our second heroic age."

P. 394: "Tobacco is probably responsible for the introduction of slavery. Its cultivation was first attempted systematically in Virginia in 1612, and soon became its main industry. Cheap labor was wantedto make it profitable." Georgia in 1734 prohibited importation of either slaves or "ardent spirits." Whitefield approved the repeal of this twenty years later however and "maintained that it was a humane thing to bring the heathen here where they could be civilized and Christianized."

P. 438: "At that time Long Island was claimed by the Dutch and the colonists remove to Hempstead in considerable numbers. Here they could be under their own local law instead of the laws of New Haven, which were no longer local. They allowed all the inhabitants to vote and made it their duty to do so. (See Fowler, Local Law in Connecticut; N.E. Hist. and Gen. Register, v. 24, p. 36.)

V. THE FOUNDING OF HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

In the Early History of Hempstead, Long Island, by Charles B. Moore, 1879, it says: (V. 10, p. 10-11, N.Y. Gen. & Biog. Record).

No. 17, Christopher Foster "in 1649 to 1653 at Southampton,"p. 11.

"No. 18. "Foster,Thomas, prob. son John(in 1664 applying for land at Elizabeth, N.J. in 1685, having 55 acres, in 1688 a resident of Jamaica). In 1639-47, thisname at Weymouth, at Boston and at Braintree, in 1644 this No. 18 came from Fairfield, Conn., in 1658 William Foster appointed to run lines with Indians; name preserved by 'Foster's Meadow' w. part of Hempstead."

It is noted that Southampton is 85 or 90 miles from New York, and that the important trade places were Southampton and Southold. It describes the Indian massacres on Long Island 1643, p. 6. "The excepted place where the English were saved was at Gravesend at the southwest where Lady Moddy had gathered an armed force of 40 men and defended herself against Indian attacks." John Underhill led this defense also. Garden City is where Hempstead Plains used to be, it is commented. It notes also that in 1644 when Robert Fordham and six other men established Hempstead, they agreed to procure 100 families. (4 Doc. Hist. of N.Y. 15, 105.) Huntington was in Suffolk, and Hempstead was 64 miles from Southampton and 20 from New York. In 1647 was the first division of land at Hempstead, and the 66 proprietors are named, some coming from Southampton and New England. In this"list of proprietors at Hempstead 1647," Christopher Foster is No. 17 as above noted. Others were these:

No. 2. Thomas Armitage of Bristol, England, Lynn 1635-6; 1641 Stamford, after at Oyster Bay.

No. 4. John Carman, 1636 Lynn, 1637 Sandwich.

No. 5. Robert Coe b. Norfolk County, England, 1594; at Watertown, 1640; Wethersfield 1641-2, Stamford, 1666 opposed to Quakers, 1665 Pat. of Jamaica. Benjamin Coe was also a patentee of Jamaica, and opposed to Quakers. Also Nat. Denton, 10, opposed the Quakers 1661; pat. Jamaica 1665. Rev. Richard Denton b. Yorkshire, England, 1586, gr. Cambridge, d. England, 1662, m. Halifax, Yorkshire, prob. 1635 Wethersfield 1641-3 Stamford 1647, 61 yrs. at Hempstead. In 1659 returned to England. He did not please many settlers and orders to attend churhh could not be enforced.

No. 19, Richard Guildersleeve 1641 Stamford, 1665 Hempstead, 1688 Hutington.

John Hicks came 1641 from Holland to N. Y. at Hempstead.

1644, John Ogden No. 30, pat. Hempstead, 1647 had permission to settle six families at North Sea, Southampton. Magistrate at Southampton, rep. at Hartford, 1664 pat. of Elizabeth, N.J.

No. 32, Henry Pierson, p. 32, m. Mary Cooper from Lynn;"one of the first and leading settlers" of Southampton. Brother Rev. Abraham prob. b. Yorkshire, (See History of Stamford and Elizabeth, N.J.)

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Thomas Pope, 1652, Southampton; John, son, in Elizabeth, N.J.

No. 36 Wm. Rogers, 1642 Southampton.

No. 37, Jos. Scott w. fined for favoring the Quakers.

No. 43 Abraham Smith, opposed Quakers, 1661.

No. 50 Strickland, John, "had son Thwait who settled at Wethersfield; dau. Elizabeth who m. Jonas Wood of Halifax, and dau. who was first wife of John Seamen. 1629-30 was one of the original settlers of Charlestown, Mass. 1631 freeman of Mass., memb. of church, Watertown; afterward at Wethersfield and Fairfield, Conn., 1644 one of the patentees of Hempstead; 1650 rep. at Southampton, L. I. by son-in-law Wood, 1660-61 appl. for land in N.J. (Hatfield), 1663 signed Hartford Petition at Jamaica, 1666 at Huntington, inh. and landholder; released land there to Jonas Wood of Oakham, 1667 made complaint of ill treatment of his grandson at Hempstead."

No. 59. Willet, Thos. Plymouth, Mass. from Holland, Leyden, 1642-5; asst. mags. of Plymouth Col. 1651-64, 1664 first English mayor of N.Y.

No. 62 Edmund Wood of Oakham, Yorkshire d. before 1669, sons Jonas and Jeremiah; 1636 an original settler of Springfield, Mass. lots for him and Jonas Wood adjoining the mill brook 1637 at Wethersfield, viz. Edm.,Jeremiah, Jonas and Jonas, 1641 at Wethersfield.

No. 64. Jeremiah Wood, son of Edmund, 1636-39-41 with Edmund; 1685 Sen. at Hempstead, 300 acres, Jun. 58 acres.

No. 64 Jonas Wood, son of Edmund, called Mr. of Oakham, d. 12 June, 1689, sons Jonas, Jun. and John, dau. Elizabeth m. Isaac Platt, dau. Phebe m. Epenetus Platt; 1636.37.41 see Edmund, above. 1644 one of patentees of Hempstead and 1658, Mar. 17 at New Haven, Dep.from Huntington, 1665, memb. of 1st Assembly, Hempstead (see Huntington). "At least ten of these men can be traced from Yorkshire, England," and it was called a Yorkshire settlement. Their dialect was not understood in England by others. They were "sharp at a bargain but ready to oppose and resent unjust treatment," p. 15.

The reference also notes that in 1650 the truce with the Dutch occurred and Hartford left Hempstead to the Dutch; it adjoins Oyster Bay. In 1653-4 the war between the Dutch and English "nearly broke up the Hempstead settlement." Few English remained. "They generally went east to Suffolk County. Some few stopped at Oyster Bay, a larger number took themselves to the town of Huntington, others went back to Southampton." The 1673 census is the first general list of the residents and "only eight of the original 66 persons named can be traced in Hempstead and about eight probably descendants of the first." In 1698 only 15 family names were the same as in 1647 originally, Carman, Denton, Ellison, Foster, Gildersleeve, Hicks, Ireland, Jackson, Reynor, Sering, Smith, Williams, Wood, Thickstone.

"Hempstead religious customs became most tolerant. Blue laws such as were passed by other towns were completely unknown here, and there was never any witch baiting and relatively little persecution of the Quakers. So great were the counteracting effects of Quaker and Independent teaching on the original Presbyterians that later orthodox ministers decried them for being indifferent or hostile to the church."

North and South Hempstead Town Records, V. 1, Liber B and Liber C. These begin "May ye 2nd Anno 1654, stilo novo." P. 493 mentions Thomas Foster's land and Foster's Meadow "so comonly called," 1685. Wood is mentioned on pp. 111, 12, 7, 31,35,238. "Jonas Woodhath tenne akers," about 1659. P. 35 says Thomas Langdon and I "Gisbert Up Dicke have sould unto Allexander Bryan, all my accomodations, in or belonging about Hemstead... I the said Gisbert doe hereby engage myselfe to delliver unto ye said Allexander both ye lots with all accomodations which was Jonas Woods . . . " 13 Sept. 1655. Jeremy Wood was in Hempstead, 1659.

V. 2, p. 10, has Jonas Wood's ear mark,"a hole in the right eare and a latch on the under sid of the left ear, July the 5th, 1682." There are many references to John Foster and John, Jr., also to Thomas. Nathaniel is p. 150, and Christopher 388: "Roberd Ashman of Hemstead sells to Richard Ellison land purchased of Mr. Thirston Rayner of South Hampton and one acre or thereabouts of plaine land or bad Hollow lying under the East Hill beyond the Rooty Hollows and also three small peeces of Hollow containing about half an acre,which I bought of Christopher Foster, lying in Bevill northward from that which was Joseph Scott's, with commonage, 5th July, 1710."

P. 150 has the deed 1698 of Richard Thorne of Madman's Neck, witnessed by Nathaniel Foster, John Kessam, etc.

In Marriages of Long Island Families, by Armbruster, I found: John Foster m. Elizabeth Smith, Feb. 23, 1713. Benjamin Foster m. Martha Post, Southampton, about 1685 or 1665. John Foster m. Altie Cornelise July 20, 1704. William Foster m. Deborah Valentine, Mch. 10, 1674. (See L.I. Coll. Queensborough Public Library, Jamaica, N.Y. Fosters on p. 194-5.)

In the Town Records of Hempstead, V. 2, p. 151, is a deed of Joseph and Jonas Wood. Sam Titus of Hempstead sells land bounded by land of John Foster. Page 5. Hendrick Dusenburrow received land "from Foster's Medow to the plaines bounded by two small lots, one of Hendrick Dusenburrow Juner and tother of Thomas Foster." 19 Feb. 1685. P. 73 mentions the lot of Thomas Foster, 1684. P. 81 has Joseph Pettit of Hempstead "have sold unto John Foster the sun of Thomas ffoster, deseased, in the towne Jemaco and county above sd. twenty five ackers of land lying att Fosters Medow, on ye east side of ye broock." Witness Thomas Foster, Peter Totten, June 5, 1685. P. 266 has John Foster, Juner's ear mark, two half pennies, 3 Apr. 1716.

P. 81 has Edward Sprage of Hempstead in ye "north rideing ofNew Yorksheere have soldunto Joseph Thuston of Jemaco of ye seme . . . 25 acres of land lying on the north sise of the path going to Fosters Meddow and to ackers of medow lying at Hungry Harbour betwene Addam Mott and Hennery Lininton. I say I one to have sould and allianated the land and meddow above sd from mee my Eaires, Executors, Administrators and Asinges to ye above sd. Thustone which is ord. must remaine for the use of Thomas ffoster's children Thomas and John ffoster to them there Eaires etc." Witnesses: Jos. Pettitt, Wm. Smith. Then below Thomas Foster assigned his share to "my brother John," 1685, June 6, signed by Joseph Pettitt and Peter Totten.

The following is quoted from Colonial Hempstead by Bernice Schultz, 1937, of Garden City, N.Y., published by Review Star Press, Lynbrook, N.Y. P. 3 says of the Rev. Denton quoting Cotton Mather, "He was not the least among the seers of Israel. He was the author of a system of fourfold divinity entitled Soliquia Sacra. depicting the fourfold state of man, created in purity, falling thence into baseness and deformity, rescued and restored to beauty by repentence and finally enshrined in celestial glory." He graduated from Cambridge 1623, and was a founder of Watertown, perhaps comingwith Sir Richard Saltonstall." Robert Coe also came from Watertown and Jo. Strickland--to Hempstead. Wethersfield was settled in "defiance of an order of the General Court at Massachusetts." p. 4 Gildersleeve at Wethersfield was before the Hartford Court "for casteing out pernitious speeches tending to the detriment and dishonor of this Commonwealth." (Trumbull, Pub. Rec. of Conn. 1850.) See also E. R. Huntington's History of Stamford, and Flint's History of Long Island. Page 4 says Denton and four sons and "seven other founders of Stamford who later became founders of the Long Island county, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, Edmund, Jeremiah and Jonas Wood, Thomas Weeks, John Seaman, and nine others soon arrived who also later moved to Hempstead, most of them as original settlers--Tho. Armitage, John Ogden, John Coe, Simon Searing, John Ellison, Rev. Robt. Fordham and his son-in-law John Carman, and John Smith and his son, John Smith, Jr., Andrew Ward and Mathew Mitchel have been repeatedly listed as members of this grant though their names do not appear in the first volume of the Hempstead Town Records."

They began clearing in 1641 and 28 families of Wethersfield settled that year in Stamford. Coe and Gildersleeve were leaders at Wethersfield and later Coe represented Stamford at the General Court in New Haven and with Capt. John Underhill were Asst. judges. John Ogden was a builder sent to do stone church at New Amsterdam and the good opinion he formed of the Dutch may have influenced his friends to go to Long Island. John Underhill never lived at Hempstead but assisted the town and was associated with the history ofOyster Bay. P. 6 describes how Underhill was disfranchised and disarmed for supporting Ann Hutchinson. He also assisted Mistress Faber who was beautiful and young. Perhaps John Underhill also favored the Dutch and Long Island removal. "Exactly what ideas impelled Denton to make his various moves, which finally culminated in the settlement of Hempstead, it is now impossible to determine withcertainty. A study of the final fruit of his labors as revealed in the Hempstead Presbyterian Church, would indicate that he sought an exclusive association of those with identical religious beliefs. This granted, he desired a complete democracy where every member of the community should have a voice not only in all temporal affairs but in choosing the minister, arranging for the housing, and providing for the continuance of the religious body. He differed from the Independents in his greater respect for central authority and in his refusal to limit baptism to the children of church members... It is well-known that the Dutch were unusually tolerant in matters of religion." The Dutch granted religious freedom to induce migration, as few had come from Holland. Gravesend also under the Dutch was near Flatbush but on the ocean side at Hog Island. Hamel Hampstead is 20 miles from London, but the Dutch may have given the name Hempstead. The six patentees of Hempstead were John Strickland, Robert Fordham, John Ogden, John Carman, JohnLaurence, Jonas Wood. They left in the spring of 1644 from Stamford probably. Gravesend was settled 1645.

Miss Schultz comments: "If four removes since leaving England had sifted the new settlers to those of similar convictions, there seemed to be no outsiders here near enough to disturb the dearly bought harmony . . . men who were willing to sacrifice everything for their ideals, men who were rebellious, men ever searching for better soil." They had a fort and meeting house near a pond. Page 18 says, "Instead of following the usual custom of building their houses close together for protection, the settlers soon began establishing themselves in isolated homesteads around the margin of the plain and in clearings deeper in the forest. This they did in spite of the current Indian uprising and repeated warnings from the Dutch . . . the early settlers could scarcely be called timid." They had a vista of the Long Island Sound, rolling hills, plains, swamps. Richard Denton's son in 1670 wrote of deer, wolves, bear, foxes, raccoons, otters, musquashes,heath hens, quail, partridge, widgeons, cranes, geese, brant, teal, whales, grampuses, seals,--Fire Island was black with seal herds every year. The south shore was a breeding place for wild geese. Swans, pelicans, gray ducks were everywhere. "Oyster shells a foot across being common," p. 19 says. Sturgeon and clams were eaten only by the very poor. There was salmon in the Hudson. Deer were numerous, and also turkeys.

The founders were required to have 100 settlers within five years, and they determined on "fifty proprietary lots and 50 blanks", each proprietor to have a twenty-two, a fifty and a one hundred acre lot and each inhabitant not a proprietor to have 50 acres. Most of the land was held in common and few if any other towns could count upon such enormous stretches of common land as a future source of enrichment." (P. 20.) They had town meetings and these granted land to the newcomers. "The new owner felt called upon to set the voters up to drinks, and a small field might cost two gallons of rum after the town meeting had adjourned to the tavern." The author notes that "John Seaman may even have settled at Jerusalem (Wantagh) before the arrival of the men from Connecticut." He was a leader and had 2,200 acres in his plantation which was separate fromHempstead until 1685. The Hicks family went to Holland during the religious persecution, and thence to New England, the father being educated at Oxford. The family early became Quakers and Elias Hicks founded a doctrine which caused a schism in 1827-28 of the "Hicksite" Quakers. Reference to Woods were p. 231, 24,93,162.

Freeport was settled 1659 by the Raynors. P. 23 says, "Adam Mott added another distinguished name when he moved to Cow Neck from Maspeth in 1650. To the central part of the town came the Willis, Titus, Townsend and Tredwell families, mostly Friends... off to the west Thomas and Christopher Foster gave their name to Foster's Meadow and to the north, Simon Searing, one of the most respected of the early settlers, owned a large estate at Searington." On P. 24 it says, "others who were important in laying Hempstead's foundation moved away within a few years--John Laurence, John Ogden, Jonas Wood, Rev. Robt. Fordham, Robt. Coe and Capt. Thos. Topping.

Jamaica was settled 1656 (Rustdorp) and it is suggested it was caused by "growing religious difficulties at Hempstead), p. 26. The Dutch sold guns and powder to the Indians, who attacked the English. In 1651 it was written of their troubles: "And it sorely boils our English blood that we should be slaves and raise corn and cattle for Indian vagabonds; that our wives should be so terrified and our children ill-treated, our substance wasted and endangered."

These were very stiff-necked Puritans and Capt. Underhill raised the Parliamentary colors of Cromwell against Stuyvesant and asked for New England protection (p. 58.) This shows they were strong for Cromwell and against Charles I in this region. Thomas Baxter, on the Parliamentary side, was a"pirate"who harried the shores of Long Island. In 1653 the towns met with the Dutch to solve their difficulties but could not and George Baxter, the leader, was imprisoned. The Mott house still stands at Sands Point built 1715.

Page 177: "There is some claim locally for having the first Presbyterian congregation in the country, and there are counter-claims that the local organization was not fromthe first Presbyterian and that it was not continuous. Neither of these claims has any real foundation. Denton and his followers had a support from the Dutch which Independents or Congregationalists could nothave been granted, and were styled definitely as Presbyterians by early writers. It must be acknowledged that Southampton and Southold were both settled before Hempstead and historians generally agree that they were also Presbyterian from the beginning, although Southold did not join the Presbytery for some time." The first church was built 1648 and used 30 years. Rev. R. Denton was minister in 1644, then in 1651 it was John Moore, and in 1657 Robert Fordham July 17, after whom Rev. Denton's services were again sought. Aug. 4, 1657 is the last record of Denton in Hempstead. P. 178 says: "Hempstead, whose settlement was the result mainly of religious motivation, and which had two ministers among its first settlers, and built a meeting house as one of its first efforts, was destined to pass longyears with no minister whatever, to fail adequately to support the ministers it did secure, and finally to achieve a considerable contemporaneous reputation for being woefully irreligious." Denton got 70 L as the first minister and a town house and town barn, which the town kept. John Moore was probably Presbyterian at Newtown and he went on to Virginia. Fordham was among the first settlers, and served before July, 1657. He left under the displeasure of the Governor who wrote to the magistrates saying "... you al doe knowe that Mister Robbert Fordam some tymes minister (in) the twon of Heemsted did leave the place and alsoo the exercyse of the ministry wythout our consent or knowledge and for no or littel reasons therefore wy ken nott admitt him in such a manner of comminge againe." Amsterdam records have a letter dated Aug. 5, 1657 on Hempstead which says: "They have a Presbyterian preacher, Richard Denton, an honest, pious, and learned man, who has in all things conformed to the Dutch Church. The Independents listed attentively to his preaching, but when he begins to baptize the children of parents who are not members of the church, they sometimes burst out of church." The author states that the Fordham departure shows"religious strife," p. 180. "Independents and Quakers arrived from all directions, and the hardy nucleus of the previous migrations, bent now and aging from repeated struggles to hew a fast retreat from the stubborn wilderness, were at last forced to take a stand and meet the situation with the weapons available. The Presbyterian remained the established church until 1704, but it was so weakened by the infiltration of other sects that it was obliged to tolerate their customs and was even rendered unable to support its minister. The bitter struggle of the parents was unavailing, and their children grew up uninstructed and unled in the very faith they had labored to preserve.

"Religious observance was only very strict under Denton. An order waspassed by the town meeting saying that 'as the contempt of God's word and Sabbath is the desolating sinn of Civil States and Plantations, every inhabitant of Hempstead is required to attend services fore and afternoon Sunday and public days on penalty of banishment, fine, corporal punishment,"forbade all labor on Sunday, travel, and was against shooting, alehouse tippling, horse racing etc.

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On p. 111, V. II, Hempstead Town Records, in 1691 we find John Foster signed permission for the above land to John Steward, and his was the only Foster name on it.

V. 3, p. 165: William Foster's ear mark is given, "crop on ye near ear and three happanys a fore ye off Ear. 4 day Oct. 1736." He was the only Foster listed in this index.

V. 4, p. 511 had: Henry Foster, 428, ear mark, and also John, Jr. 420, ear mark, 1754.

V. 5, lists under Foster, Henry, Jacob, John, Mrs. Gloriana Foster. John Foster was alive in 1768. Henry Foster had land 1767.

V. 6. Jacob and John Foster are listed 1780. Jacob had land and was a strong Whig, wearing the cockade.

In the History of Long Island, by N.S. Prime, p. 279 discusses Hempstead, and says: "And they seem to have gone further and approximated nearer to the rigid code rules of Connecticut in requiring a general attendance on public worship than any other town in the island. In 1650 an order was passed in their General Court imposing a fine... upon every person who 'without just and necessary cause, should neglect to attend 'public meeting on the Lord's day and public days of fasting and Thanksgiving both forenoon and afternoon." P. 280 describes Foster's Meadow. P. 280 also says: "The Presbyterian or Independent Congregation as they were indifferently called, built a new church, 1716." P. 281: Richard Denton came with the first company 1644 and "continued their pastor till 1659. He then returned to England where he died in 1662. Thomas Foster was of Weymouth, 1647.

Adventures for God by Haight, History of St. George's Church, Hempstead, says on p. 3, that Hemel-Hempstead was the town in England where some settlers came from to Long Island. Rev. Richard Denton was a Puritan and returned to Essex. For twenty-five years after he left they had no settled minister. P. 12, notes Isaac Smith, a Quaker, 1702 in Hempstead.

V. THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION IN AMERICA.

In trying to find which was the earliest Presbyterian congregation in America, I went to the New York Historical and Genealogical Society. American Church History V. VI, on Presbyterians, by Thompson, said on p. 74: In 1802 the Cumberland Presbytery was set off from the Presbytery of Transylvania in Kentucky and nearby. P. 75 said, "The Synod of Cumberland organized in 1813, the next year adopted a revision of the Westminster confession from which 'fatalism' or what it judged such was eliminated. This was constituted the left wing of American Presbyterianism, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church." The Dutch Reformed Church was similar. There was no reference to the earliest congregations.

In the Constitutional History of Pilgrim Churches in the U.S. of A., Charles Hodge, 1705-1741-1839, p. 40: "The Church at Southampton was originally formed at Lynn, Mass. and consisted of Rev. Abraham Pierson fromYorkshire in England and some other persons. They removed to Southampton, Long Island, and settled the town of Southampton in 1640. Hazard's ms. who quotes Winthrop, p. 204. This Mr. Pierson who was a Presbyterian, rem oved with his people to Connecticut and thence to Newark, N.J. The first permanent minister of Southampton was, according to ms. history of thechurch, Rev. Joseph Fordham from England. This congregation placed itself under the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1716."

It adds: "Jamaica was settled about 1656," and that Mr. Hubbard was a Presbyterian and they had a Presbyterian Church. Smith's History of New York, 1756 said Suffolk County "except one small Episcopal congregation, consists entirely of English Presbyterians." Presbyterians went to New Jersey, also. p. 33, it is estimated that 21,200 English were in New England before 1640. "Cotton Mather tells us that previous to that same year four thousand Presbyterians had arrived." Magnalia V. 1, p. 73. See Foote on Presbyterians in N.C. and Virginia. There is also Gillett's History of the Presbyterian Church and Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America to 1758.

In Colonial Churches of the Middle and Southern Colonies, F. L. Weis, it has listed as the first Presbyterian Church 1719, Southold, Long Island, and Southampton is listed as 1741, with Azariah Horton as minister to 1750. P. 49, shows Hempstead, L.I. "Congr. Presbyterian 1643-1647 Robt. Fordham, 1647-1659 Richard Denton, etc." This would be the earliest one listed in the book. However, as Southampton was settled earlier, it seems it must be considered an earlier group. In either case Christopher Foster was a settler of both, so he must have been one of the founders of the first Presbyterian congregation in the country. On p. 40 is listed the "first churches founded in colonial America," and there is Congregational, 1620, Plymouth, Mass. Presbyterian, 1683, Rehoboth, Maryland. Mennonite 1708, Germantown, Pa., Moravian 1736, Savannah, Ga. (See Fries Rec. of Moravians of N.C., and Reichel's Memorials of the Moravian Church.)

Webster's History of Presbyterian Church in America has a chapter on Samuel Buell of East Hampton, Long Island, b.1716, who was there when Ruth Hedges lived in the town and is described in the f amily history.

Foote's Sketches of Virginia has a good deal on Samuel Davis, the preacher. The Youngs of Virginia and North Carolina were Cumberland Presbyterians, and also so were the Moodys, apparently, who later married into the Fosters. The Shultz-Dameron family had Moravian antecedents as well as Quaker and Methodist.

VI. BACKGROUND OF THE PERPETUAL PIONEERS.

1. THURSTON RAYNOR, JOHN SCOTT, ROBERT ROSE AND CHRISTOPHER LUPTON.

Let us look at the background of the men who made a pilgrimage from Watertown or Lynn or Salem in Massachusetts to Wethersfield and Stamford, Connecticut, and o to Hempstead and Southampton, Long Island. They were not content to rest until th had made the place of their own satisfaction. What was there about Southampton wh caused them to remain there when they had left so many other colonies previously?

Thurston Raynor is one of the principals in this pilgrimage. He was called Mr. which meant Master of Arts, or a university graduate, and was an honorific only gi to those entitled to it. Howell says, p. 356, in his History of Southampton: "He was a magistrate and a leading man in the early settlement. He came to this country in the Elizabeth from Ipswich, Eng., in April, 1634. He settled first in Watertown, Mass., then was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. thence went to Stamford as one of its first settlers in 1640-41 and thence to Southampton where he was made freeman in 1649. In 1639 he was one of the Deputies in the government of Connecticut." His daughter Hannah was wife of Arthur Howell, son of Edward. His granddaughter Abigail was wife of Christopher Lupton and Deborah was wife of John Scott, another being wife of John Rose. His son Thurston Jr. was b. 1621, so he was 28 when he came to Southampton. "Capt. John Scott is first mentioned on the New England records as an inhabitant of Hartford. He was for awhi afterward a resident of Setauket, then called Ashford. In 1657 he was made freeman at Southampton by the General Court, in which year probably he came here after qui a checkered career, and on Dec. 9, 1658, he was granted a home lot of three acres and five other acres."

Howell says p. 367: "Deacon Stephen Rose of Bridgehampton was of opinion that t families of this name on the east end of Long Island are descended from a John Ros who he thought was old enough to be a brother of Robert Rose...I believe he was mistaken. Robert Rose was of Wethersfield in 1639,came in the Francis from Ipswich co. of Suffolk in 1634, aged 40, with w. Margery 40 and ch. John, 15, Robert 15, E beth 13, Mary 11, Samuel 9, Sarah 7, Daniel 3, and Dorcas 1. He removed soon to Stratford and thence probably to Southampton in 1644, where he had a grant of land Mch. 6, 1655-5. His name is on the list of whaling squadrons in Mch. 1644-5, when an inhabitant of North Sea. Robert removed to East Hampton probably about the time of its settlement in 1648, and subsequently to Westchester Co. N.Y. His son Robert removed to Branford with a few others about the same time when Rev. Mr. Pierson went there, and his third son Samuel went to Newark, N.J."

Of Lupton Howell says p. 341, "This family has for some time disappeared from Southampton, though until recently...there have been some of the name in Bridgeham Christopher Lupton came here in 1654. In 1681 he (or his son Christopher) bought m privileges of Samuel Clark in North Sea." His wife was named Abigail, daughter of Thurston Raynor. Christopher Lupton's daughter Abigail married a Topping and then as a widow married Town Clerk Christopher Foster 1697. Luther Foster was descended from Christopher Lupton through his mother Phebe Hildreth.

C.E. Banks says Rose was master of the Mary and Jane, 1633. On p. 121 he lists Robert Rose, age 40, of Elmswell, Suffolk, on the Francis who went to Wethersfielc having wife age 40, son John age 15, and 7 other children, on the Francis 1634. Henry Rose came 1635 of Plaitford, Wilts. Barbra Rose age 20 came with John Foste

C.E. Banks p. 118, has Thomas Scott, age 40, of Rattlesden, Suffolk, who went to Cambridge, wife Elizabeth age 40, ch. Elizabeth 9, Abigail 7, Thomas 6. He was on the Elizabeth in 1634 with Thurston Raynor and his family, Thurston being then age 40, and wife 36, and with Isaac Mixer of Capel Saint Mary, Suffolk, who went to Watertown and Humphrey Bradstreet of the same place who went to Ipswich. Others on the Elizabe who went to Watertown were Edmond Lewis, Richard Woodward, John Spring, Richard Kimball, Henry Kimball, both of Rattlesden, Suffolk; George Munnings of the same place, John Barnard of Dedham, Essex (?), Martin Underwood of Elmham, Suffolk, Henry Goldstone, and John Firmin. Those listed as going to Wethersfield on this ship were Thomas Kilbourne of Wood Ditton, Cambridge, Samuel Smith. On p. 150 he lists Thomas Kilbourne age 55, husbandman of Wood Ditton, Cambridge, for Wethersfield with wife Frances age 50, and family. They were in the Elizabeth on a later trip. The first Thomas had a wife Elizabeth age 20 and he was 24.

JEREMIAH JAGGER OF WATERTOWN, WETHERSFIELD, STAMFORD

As to Jeremiah Jagger, Howell says p. 327: "Jeremiah Jagger was the ancestor of the family of this name on Long Island. It has not been ascertainedwhen he emigrated from England to this country, but he was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., which was settled in 1634 by people from Watertown, Mass. He was in the Pequot War of 1637, and was one of the colony who went to settle a new town, which they call Stamford in 1640-41. He was master of trading vessels to the West Indies, and died Aug. 14, 1658. His widow Elizabeth m. Robert Usher and had one d. Elizabeth. His sons Jeremiah and Jonathan"remained inStamford and John came to Southampton where the first mention of him on the records is of a grant of land for a house lot in 1651, th lot now being the homestead of Capt. George G. White. His granddaughters married Hildreth, Howell and Halsey. Jagger is not listed in C.E. Banks.

JOHN JESSUP OF HARTFORD, WETHERSFIELD, STAMFORD AND SOUTHAMPTON

Howell says p. 332 of John Jessup: "This family is thought by a writer in the New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. v. 10, p. 358, to be of the family of Jessops of Bromehall, in Yorkshire. The name is variously spelled on the records in this country If this is really the home of the Long Island family, their arms, granted July 13, 1575, would be: Barry of six argent and azure, on the first nine mullets gules, three, three and three. John Jessup, the ancestor of the Southampton family, is said by a descendant, Mr. John Jessup Howell, to have come to Massachusetts in 1620 but I find no earlier trace of him than 1637, when he was in Hartford; then, before 1640, of Wethersfield, from which he was one of the first settlers of Stamford in 164 and thence as early as 1649, of Southampton." His daughter, Hannah, m. Sept. 11, 1678, Joseph Hildreth, and was the ancestor of Luther Foster through his mother Phebe Hildreth. P. 126 of C.E. Banks lists Walter Jessop, 21, weaver, and _____ Jessop, joiner, in 1635, on an "unknown vessel left the port of Weymouth in Dorsetshire in March of this year with about twenty families and servants under the leadership of the Reverend Joseph Hull, gathered largely from the parishes of Batcombe and Broadway in Somersetshire. The ship arrived May 5, and practically all the passengers went to the plantation at Wessaguscus by permission of the General Court which officially changed the name of the settlement to Weymouth in July." Joseph Hull age 40 was a clergyman of Northleigh, Devon, and ended up in Weymouth, York, Maine. The other names on the ship were Barnard, Baber, Tabor, Whitmarsh, Read, Bicknell, ~~xgx~~George Allen, HenryKingman, William King, Thomas Holbrooke, Thomas Dibble, Robert Lovell, Angel Hollard,,Richard Jones, of Dinder, Somerset, Richard Martyn, Humphrey Shepherd, John Upham, Richard Wade.

JOHN MITCHELL, PERHAPS SON OF MATTHEW

The Mitchells of Bridgehampton were probably descended from Matthew, the leader in Stamford, and he may have had land given to him in 1649 or 1650 which a Mr. Mitchell sold to Joseph Hildreth at that time. Howell says, "But the name is not on the tax list of 1683, and no further mention is found until in 1686, Joh Mitchell of E.H.k buys twenty acres in Mecox from Mary, wid. of Samuel Mills, late deceased. John belongs to none of the families of this name mentioned in Farm and Savage's works, unless he was a son of Matthew, who came to Charlestown 1635, then to Hempstead with Rev. Mr. Denton, and then to Stamford, where he died."

WILLIAM ROGERS OF HEMPSTEAD AND SOUTHAMPTON

"William Rogers is mentioned as a resident from 1642, to, at least March, 1645- In 1645 the Gen. Court make him a grant of land. In 1649 he is made freeman. He app to have had a home in Hempstead, for a few years previous to 1649. From 1649 to 1655 we find him an inhabitant of Southampton, and after this he disappears altoge Nor can any will of his be found on record. Subsequent to 1655 Obadiah Rogers is mentioned as residing on the same homestead that William had occupied. In 1669 Widow Ann Rogers of Huntington makes a will, leaving ch. Obadiah, John, Samuel, Mary, Hannah and Noah... Obadiah...living in Southampton.... It is probably that William gave the Southampton homestead to Obadiah about 1655, andwith his w. and younger ch. removed to Huntington... John and Noah removed to Branford, Ct. and in the earliest deeds there recorded in which they are grantees of land, they are mentioned as 'late of Huntington, L.I.'

THOMAS DIAMOND OF WETHERSFIELD, FARMINGTON, SOUTHAMPTON AND EAST HAMPTO

Thomas Diamond or Dimon "is first mentioned in 1658, has a grant of land Feb. 16 and in 1663 moves to East Hampton. The first knowledge obtained of Thomas locates him in Wethersfield, Ct., where he m. Mary Sheaff July 24, 1645. Thence he removed to Farmington, Ct. and then to Southampton." His daughter Sarah m. Headley of N.J., Hannah m. Bird or Budd, Elizabeth m. Miller, Ruth m. Dayton. Abraham Dimon married Hannah Foster of Southampton.

(See below.)

THOMAS POPE OF HEMPSTEAD AND SOUTHAMPTON

Thomas Pope "weaver, was one of the settlers of Stamford in 1641; resident of Hempstead 1644-47; then came probably to Southampton, thought Farmer mentions a Thomas of Yarmouth in 1646 who had sons Seth b. 1647, Thomas 1651, and John 1652. He had w. Mary and son John . Received house lot from Southampton Mar ch 1650-51 and there resided in 1670. He removed thence to Elizabeth, N.J., perhaps a bout 1670 and died there before 1677."

(See above

"John and Thomas Deming or Diamont first appear in the Wethersfield records in 1635-45. Savage says, in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England V. 2, p. 35 that Thomas was perhaps the brother of John. This agrees with a tradition of the family. Thomas Deming's yard in Wethersfield in 1648 is mentioned as the place where one of the first ships of the colony (the Tryall) was built. See Memorial Hist. of Hartford Co., Conn. p. 481. Thomas married in 1645, in Wethersfield, Mary Sheaffe. His son James was born in 1646." He removed to Easthampton where he continued to reside.

ROBERT BOND OF LYNN, SOUTHAMPTON, EAST HAMPTON, NEW JERSEY

In 1641 John Ogden was one of the Stamford settlers and his sister Hannah was the first wife of Robert Bond who "came from Lynn to Southampton, according to Hatfield. He further says of him that he was a man of influence and had 1st w. Hannah, sister of John Ogden; and 2d. w. Mary, wid. of Hugh Roberts of Newark and d. of Hugh Calkins. Had sons Joseph and Stephen and prhaps others. Died in Newark, 1677. From Southampton records we find he was a blacksmith and had a grant of land here in 1643. He was one of the colonists to settle East Hampton in 1648 and in 165 represents that town at Hartford. From East Hampton he removedto New Jersey 1664 -5 as one of the settlers of Elizabeth, as above related, and resided some time in that town.

HENRY GORING OF WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, AND SOUTHAMPTON

"Henry Goring on rate lists of 1683 and 1695, but I know no more of him. Savage mentions a Henry, of Windsor, who had s. William b. 1679.

JOHN LUM OF STAMFORD, SOUTHAMPTON, HUNTINGTON

"Lum (or Loom), John, had a home lot granted June 17, 1651. He probably removed to Huntington, as such a one in 1660 is mentioned as living there, 'formerl of North Sea,' and having still a son Samuel in Southampton, who is said to be heir of Mark Meiggs, of Huntington. He had, also, probably another son, Matthew, who was a blacksmith, and in 1667 lived in the Southend somewhere...He lived in the Mecox settlement." In 1641 "Jo. Lum" is granted land in Stamford, Conn.

"Searing, Simon, June 17, 1651, had a L 50 lot granted him. Thompson says he was in Hempstead 1647 and 1683."

"Rusco, William, of Hartford, 1639. Nathaniel had recorded ch.Johana b. Jan. 20, 1684, Mary b. Sept. 2, 1685, Nathaniel b. Sept. 6, 1686, and Ebenezer b. Oct. 10, 1688, and Ammiruhama b. ____."

"Smith, Richard and Roger etc. Richard, with title of Mr., is mentioned as being a resident here as early as 1643. Sept. 17, 1656, he was banished from the town on account of 'unreverent carriage' toward the magistrates, and has a week to prepare. The banishment appears to have been effectually carried out, although he returned, as appears from the Boston records. Felt says he was a Quaker and was imprisoned in Boston for disorderly conduct in Sept. 1656, but soon released and sent back to his family on L.I. He came to Boston Sept. 2, 1656, from the Barbadoes to whdh he was banished. In 1676 has w. Sarah and lives in (Smithfield), probably Smithtown, L.I. In 1698 Joseph, William and Thomas are on the list of North Sea men, perhaps ch. or gr. ch. of Richard." Hen. Smith, Jo. Smith Sr. and Jr. founded Stamford.

"Thomas Weekes, on a jury Jan. 1654-5, of Stamford, Conn. 1649." He was one of the original founders of Stamford, Conn. 1640.

"John Jennings, the ancestor of this family in Southampton, is first mentioned residing in Hartford in 1639. He is first mentioned in Southampton on the list of inhabitants of 1657. In 1662 he bought of the homestead of John Oldfields in Southampton (as North Sea was then called)." Capt. Andrew Jennings m. Ann Eliza dau. of Stephen Foster.

"The first of this fam;ily in America was Richard Seymour, of Hartford, 1639, c Farmington from 1652 to the year of his death, in 1655." Arms are given. Richard had son Richard, son Thomas, John and Zephaniah, some of Southampton.

JOHN OGDEN OF STAMFORD, SOUTHAMPTON, HEMPSTEAD, NEW JERSEY

John Ogden, Mr., "freeman May 31, 1650. Was the leader in the settlement at North Sea with five other families besides his own in Feb. 1649-50. 1663 has son John and nephew John O. Here in 1665, but in 1667 is said to be of Feversham. In Feb. 1663 he is said to be J.O. of Feversham, and Elizabethtown was settled in Nov. 1664. Hinman says he was at Stamford, Ct., in the latter part of 1641 or early in 1642. Had w. Jane, who, according to tradition, was sister of Robert Bond. Hatfield says he had brother Richard. In 1644 those two brothers removed to Hempstead, L.I., of which John Ogden was one of the patentees. He went, says Dr. Hatfield, to Achter Kol or Elizabeth with his adult sons, John, Jonathan, David, Joseph and Benjamin. Here as in other residences he was appointed to posts of honor and responsibility."

THOMAS TOPPING OF WETHERSFIELD, SOUTHAMPTON, BRANFORD

"Thomas Topping, the first of this name in Southampton, according to family tradition, was a refugee from religious persecution in England. Savage says (Gen. Dict.), 'Thomas Topping of Milford, 1639, but earlier was of Wethersfield and Representative in 1639, joined the church of Milford with his w. Emma in 1640. Had s. Elnathan baptized Aug. 2, 1640, and James Feb. 12, 1643. A contract made Oct. 20, 1666, at Milford, for his marriage with Mary, widow of Timothy Baldwin, is by her referred to ten years later when she was disposing of her property, in conformity with said contract to her children. He had before 1678 ma Lydia the widow of John Wilford his third wife, and for the residue of his days lived at Branford, where, Oct. 5, 1686, he gave by deed to his sons Elnathan and James at Southampton, all his lands in the latter place... From the Southampt records it is clear that the Thomas Topping mentioned by Savage resided several years in Southampton, then removed to Branford, and there remained until his death." Arms are given.

EDMUND WOOD, JONAS WOOD H., JONAS WOOD, O., JEREMIAH WOOD.

Daniel Foster married Lydia Wood, so this branch are descended from Jonas Wood of the long pilgrimage here and there. Howell says p. 441: "Wood, Jonas. Two of this name appear on the early records of Southampton, and in one case one of them is the principal and the other a juryman in a lawsuit. To distinguish them the former is called Jonas Wood H. (Halifax) and the latter Jonas Wood O. (Oram). Jonas Wood H. is the earliest on record and was made freeman Oct. 7, 1650. Hatfiel says Jonas and Edward Wood were members of the church at Watertown, Mass. in 1635, and with Jo. Strickland and others were dismissed May 29, 1635, to plant a colony on the Connecticut river, to which they gave the name of Wethersfield. In 1640 Jonas, Jonas Jr., Jeremiah, Edmund, removed from Wethersfield and with others (Hinman), Puritans of N.E.) settled Rippowams (Stamford, Conn.) Jonas and Edmond (or Edward, as Hatfield has it) are thought to have been brothers and the other two their sons. In the spring of 1644 they joined the colony that crossed over to L.I. (Wood, Hist. of L.I.), and settled Hempstead, Jonas being one of the patentees. Jonas and Jonas Jr., subsequently settled at Huntington, L.I., and wer both living there in 1675. The Jonas of North Sea, Wood thinks, was son of Edward and cousin of Jonas, Jr. supposing the latter to be son of Jonas, Sr. To return to the Southampton notes. Jonas, July, 1650, draws land for his father-in-law Mr. Strickland of Hempstead.

"Jonas Wood (Halifax) of Huntington, March 11, 1659-60. In 1650 one-half an acre from his home lot was laid out for a highway to the water. Jonas Wood H. not on list of 1649; he had w. Elizabeth and 1652 and 3 lived in North Sea. Oct. 30, 1655, Jonas H. and Jonas O. mentioned. But the record is a tangle.

"In 1698 we find Richard and Jacob named, separately, possibly both young men or boys. In 1710 we find Richard had w. Hannah d. of Thos. Reeves, married Apr. 10, 1704, and had ch. Hannah b. Feb. 9, 1705-6, Phebe b. Oct. 28, 1709, James b. March 13, 1711-12, Matthew b. March 6, 1715-16, Theophilus b. May 11, 1718, Abraham b. Aug. 14, 1721, and Silas b. June 16, 1724. His will is of date Apr. 17,1731, and gives to his son Silas his dwelling house in the 'North Sea bounds." James is not mentioned in hiswill, which was proved Aug. 26, 1734. Elnathan Wood m. a d. of Stephen Topping and had s. Silas, who had s. Stephen now living in Bridgehampton. Elnathan had also bro. Silas."

As to the Reeves family Howell says p. 358: "The Southold tradition has it that brothers, Thomas and James Reeves, came to this country about 1660 and took up a residence in Southold. About 1667 Thomas moved to Southampton. Moore, in his Southo Index, says James came from Wales. Thomas d. Aug. 28, 1685, m. Rebecca Davis of Southampton and had ch. John. b. July 15, 1673, Rebecca, Thomas, Hannah, Abigail." He notes "For a long time the descendants of James Reeves of Southold have spelled name Reeve. Bethuel Reeve of Southold town boughtland in North Sea in 1758 and resi there. He was of about the fourth generation in descent from James."

In 1692 there was mention of Jonas and w. Lydia of Hempstead, and in 1698 the Hempstead Records have Lydia W. of E.N.Jersey.

Thomas Topping was of Milford 1639, and earlier of Wethersfield, and had a son Elnathan. His third wife was Lydia the widow of John Wilford whom he married before 1678, and he lived in Branford in his later years giving his lands in Southampton to his sons Elnathan and James.

The Jonas Weed who went to Watertown is listed by C.E. Banks p. 84, as coming in the Winthrop Fleet in 1630, with the other 700 passengers. Capt. John Underhill of Holland and his wife Helen were on these shipp, with William Vassall Prittlewell, Essex, Sir Richard Saltonstall of London. William Woods was also on these ships and went to Boston. The only other Woods listed by Banks are: p. 125, John Wood, age 28, servant, to Rev. Joseph Hull, of Northleigh, Devon, who came on an unknown ship with people chiefly from Dorsetshire This is the same ship Walter and ____ Jessop were on. P. 151 has Elizabeth Wood age 30, who came in the Increase of London 1635. On this also was John Davis 29, joiner, who went to Boston, and Thomas Kilbourne, age 55, who went to Wethersfield, also Thomas Parrish, 22 clothier, who went to Watertown. P. 164 has Constance Woods, age 12, on a list under Dennis Geere, from Ovingdean, Sussex, who went to Lynn. This was on the Abigail 1635 with Christopher Foster. P. 168 has Anne Wood age 23, who came with Roger Harlakenden, age 23, of Earl's Colne, Essex, and went to Cambridge Anne Wood was one of his servants of which he brought 7. P. 174 has John Wood age 26, of Salem, who came in the Hopewell 1635, with William Wood 27, husbandman and wife Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, who went to Lynn. Barbra Rose and John Foster were also on this ship, John age 14, also John Weeks, 26, tanner

Now it appears that this Jonas Weed H. was Jonas Wood H. and that he was one of the six founders of the Wethersfield church from Watertown. On the first page of the Stamford records we find Jo Wood, Jer Wood, Jon Weed, Edm Wood, along with J Jisopp, Thur Rainor etc. These would all be heads of families, for among those who received land in 1941 were Jonas Wood, Edm Wood, Jon. Wood, Jer. Wood. Jonas Weed received land in 1642, with John Underhill, Jo. Lum etc.

Now Jonas Wood of Halifax, England, had the H after his name and Jonas Wood of Oram, England, had an O. But these terms were not used perhaps until they were in Southampton, though we find Jonas Wood H in Stamford 1640. It seems unlike that a son Jonas Jr.would not be mentioned as Jr. and also he would not be from Oram when the father was of Halifax. Hence possibly there were the brothers, Jonas Wood and Edm Wood. Edmond's son was Jonas. Jeremiah Wood may have been anoth brother.

THE WOOD FAMILY OF HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND

Howell lists some information as follows: "Jonas (Halifax) of Huntington had w. Elizabeth and ch;ildren Jonas, Jeremiah, Timothy, John (not certain of the orde of age nor how many more). Timothy, 1709, of Jamaica, had w. Judith.

Jonathan b. 1658, in 1662 is indentured to John Smith of Hempstead--son of Jonathan and Anne of R.I.

Edmond appears to be the father of Jonas (Halifax); according to Huntington Rec Jeremiah had w. Elizabeth, and this Jeremiah was dead in 1659. Timothy was also dead in 1659.

1688. Jonas of Huntington willed (will proved 1692) to heirs Jonas, John, Eli and Phebe.

1696. Samuel (of Huntington) is called son and heir of Jonas 'Halifacks.'

1681. (Huntington Rec.) Joseph (husbandman) m. Eunice Jarvies.

1679. Joseph d. 1757, ae. 68.

1677 Eliphalet, son of John, b. Feb. 14, Huntington.

In Mather's book Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut during the Revolution, he lists Edm. Wood who went to Huntington, 1675, and son Jonas of H. England. Jonas d. 1690, leaving some tracts of land. The descent from Jonas in H. he gives as Elizabeth m. Isaac Platt and Phebe m. Epenetus Platt (N.Y. Gen. 10.14). He notes: "Jonas, Sr. was in Springfield, Mass. 1636 Wethersfield and Stamford 1640, of Long Island 1648. He was in Southampton in 1654, and in one case is called Halifax Jonas. In 1658 Jonas of Oran, England, Jonas of H., as agents for the settlers at Huntington desired to join with the New Haven Colony. Jonas Jr. was in Stamford 1640, Jeremiah was in Stamford 1640 and in Hempstead in 1664. Edm. was in Stamford 1640 and Hempstead 1644. (Huntington's Stamford, p. 46,47.) In the first paragraph above, Jonas of H. was probably Jonas of Oran. Jonas of H(alifax) m. Joanna d. of John Strickland d. between 1658-1662. He probably left a family but only Samuel is proven. His brother Edmund b. not later than 1574 d. before 1669. Edmund's son Jonas of Oran b. near 1595 m. Elizabeth d. of John Conklin d.about 1692. Jeremiah m. Elizabeth _____ d. Dec. 28, 1683. Timothy d. in 1659 (Mrs. Gilbert Scudder). From Jonas of H. descended Hon. Silas Wood, the early historian of Long Island (p.15.)"

We can figure out the following genealogy:

GENEALOGY OF THE WOOD FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND

I.______ (possibly Jonas?) Wood of England, father of two brothers, one named Jonas, which accounts for the common use of the name Jonas.

1. Edmund or Edmond Wood, brother of Jonas, and father of Jonas (Halifax). Edm. was a member of the church at Watertown and moved to Wethersfield, Conn. With Jonas and Jo. Strickland in May on the 29th, 1635, he was one of the six sent to found the Wethersfield colony. In 1640 he moved to Stamford with Jonas H., Jonas, and Jeremiah. In the spring of 1644 they went to Hempstead, L.I., Jonas being one of the patentees. There were a Jonas and Jonas Jr. in Huntington, L.I. in 1675. Moore says: "Edmund Wood of Oakham, Yorkshire d. before 1669, sons Jonas and Jeremiah; 1636 an original settler of Springfield, Mass. lots for him and Jonas Wood adjoining the mill brook 1637 at Wethersfield."

(1) Jonas Wood (Halifax), son of Edm., was given land in Stamford, Conn. 1641 and was one of those who signed up to go as 'Jon Weed H.' In 1641 he received 8 acres while Jon. Wood, O. received 7 and Edm. Wood 7. Jonas Wood H. is earliest on record in Southampton, L.I., made freeman Oct. 7, 1650. Jonas Wood H. is not on the list of 1649 in Huntington but is there March 11, 1659-60 when half an acre from his homelot is laid out for a highway to the water. He had a wife Elizabeth and in 1652-3 lived in North Sea, Southampton. In July, 1650, in Southampton, Jonas draws land for his father-in-law Mr. Strickland of Hempstead. In Oct. 1655 both Jonas H. and Jonas O. are mentioned, presumably Southampton.

i. Jonas Wood, a householder in Hempstead, L.I. 1683. His wife apparently was Elizabeth, and in his will proved 1692 in Huntington, L.I. heirs were Jonas, John, Phebe, Eliza, who m. Isaac Platt while Phebe m. Epenetus Platt. Jonas may have had wife Lydia who went to E. N. Jersey, 1698.

ii. Jeremiah, also a son of above Jonas. Jeremy Sr. and Jr. are in 1683 called householders in Hempstead. In Huntington Jeremiah in 1740 devised to oldest son Jonas and named son Jeremiah executor. In 1749 Jeremiah is mentioned as father of Jonas and Jeremiah, lately deceased. Jonas, weaver 1753, WIFE Charity, sells land to bro. Jeremiah, yeoman, Huntington. Hence his children were apparently:
1st, Jonas
2nd, Samuel, son of Jeremiah b. July 27, 1680, Hempstead.
3rd, Joseph of Hempstead called son of Jeremiah, 1684.
In 1717 Joseph (Halifax) sells. W. Eunice Jarvies.
4th, Jeremiah, ex. of will of father.

iii. John, son of Jonas, Halifax. In 1746 John, blacksmith, is mentioned in Huntington.
1st Eliphalet, son of John, b. Feb. 14, Huntington, 1677.
2nd John, son of John, b. Apr. 6, 1680, Huntington. In 1720 John Jr. of Halifax is mentioned.
3rd, Jotham and John, bros. and sons of John, lately deceased, mentioned 1753, Huntington. John, cordwainer, 1753, sells land, Huntington.
4th, Caleb. Howell p. 444 says, John at Flagpond, Huntington, son of John, who also had son Eliphalet, and in 1721 John and Caleb are called brothers.
5th, John has son Jonas 1724.

iv. Timothy, of Jamaica in 1709; had w. Judith. In 1705, Timothy, cordwainer, of Jamaica, has w. Hannah.
v. Samuel, Huntington, in 1696 "son and heir of Jonas, Halifacks."

(2) Jeremiah perhaps son of Edm. and brother of Jonas H., was dead in 1659; had w. Elizabeth. (Howell, 443.

(3) Timothy, also son of Edm., was dead by 1659 (Howell 443.)

2. Jonas Wood, brother of above Edmund or Edmond Wood, called Jonas (Oram), or Oran. He was also spelled Jonas Weed on the shipping list, 1630. He and Edm. were among the six founders of Wethersfield. He moved to Stamford and Hempstead, being one of the patentees of Hempstead. In 1655 he is mentioned in Southampton with Jonas H. In 1641 he is first noted as called Jonas Wood O. in Stamford.

(1) Jacob, was resident of Mecox, 1676, in Southampton. "In 1698 we find Richard and Jacob named, separately, possibly both young men or boys," Howell says.

(2) Richard m. Hannah, d. of Thomas Reeves, Apr. 10, 1704, children being:
i. Hannah b. Feb. 9, 1705-6.
ii. Phebe b. Oct. 28, 1709.
iii. James b. March 13, 1711-12.
iv. Mathew b. Mar. 6, 1715-16.
v. Theophilus b. May 11, 1718.
vi. Abraham b. Aug. 14, 1721.
vii. Elnathan m. d. of Stephen Topping; son Silas (had son Stephen).
viii. Silas, who receives his father's house in the North Sea in his will Apr. 17, 1731, pr. Aug. 26, 1734. James is not mentioned in the will.

GENEALOGY OF THE WOOD FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND.

After the Wood genealogy had been stencilled, I asked the American Institute of Genealogy, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., to check on the Wood genealogy and they sent me File W-1239, "Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Wood, 1843-94, Descendant of Edmund Wood of Yorkshire, England, immigrant to New England, 1635, by Charles Carroll Gardner, multilithed by E. L. Wood, M.D. 225 Ballantine Parkway, Newark, N.J. 1940, which contains the following valuable information.

The following is copied "from a newspaper clipping glued to one page of the manuscript, Wood, W 1239, to preserve what is still left of the old, worn, torn clipping: 'Traces Identity of Settler Here,' Ohio Professor in Genealogical Study Offers Data on Jonas Wood, one of the Founders of Elizabethtown, N.J.

'Edwin S. Todd, professor emeritus of public finance at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has furnished the Elizabeth Daily Journal with a summary of a genealogical study he has made concerning the identity of Jonas Wood who is referred to as one of the founders of Elizabethtown. Professor Todd is a seventh generation descendant of Jonas Wood. His great-grandfather, Isaac Wood, left Elizabeth in 1798, migrating to Clark Co., Ohio. The manuscript follows:

'During the past two years, I have made exhaustive studies of the ancient records in Hempstead and in Huntington, Long Island, and in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in order to establish the identity of the Jonas Wood who was one of the founders of Elizabeth in 1665, and to get accurate data on his activities there. I have at last succeeded in doing so. The difficulties in the way were owing to the fact that there were several men on Long Island by the name of Jonas Wood.

'The first American ancestor of the Long Island and Elizabeth, New Jersey, Wood's was Edmund Wood, a son of James and Janet Shuttleworth Wood, of Shelf, Halifax, Y:orkshire, England. Edmund was born about 1576. Edmund was married in England to a Martha Lum. The Lum family migrated to Long Island in 1641, and some of them came to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1665, or after. Edmund and Martha Lum had at least three children, Jonas, Jeremiah, and Timothy.

'In 1630, influenced by a fiery Non-Conformist preacher, Richard Denton, Edmund Wood, his three sons and his nephew, Jonas Wood, came to New England. They landed at Salem, but soon after that, went to Watertown, where they lived until 1635. In 1635, the Wood clan separated for a time. The nephew, Jonas, called Jonas Halifax, joined the preacher Richard Denton and made a new settlement on the Connecticut, later called Wethersfield, while Edmund and his sons, Jonas, called Jonas Oram or Oakham, Jeremiah and Timothy, joined up with William Pyncheon and made a new settlement at Aguam, later to be called Springfield, in 1636.

'The ties binding Edmund Wood to his old pastor, Richard Denton, were so strong that in late 1636 or early 1637, he and his sons joined the Wethersfield group. They stayed there until 1641. Then, led by the restless, Denton, they pushed south to Long Island Sound to form a new settlement, which later became Stamford, where they stayed until 1644. In that year, Denton again persuaded his flock

to move over to Long Island, where they founded Hempstead, Long Island. The Wood founders of Hempstead, then, included Edmund Wood; his sons, Jonas, Oram; Eeremiah and Timothy, and his (Edmund's) nephew, Jonas Halifax. By 1665 there were two or three more Jonas Woods. Now, which one of them was a founder of Elizabeth, New Jersey? We shall have to solve theproblem by the process of elimination.

'1. Eliminates Jonas Halifax. Was it Jonas Halifax, nephew of Edmund Wood? When I began my researches, I took it for granted, as others had commonly done before me, that Jonas Halifax, was the one who eventually settled in Elizabeth. I now have a flood of facts to prove that he never went to New Jersey.

'Jonas Halifax, or Honas H., as he was called in Stamford and Southampton, was the son of Henry Wood and Prudence Atkinson. In 1648 he acknowledged at Hempstead the receipt of a 'legacie' from his mother, Prudence Wood. He was born in 1613 or 1614 in Yorkshire. He was married at Wethersfield some time between 1635 and 1637 to a daughter of John Strickland. His wife's name was not Elizabeth, as a few early writers assert, but Joanna. Proof of this statement is found in the fact that on July 29, 1662, Joanna Wood, administratrix of Jonas Wood, was defendant in a suit involving the estate. They had two ch;ildren of record: Jonas Junior (1639-1700), Samuel (born about 1640.)

'Jonas Wood became a patentee of Hempstead in November, 1644. He remained in Hempstead until about 1649, when he and his son, Jonas Junior, went to the new settlement at Southampton. The town meeting records make frequent reference to the activities of Jonas Halifax until March 17, 1656. I have good ground for believing that at that time the Southampton court asked him to move elsewhere. We do know that he moved to the new settlement at Huntington in 1658. He figures in the town records of Huntington until May 12, 1660, when the record closes abruptly. We can therefore believe the statements of all early writers that he was drowned in the Peconic River in May, 1660. He made no will but his wife, Joanna, was administratrix. We can be sure therefore that Jonas Halifax was not the founder of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1665.

'Neither could it have been his son, Jonas, Junior, who married an Elizabeth Conkling. They lived at Huntington and he died there in 1686 or 1687. His wife was his executrix in 1687.

2.'Did Jonas Oram go to New Jersey? Jonas Oram or Jonas Oakham (Oaklawn, sic.) or 'Mr. Wood' as he was frequently called in Hempstead and Huntington, was ason of Edmund Wood and was born in Yorkshire in 1614. He aided in founding Hempstead in 1644 and became a leading citizen there. In 1652 or 1653 he moved to Southampton and bought land there, and although he was a freeholder there in 1657, he never figured largely in the affairs of that colony, for the reason that he went to the new settlement at Huntington in 1658.

'Died in Huntington. Jonas Oram, definitely, lived in Huntington from 1658 until the day of his death. The town meeting records of Huntington are full of references to his distinguished activities there. There is some confusion among early writers as to the name of Jonas Oram's wife. I have cleared that up. He married a daughter of John Strickland and her name was Elizabeth. See Huntington Town Records, May 15, 1683, where Jonas Wood, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth, are witnesses to a deed. He died in Huntington, June 12, 1689. His will is witnessed and recorded in Pelletreau's Long Island Wills. Clearly, therefore, this Jonas Wood did not go to New Jersey. Neither did his son ever leave Huntington, as is indicated in his father's will.

'3. Jonas Wood, son of Jeremiah Wood. We have now only one more Jonas Wood as the possible founder of Elizabeth, New Jersey. This Jonas was the son of Jeremiah Wood of Hempstead, who was a son of Edmund Wood. After months of painstaking research, I have the facts which prove beyond question that this Jonas Wood was a founder of Elizabeth. The Hempstead records revealed what I wanted to find. In Volume (page torn, volume number lost), p. 259, is a record of a deed which reads in part, 'Know all men by these presents that I, Jonas Wood, and my wife Lyddy (Elizabeth) of East New Jersey, in Elizabethtown, County of Essex, do sell... the lands by the meddo of my brother, Jeremiah Wood, which land was procured by agreement between my brothers, Jeremiah and Joseph.' (August 5, 1692.)

'Again, Hempstead records, Volume II, p. 153, 'For divers considerations... I have granted to my brother, Jonas, now living in Est Jersey... all that part of my father, Jeremiah Wood's plantation, that he was pleased in his will to give my brother Jonas and I.' (October, 1698.)

'Jonas Wood of Elizabeth was born at Stamford in 1642 or 1643, or in Hempstead in 1664 (sic.) He was one of the 'original associates' at Elizabeth and is so named in the Elizabeth Town Book of 1736. The statement in this book that he was an associate of John Ogden of Northampton, Long Island, in 1652 is an obvious error. That Jonas was Jonas Halifax. But either the elder John Ogden or his son did go to Elizabeth.

'Jonas Wood took the freeman's oath at Elizabeth in 1665 and again in 1673. On May 9, 1674, he testified in court concerning a conversation he had had with Governor Lovelace in June 1673, respecting a certain suit. He was a tavern keeper for a time at least (1679.) In 1684 he was a member of a committee to meet the Indian Chief Wenapo in order to settle a dispute as to the western boundary of Elizabeth. In 1694, the Governor and council ordered Jonas Wood 'to confer concerning and encuroridging and increasing the trade of this province.' In 1693 he was elected a deputy to represent Elizabeth in the Colonial Assembly; and re-elected a deputy to represent Elizabeth in (paper torn, may be 1694). He was a justice of the peace in (paper torn, may be 1710). He was a large landholder in and about Elizabeth and Rahway. He and his son Samuel were members of the old Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

'Birth Date figured. As we have seen, Jonas Wood must have been born in 1642 or (paper torn, but undoubtedly 1643), in order to become a freeman in Elizabeth in 1665. It is possible that he was married before he left Hempstead, but thus far I have been unable to find any record. We do know that he had a wife Lyddy in 1698, and we have a record of his marriage to a widow, Elizabeth Dunham of Piscateway on January 14, 1684 or 1685. But she must have been a second wife, for we have a record of June 24, 1686, that Jonas Wood and his son, Samuel, purchased several parcels of land of Robert Morse. Although no record has been found as to his first marriage, yet there must have been such a marriage, for there is every indication that he had two sons: Jonas, the weaver, and Samuel. Jonas was probably the older and born about (paper torn, date gone), and Samuel in 1666.

'Jonas Wood was still living in 1715, for on that date he was executor of (the) estate of his old friend and kinsman John Lum. Indirect evidence points to (paper torn, but seemingly 1717) as the probable date of his death. Further research in the records at Elizabeth and Trenton may give new information on this matter. His son Jonas probably died in 1689. There is a fragment of a document at Trenton which would show that he died in that year. His second son, Samuel, must have been born at Elizabeth about 1666, married between (paper torn, date gone) and 1695. He had three children: Jonas (paper torn butseemingly

1700-1745); Joseph (living in, paper torn, date gone); John (1703-1727.)

'The descendants of Jonas Wood, through his son Samuel, still live in East Jersey. It should be easy to trace the descent. I have followed the descent of the branch of the family from Samuel through his son John (1703-1727), John Wood, second (1727-1814), whose son Isaac Wood (1771-1825) (paper torn but seemingly 1825), migrated with General Dayton to (paper torn but indication of a short word ending in 'o', so from earlier text must have been 'Ohio'). Every generation until the time of the Revolution lived in and about Elizabeth.'" End of Newspaper clipping

"(Notes: No name of paper evident, but from text of article would be the Elizabeth Daily Journal, Elizabeth, N.J. No date of paper evident , other than date lines of items on back of article 'March 20' local news only, so no way to tell year date. All ( ) containing references to condition of paper were added by IAG copyist; the rest were in text of article.)"

He gives the following genealogy, and as the Fosters married with the Woods more than once, I will note only a little of it:

I. EDMUND WOOD, bapt. Mar. 6, 1546, m. Jenet Hurst.

II. EDMUND (1) WOOD 1578-80 166_, m. Martha Lome

III. JEREMY (2) WOOD 1619/20-1686 m. Elizabeth (Gildersleeve?), dau. of Richard?

IV. JONAS (3) WOOD 1657-1725 (a pencil note says 1642-1717), m. Lydia Smith, dau. of James (2) Smith, d. 1661, whose wife was Martha. He was son of John (1) Smith, d. 1643. (This is in script, indicating it is not quite certain about the Smiths but the first namè was definitely Lydia.)

V. CHRISTOPHER (4) WOOD, 1691-1759, m. Phebe (5) Johnes, 1695-1777 and their son was Elias (5) Wood, 1733-1774. Phebe was d. of Samuel (4) Johnes, 1673-1760, whose wife was Esther Stephens 1678-9-1752 (Esther was d. of Capt. Thomas Stephens 164- to 1700/01 and Elizabeth (2) Cook, d. of Ellis (1) Cook d. 1678 and Martha Cooper b. 1630, dau. of John (1) Cooper and Wibroe). Samuel Johnes was son of Samuel (3) d. 1693, whose wife was Sarah (2) Foster d. 1692 (daughter of Christopher Foster d. 1687 and Frances). Samuel was son of Edward (2) Johnes, and Ann, and Edward was son of Richard (see chart 6.)

VI. ELIAS WOOD 1733-1774, m. Mary Bond 1726-1815, dau. of Robert and Ann. (Robert was son of Joseph (2) Bond d. 1709, who was son of Robert (1) d. 1677 and his wife Jane (Ogden?)

VII. CHRISTOPHER (6) WOOD, 1763-1826, m. Abigail Harrison 1761-1815 (Harrison line is also given), and their son was Elias (7) Wood 1783-1857, who married Sarah Foster 1792-1849 (Sarah was dau. of Samuel Foster 1755-1829, and Esther Meeker 1759-1801 (Esther was d. of James Meeker 1709-10-1777 and Mary Crocheron, 1715-1799.) Samuel Foster was son of Job Foster 1733/4-1793; Job was son of Nathan (3) Foster 1683/4-1737 (script indicates name Nathan notquite certain but Foster is), son of Foster (Joseph 1638-1708?), and Abigail, Joseph being son of Christopher Foster d. 1687 and wife Frances. Nathan Foster married Mary (3) Lyon, d. of Joseph (2) Lyon 1658, who was son of Henry (1) Lyon 1619-1703, whose wife was Bateman probably d. of William (1) Bateman.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I. [illegible]

II. [illegible]

III. [illegible]

IV. [illegible]

V. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In tracing the ancestry of Abigail Johnes, he gives:

I. Richard (1) Johnes, wife Alice.

II. Edward (2), wife Ann.

III. Samuel (3) d. 1693, wife Sarah (2) Foster d. 1692, dau. of Christopher Foster d. 1687 and Frances.

IV. Samuel (4) Johnes 1673-1760, wife Esther Stephens.

V. Samuel (5) Johnes 1694/6-, wife Hannah (4) Foster, 1694, their child being Abigail Johnes 1731-. Hannah Foster was d. of Christopher (3) 1668-1748, and Hannah (3) Parsons, 1673- (Hannah was d. of Samuel (2) Parsons 1630-1714 and Hannah 1645-1728 ?) and this Samuel was son of Samuel (1) Parsons 1600 d. before 1660. Christopher Foster was son of Joseph 1638-1708,and Abigail, who was son of Christopher d. 1687 and Frances.

The section on 'The Wood Family' says: "Edmund Wood, of the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, may have been Edmund (son of Richard Wood of Halifax) baptized there Mar. 6, 1546 .He lived at one time at North Owram, in Halifax parish (which is the source of the suffix 'Oram' used by some of his descendants in America to distinguish them from another Wood family from Halifax). He md (1) Sept. 15, 1572, Alyce Edwards; (2) May 4, 1573, Jenet Hurst; and probably (3) Oct. 13,1583, Margaret Heird. It is possible that he was the Edmund who married, for his fourth wife, May 3, 1591, Margaret Heeliwell. Children of Edmund by wives Nos. 2 and 3:

1. Humphrey, baptized Sept. 19, 1574.
2. Richard, bapt. Feb. 10, 1576-7, possibly md. Elizabeth Longbotham.
3. John bapt. Dec. 25, 1580; probably died young.
4. Grace, bapt. Dec. 9, 1581.
5. Edmund, born about 1578-80; no record found of baptism; md. Martha Lome.
6. John, bapt. March 22, 1583-4.
7. Thomas, bapt. 1586.

' Edmund Wood, considered a son of Edmund and Jenet (Hurst) Wood, a resident of Shelff in Yorkshire, Church Warden for Halifax in 1604-5, was married May 21, 1611, to Martha, dau. of Matthew and Grace (Lange) Lome, of Sowerby. He was one of the early emigrants to New England, and died at Huntington, L.I., before 1663. The foregoing and the list of children below are from the article by Herbert Seversmith on John Strickland and his sons-in-law in the American Genealogist, Vol. XI, p. 199-205. A summary of Edmund's movements, as found in Selleck's Miner Genealogy, is that he first appears at Roxbury, Mass. 1635; Springfield, Mass. and Wethersfield, Conn. 1636; Stamford, 1641; Hempstead, 1644; Smithtown, 1650; Huntington, 1655; died by 1669. Childen of Edmond and Martha (Lome) Wood:

1. Martha, bapt. April 8, 1612.
2. Jonas, bapt. Sept. 18, 1614; md. Elizabeth, d. of John Strickland of Overmoigne, Dorset, and lived at Southampton and Huntington, L.I.
3. Susan, bapt. Mar. 23, 1616.
4. Jeremy, bapt. Jan. 6, 1619-20; md. Elizabeth, believed dau. of Richard Gildersleeve; lived at Hempstead, N.Y.
5. Timothy, bapt. July 14, 1622; died at Jamaica in 1659.

"Jeremy (2) Wood, whose name is sometimes written Jeremiah, was bapt. at Halifax, Jan. 6, 1619-20. He married Elizabeth, believed to have been the daughter of the first Richard Gildersleeve of Hempstead. He lived for over forty years at Hempstead, but died at Huntington Dec. 28, 1686, leaving a will dated June 4, 1686, and proved Mar. 15, 1686-7, which names children Jeremiah, Joseph, Jonas, Elizabeth (deceased, leaving children), Mary, Phebe, and grandchildren Joseph Williams and William Thirstone... Children of Jeremy (2) and Elizabeth Wodd:

1. Jeremiah, born about 164_; md. Susanna and died 1710.
2. Elizabeth, born 164_ or 165_; md. (Thurston?) and died by 1684.
3. Joseph, born about 165_.
4. Jonas, born about 1657. (A pencil note says Jeremy's son, Jonas, was b. 1640-43; an asso. of Elizabethtown, N.J.; proved by deed dated May, 1667, d. at Elizabeth ca. 1717.)
5. Phebe.
6. Mary.

"Jonas (3) Wood was born at Hempstead about 1657 (?) His 'earmark' was recorded there July 5, 1682, and his name appears in the 1683 Rate List as head of a family, owning sundry cattle, but no land. (Hempstead Town Records, as printed, V. 2, p. 10; Documentary Hist. of New York, 2:304). He was married, not far from 1680, to Lydia Smith, daughter of James Smith, and sister of James Smith, Jr. of Huntington, L.I., who in 1690 named Jonas Wood in his will. Jonas Wood 'of Hempstead' subsequently in 1693, qualified as administrator. It seems likely that some close relative of Lydia bore the name of Christopher, for whom she named her son. By his father's will, dated June 3, 1684, Jonas inherited the family home at Marrocock, or Merock, in Hempstead bounds, as well as some other lands, most of the household goods and one-sixth of the residuary estate. (Suffolk County Court Records, 1670-87, p. 247). On Mar. 7, 1686-7 he joined with his brothers, Jeremiah and Joseph in plans for dividing all their father's lands not specifically bequeathed in his will. (Hemp. T.R. 2:150). He and his oldest brother signed their names to the agrement, while Joseph made his mark. Under date of August 25, 1692, he and his wife Lidde, of Hempstead, sold to Jonathan Smith, Jun'r, his entire accommodation there, including his dwelling at Merock, with barn, orchard, out-housing etc. as well as other lands inherited from his father. (Hemp. T.R. 8:259). In April, 1693, he witnessed deeds of Thomas Ellison and Adam Mott. (Hemp. T.R. 8:148, 150,240). By Nov. 1693 he had moved to Elizabethtown, N.J. and was in that month elected to the General Assembly, to which he was reelected the following year. (N.J. Archives, XXI: 160, 161.) There does not seem to be any possibility of mistaken identity here, but it is, of course, exceedingly unusual for a man to move to a town and almost immediately be chosen to represent it in the Assembly. Either he or his wife must have been well known prior to their change of residence. He had been preceded to Elizabethtown in 1666 by an earlier Jonas Wodd, whose father had also been baptized at Halifax, and who died in 1689, apparently leaving a single son Samuel, who lived, and whose descendants still live near what is now Rahway, where Samuel and his father had bought a large tract of land in 1686, part of which remained in the family for several generations. (N.J. Deeds, B. 121; N.J. Wills, 1353G, 7602G.)

"In 1694 Jonas Wood contributed 12 shillings toward the support of Rev. John Harriman of Elizabethtown. (Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, N.J. p. 273.) On April 17, 1695, Jonas Wood and wife Lydia of Elizabethtown, East Jersey, sold 10 Acres opposite the burying ground at Sagg, Southampton, L.I., to Rev. Ebenezer White. (Southampton T.R. printed 6:54.) On Oct. 4, 1698, Jeremiah Wood of Hempstead quitclaimed to his brother Jonas Wood, 'Now liveing in Est Jersy', several parcels bequeathed to Jonas by the terms of their father's will, and the following day Jonas Wood of 'Est New Jersey in Elizabethtowne' assigned the same to 'Jonthen Smith Juner' of Hempstead...

"Jonas Wood settled at the extreme north end of Elizabethtown, near the Newark border, in the section later called Lyons Farm... The records of the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church,quoted in Clayton's History of Union and Middlesex Counties, p. 570, state 'January 29th, 1707-8 was gathered the church of Christ in Woodbridge by Nath. Wade, pastor. Present were as Messengers . . . Theophilus Pierson, Jonahs Wood, Benjamin Price... On July 24, 1713, Jonas Wood witnessed the will of Thomas Sayre of Elizabethtown. (N.J. Archives, 23: 405)."

As to the Lums, their genealogy by E.H. Lum of Chatham, N.J. s;ays John Lum was of Westercroft, Yorkshire.

A Proprietors' Survey at Perth Amboy 1715 records in the name of Samuel Lyon a trace "in the Great Swamp, in Newark,and is irregular in shape, bounded on the east by a highway and on the south by Jonas Wood and Nathan Foster." Later this Lyon tract was acquired by John Wood whose will 1759 leaves to his daughter Phebe Wood a tract of 52 acres bounded ...by Jacob Foster...This tract appears to be at the northeast corner of Chancellor Ave. ('formerly called Potpie Lane or the Road from the Great Swamp Mill to Lyons Farms) and Clinton Place... The Foster part of this tract was on the corner and was morgaged in 1795 by Jacob Foster, a grandson of the earlier owner, Nathan Foster." The Newark burying ground before it was dismantled in 1888 had a stone "Jonnah Wood d. Apr. 18, 1725, aged 68."

Children of Jonas and Lydia (Smith?) Wood: 1. a possible daughter who married Samuel Roberts and died soon after, and before March, 1711-12. 2. Abigail, born prob. 1685-95; unmarried in 1711. 3. Christopher born 1690-1; md. Phebe Johnes, d. Feb. 8, 1759.

In considering this theory, the author says "The most vulnerable points would seem to be the election of Jonas to the Assembly almost immediately after he had settled in the town, and the fact that the name of his wife Lydia has not been carried down in the family." (p. 8.)

We may note here that Lydia Wood married Daniel Foster, son of Joseph b. 1638 and grandson of Christopher, the immigrant. She was our ancestor, of course.

There is also a section on the Gildersleeves saying that "Richard (1) Gildersleeve is said to have been born at Aldeburgh, County Suffolk, England, Probably, not far from 1600. (Banks' Topographical Dict. of Emigrants to New England.) Was at Wethersfield by 1636, when he was appointed to take inventory of goods of John Oldham, murdered by Indians. (Stiles' Ancient Wethersfield, II, p. 355.) ..moved from Wethersfield to found Stamford, Conn. in 1641. (Amer. Genealogist, 10:50, 40-43)...About 1644 he joined the group that settled Hempstead, L.I., and was prominent in town affairs there. In 1652 he moved to Middleburg (later Newtown), L.I. and was a Magistrate there under Dutch rule 1652-4. But he later returned to Hempstead. His children were Richard m. Dorcas Williams, d. of Moyles and Ann Williams, d. 1691; Anna md. John Smith of Hempstead, perhaps Elizabeth m. Jeremy (2) Wood of Hempstead.)

As to the Johnes family: Richard and Alice of Dinder, Somerset, came in 1635 to Charlestown, Mass., the son Edward having previously come to New England, who m. Anne and died 1659-60. The widow married Thomas Halsey in 1660. They had at least two sons, Samuel and Edward. Samuel married Sarah Foster, daughter of Christopher, who d. Oct. 3, 1692;he d. 1693, adm. being Samuel. They had three children, Phebe m. Joshua Howell; Samuel b. 1672 m. Esther Stephens d. 1760; Ephraim d. before 1723. Edward died at East Hampton Aug. 26, 1726. Apparently the Southampton Johnes family are therefore descended from Sarah Foster, and we have no other descent listed here. (See E.R. Johnes' Johnes Family of S.H.)

ROBERT BOND

As to Robert Bond, the Gardner book says, "One tradition makes him a native of County Kent (Robert Bond-Jacob Price Genealogies, 1872), while statements in the Ogden Genealogy...indicate that the English home of the Bonds was in County Hampshire. It has been said that Robert Bond first settled in America at Lynn, Mass., but the loss of Lynn's early records prevents the establishment of this fact. It is true that several of the earliest inhabitants of Southampton, Long Island, did come from Lynn, drawn by the whale fisheries. The first appearance of Robert Bond on Southampton Records is under date of May 29, 1643, when it was ordered by the General Court that Thomas Tomson, Robert Bond and others each have two acres of land 'on the plaine.'.. He was one of the party that settled East Hampton in 1648....In 1659, 1660, 1661, he represented Long Island in the Connecticut General Court, or Assembly. ... Very soon after the settlement of Elizabeth Town, Robert Bond and his son Joseph signed the oath of allegiance originally drawn up at the first known Town Meeting, Feb. 19, 1665-6. The first signer of this oath was John Ogden, one of the Patentees, who was traditionally doubly Bond's brother-in-law, for it is said that each married the other's sister." His wife was Jane and they had a daughter Mary and one Rebecca, also a Stephen who m. Bethia Lawrence. (I am wondering if Rebecca indicates that Christopher Foster were any relation as he named his first child Rebecca, and this name was very unusual in the early records. We do not know the name of Abigail, wife of his son Joseph Foster.

The "Wethersfield men" and their associates were of a general group with those of Branford, Guilford,Conn. etc. We find the Harrisons of Branford, Conn. from Cheshire, England. who went to N.J., also the Baldwins (Congar's ms. History of Baldwin Family,) also Thomas Blatchley perhaps of London of the Hopewell, 1635, of New Haven, Conn. and Branford. Newark was settled by colonists from Branford and Builford, chiefly. George Hubbard who came 1635 of Watertown and Wethersfield, moved to Guilford 1650 from Milford. (There are many Hubbards now in Guilford, the town next to Madison, of which Madison was originally a part.) The Ball family desc. from Edward found 1665 in Branford is said to be "of the same stock as Col. Joseph Ball...maternal grandfather of George Washington."

NATHAN FOSTER OF NEW JERSEY

In the section on the Fosters there is little new to be noted. The author says Christopher b. 1668, son of Joseph and Abigail, m. 1. Hannah Parsons and 2, Abigail Lupton Topping d. 1748. Nathan, son of Joseph and Abigail b. 1683-4, m. Mary Lyon, d. Nov. 18, 1737. The children of Christopher and Hannah Parsons Foster are listed as Abigail b. Oct. 27, 1692, m. 1717 David Haines; Hannah b. Oct. 28, 1694, m. 1715, Samuel Johnes, Jr. and a child d. Feb. 7, 1696-7. Nathan m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Lyon and was named in Lyon's will. The children of Nathan and Mary Lyon Foster were: Joseph b. about 1710-15 m. Bethia (Lyon) Winana, d. 1742; Job, Abigail m. Moses Harrison by 1739; Mary, Sarah, Damaris, m. Stephen Day. Job was b. at Newark between 1705 and 1735, but there were two of them. The one b. about 1733 chose Ephraim Wheeler as his guardian in 1748. He d. Jan. 18, 1793. His wife was Abigail Johnes, d. of Samuel, and they lived at Lyons Farms. Nathan Foster of Lyons Farms died childless in 1793, and his will names brothers and sisters.. The children of Job and Abigail Johnes Foster were: Samuel b. Apr. 3, 1755, m. (1) Esther Meeker (2) Elizabeth (Taylor) Wood, d. Jan. 4, 1829; Hannah b. about 1757, m. James Meeker, d. May 17, 1818; Mary b. 176__ m. David Baker; Nathan b. 1761 m. Sarah, d. Oct. 9, 1793; Abigail m. Luther Halsey. Samuel and his wives and some children were buried in the First Presbyterian Graveyard at Newark, N.J. He was private in Capt. Abraham Lyon's Company in the Revolution, desc. as five feet eight and one half, and of fair complexion. Children of Samuel and Esther Meeker Foster were Stephen b. Oct. 8, 1782 m. (1) Susan Maxwell (2) Mary Clisby, d Dec. 17, 1854; 2. possibly Samuel W. b. Apr. 7, 1784; prob. Abigail b. Sep 4, 1786, m. David Ball; 4. Sarah b. Sep. 6, 1792, m. Elias Wood.

There is also a section on the Lyon family of Henry b. about 1619. "It seems likely that he was the Henry Line who with John Jisup (Jessup), one of the founders of Stamford, Conn., witnessed a deed of Oct. 10, 1638, from John Clark of 'Quill' (later New Haven) to John Robins conveying housing and lands in Wethersfield, Conn. He appears as a freeman at Milford, Conn... and a few years later was dismissed to the Fairfield Church. He had married, probably in 1652, a daughter of William Bateman of Fairfield... He presumably lived at Fairfield from 1654 to 1667 when he signed the Newark 'Fundamental Agreement' which had been drawn up by the Jersey-bound colonists in October, 1666... In 1673 he moved from Newark to Elizabethtown.

Samuel Parsons "came from Lynn, Mass., with the settlers to East Hampton, L.I. in 1649. He had three children ... John d. Mar. 1685-6; Robert; Samuel, b. about 1630 m. Hannah, d. July 6, 1714. Samuel's daughter Hannah b. about 1673 m. Christopher Foster, and Lois m. 1702 Samuel Hedges.

"William Preston, son of Adam and Isabel (Braithwhett) Preston was baptized Jan. 28, 1590-1 at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, England, where his parents had been married on June 2, 1583. As a young man he settled in Chesham;,County Bucks, and was there married, on Oct. 11, 1613, to Elizabeth Sale. His wife died at Chesham and was buried Feb. 22, 1633-4, after which he married Mary ____ and came to New England with her and some of his children on the 'Truelove' in Sept., 1635, his age being stated as 44. He settled at Dorchester, but moved to New Haven in time to be among the first subscribers to the compact of 1639 there and died not long after making his will, which was dated July 9, 1647, and mentions children by both wives. His second wife, born about 1601, was a daughter of Robert Seabrook..." (Amer. Genealogist 14:136.

"John Ogden is stated in the Ogden Genealogy to have been born Sep. 19, 1609, in Bradley Plain, County Southants, England, and to have there married Jane Bond, daughter of Jonathan Bond, on May 8, 1637, by whom he had three children, the dates of whose'birth'is given. There is no such parish as Bradley Plain in England ... John Ogden was at Stamford, Conn., in 1641, having previously married Jane...a sister of Robert Bond. In May, 1642, he and his brother Richard, both of Stamford, contracted with the church wardens of the New Amsterdam church to build a stone church in the fort there. In 1644 he was one of the party that moved from Stamford to settle Hempstead, L.I., of which he was a patentee. After a few years he moved to Southampton, L.I., of which he was made a freeman Mar. 31, 1650. In 1665 he became interested in the project of making a settlement which is now Elizabeth, N.J., and was among the very first to remove there." His son John m. Elizabeth Plum, David m. Elizabeth Swaine, Jonathan m. Rebecca (Wood?), Joseph m. Sarah Whitehead, Mary m. John Woodruff and Benjamin m. Hannah Woodruff.

Charles Morgan was born at"Newport, County Monmouth, England, on the Welsh border. He was a cadet in the service of the Dutch West India Company Sep. 14, 1641... He was married at New Amsterdam Feb. 9, 1648, to Helena Applegate... He was a resident of Gravesend, L.I. and was a magistrate there 1657-63. (Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County, p. 211.) He died there 1668. His son John m. Francoise (Billew) Larzilliere and in 1680 was granted 88 acres on Staten Island.

Helen Foster Snow,
Mungertown Road,
Madison,
Conn.

THE SMITH-CHAFFEE FAMILY
OF ASHFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

I received a call for help from Lt. Col. Casper Schenk, 5738 Carlton Way, Hollywood, Calif. saying: "I am a brother-in-law of the Sages, Ernest and Dr. Fred, and am making a desperate effort to gather what I can of his grandparents' family histories, of Giles Sage, Freelove Potter, Samuel Smith and Frances Chaffee, for my nephews and nieces... About sixty years ago when I was a mere boy, Ernest told me he was a descendant of Roger Williams and a Mayflower passenger. The record is lost. .... The Sages all reported that Samuel Smith was the son of a Revolutionary War veteran and a cousin of Abigail Smith, wife of President John Adams. Ashford, Conn. is in the western part of Windham County, about ten miles southwest of Putnam, the county seat, on Highway 44, about forty-five miles on a bee line northeast of Madison. The census of 1790 shows six heads of family in Ashford named Smith with sons less than 16 years old, five of which fathers appear to have been soldiers in the Revolution."

The next letter from Col. Schenk reported: "It appears that Samuel Smith was born at Ashford, Conn. Oct. 11, 1775. He walked out to Marcellus, N.Y. about 1800 and married Frances Chaffee, born at Ashford, Conn. Mar. 19, 1782, mentioned in The Chaffee Genealogy (1909) p. 123. They were married at Marcellus, N.Y. July 17, 1800....Miss Marjorie Case, of the State Library at Hartford, Conn., has been most generous and helpful. From Grandma Parthena Sage's 'Autobiography', notes made in 1886 by Dr. Fred C. Sage, and from old notes in ancient letters found in the Sage papers, we know that Samuel Smith had brothers Daniel, the oldest born 1755, John, and William, who died near Ashford in September, 1802. There appears also to have been a Samuel and some sisters. Samuel's father and several of Samuel's brothers were reported to have fought in the Revolutionary War. There has been a hazy belief that Samuel's father was a captain. Arthur Smith, one of Samuel's grandsons, wrote to my brother-in-law, Dr. Fred Sage, on Apr. 19, 1919, that he thought his father, 60 years earlier, had told him that Samuel's father's name was Asael Smith. That, we have not been able to verify. But the Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut (1889) mentions, p. 627, an Asaël, and soldiers of the names of Asa, Asaph, Daniel, Ebenezer, Jedediah, John, Lemuel, William."

Later he wrote: "Received a letter from W. Herbert Wood, 116 E. Rock Road, New Haven, Conn. saying he now knows who were the parents of Samuel Smith, the maiden name of his mother and the names of her parents, with proof. He says if my in-laws want the information, they can have it for $15... In the meantime I started inquiries at Roxbury, Vt. where Samuel's mother and brothers Jedediah and Lemuel had lived and died." The next letter said that Mr. Wood had died suddenly and they were having a difficult time trying to find such a stray report. However, his executors finally unearthed it. Col. Schenk's next letter was this:

"Finally we have it. Samuel Smith's father was Abijah! And was he a hero! He was a Minute Man, and belonged to Captain Knowlton's company. They expected to go into special training when the war broke loose at Lexington and Concord--so they started from Ashford at once. And get this. Abijah was the father of eleven children and expecting his twelfth--Samuel--in six months. Yet, away he went. His wife was Mary Blancher, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Richardson Blancher, who were married March 27, 1727. Mary was a twin with Jedediah Blancher, born Nov. 13, 1758. (Windham Records I, 121; Ashford Vital Records I, 927.) Mary, Abijah's wife, seems to have beena woman of action. It was she who got Abijah's first seven children baptized in the Westford Congregational Church, Nov. 6, 1670, and the last two,

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John and Samuel, Sept. 14, 1780. With 12 children born in 20 years, perhaps she was not too loath to have Abijah leave on the Boston Alarm and enlist in Captain Daniel Allen's Company on Jan. 27, 1777, for the duration of the War... I am entirely certain that Parthena Sage was confused about her relationship to Abigail Smith Adams, wife of the President. Mrs. Gibbs had a newspaper picture of Abigail on which Parthena had pencilled a note that Abigail was the 'daughter of Uncle William Smith.' Abigail was born in 1744. Parthena's uncle William was born after 1755. I have been unable to locate anyone who knows who were the brothers of Abigail's father, Rev. William Smith."

Finally nearing the end of the hard search, he wrote Jan. 1, 1953: "At long last, and after many requests, I just received for examination a few old letters found in the effects of Mrs. Harriett (Sage) Gibbs of New Castle, Nebr. Among them was a letter dated 'Jan. 27th' and post-marked Jan. 31, 1898, Newcastle, from 'Mrs. S. Owen, Sumner, Iowa,' to 'Mrs. Hattie C. Gibbs, Newcastle,Nebr." I have secured a photostat and enclose a literal penciled carbon copy. It is the most authentic record on Samuel Smith I have found and would have spared me many hours of futile search if I had had it three years ago... Since Asaph Smith's name is the only one found in Ashford, both in 1760, and 1762, as a 'city father,' and among the soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and is not mentioned in the census of 1790, he seems to fit into great-great Aunt P's statement."

"Jan. 27th. You see it takes me a long time to write a letter. I have to keep thinking I ought to be sewing. I can't go to see any of my relatives very often, and I don't suppose they would write to me at all, if I did not ans. their letters, so I keep trying to write, but make terrible work of it. I guess it bothers them to read what I write, you ask to have me tell you who our Forefathers were. I will tell you what we Tilda and I know of them. My Father told us his ancestors came from England some time before the Revolutionary War. His Father settled in Conn., and I think all his children must have been bornthere,of whom there were 12, 2 girls, and 10 boys. The girls' names were Mehetable and Polly, one married Moses Baird, and the other Joseph Thrasher. The brothers were Daniel,Elijah, Abijah, John, Jedediah, Lemuel, Stephen, Wm., Obadiah and Samuel. It bothered us a little to think of all their names. We do not know the names of Father's parents. Father was the youngest of the family and was not born till after the Revolutionary War commenced. His Father and four Brothers served in the War, came home once on furlough, and Father was afraid of them and crawled under a bed and they could hardly coax him out. His Father died soon after the War closed, and, he was bound out to his Uncle by marriage till of age. When of age, he took a little pack on his back and travelled on foot up into York State, and secured 160 acres of land. Worked for a Dr. Beach at Marcellus, the only little trading point anywhere near. The Dr. had to go away on business all of one summer and wanted Father to purchase all the material needed for it, gave the dimensions to Father and hire what help he needed and build the house while he was gone. He did not expect him to have it done when he got back, but he had it plastered and all ready to move into when he came back, and not hardly a particle of any of the material left, and the Dr. thought he had managed much more economically than he could have done himself. Aboutthis time he had got a house and thought he would go on a visit to his Mother once more before he settled down permanently in the new country, she having moved into Vermont. He wanted to take some kind of a present to her and it must be something not very bulky to take so far on a horse, so he decided to take her a pound of tea, which pleased her very much. Your children have likely read of the Colonies destroying a shipload of tea that the British sent over. They put such a heavy tax on it, they would not buy it of them, and the old Ladies had to do without tea so long, they were much pleased to get some.

"Now for Mother's relatives. Mother's Father's name was Francis Greene Chaffee and her Mother's name was also Chaffe, they being second cousins. Her first name was Dorcas. Her Father was also in the War, and from hardship and exposure contracted consumption and died when Mother was only 4 years old, leaving her Mother a home and five children, Benjamin, Dorcas, Priscilla, Fanny and Perrin. Priscilla died when about 18 years of age. Benjamin came to York State with a wife soon after Father did, and settled about 6 miles from him. Mother came when 17, with a family that came all that long way with an ox team, lived at her brother's and worked out, soon all the children came--Benjamin and Perrin both died when the country was new. Dorcas was married and died. Grandma married a widower named Burchard after her children came away, but he died in a few years, and she came to live with Father till she died. Father and Mother were acquainted when young. We never saw any of Mother's relatives but her mother. 2 of Father's brothers lived not far from us and Lemuel used to come from Vermont to visit us. He was a true gentleman. Please excuse me now."

1. REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

I went to the library of Yale University and also the New Haven Historical Society and came up with some interesting data: The History of Windham County, R.M.Bayles, p. 999, in the chapter on Ashford, Conn. has an item that in 1760 Jonathan Chaffee and David Chaffee were made surveyors of highways, and Asaph Smith 'sealer of leather.' It describes the 'New Light' revival when the Baptists took the town by storm in 1740, and says the Rev. William Chaffee came from there.

Larned's History of Windham County, Conn. 1880, V. 1, p. 19, on Ashford, notes that at a town meeting of 1760, Nehemiah Smith was made grand juror, Josiah Chafee pound keeper, David and Jonathan Chafee surveyors of highways. In 1762 the tavern keeper was Ezra Smith. Also in 1762 a town meeting committee was appointed to divide the town, with Ezra Smith on it, and the report made was objected to by Ezra Smith, Benjamin Chafee and Simeon Smith. Ezra Smith was one of the leading citizens as he was never left off an important committee. Page 36 shows that Ezra Smith was agent for the town in 1774, with Elijah Whiton, to purchase more land for the town. Meantime in 1768 we find on the Church committee, Josiah Chafee and David Chafee, the church having 56 members. This book also tells of the Baptist Revival, and how a large number of the town went to Wyoming in the migration after 1772. This refers to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania where there was a massacre of the New Englanders who were not welcom in this area. Larned says the original inhabitants of Ashford came largely from Massachusetts. The 1775 census showed in Ashford 2,228 whites and 13 blacks.

He describes the Revolution in which Capt. Simeon Smith was an officer, 1783, of Ashford, p. 211, but I did not see anything else of these families there. P. 316 describes the big migration from that area to upstate New York, chiefly to Owego, Palmyra and Rome, N.Y. (Owego is the town Luther Foster went to after the Revolution.) Josiah Cleveland, the hero of Bunker Hill went to Owego, for instance. Samuel and Asa Smith, Gideon, John, Elisha and Daniel Bates, and Samuel Williams etc. went to Rome, New York, which because these were the first settlers, named one of the mounds nearby "Canterbury Hill." (There must have been such a hill in Ashford.) Larned also has a book Historic Gleanings in Windham County.

The War of the American Revolution, by R.R. Hinman, in Historical Collections . . . of Connecticut, tells how in April, 1775, Thos. Knowlton, of Ashford marched to the relief of Boston after the battle of Lexington, p. 78. No doubt, a quantity of Smiths and Chaffees were in the march--enough to fight the Revolution single-handed so to speak. P. 23 tells of raising the local regiments and the money to support them in the field.

The area was famous for its revolutinnary history. It was the bailiwick of General Israel Putnam, then in command of all the troops at Boston, who left his oxen standing at the plow in the field, shouldered his gun and started off to

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Massachusetts as soon as he heard of the battle of Lexington. This region is lovely old countryside with beautiful old houses and stone walls everywhere. Like other old families all over the state, however,most have had to leave to ~~earn a~~ living elsewhere--but few of them wanted to. Pomfret in Windham County is ~~the~~ homeof Israel Putnam. The Ashford captains were Capt. Benjamin Sumner and Ichabod Ware. In 1774 Ashford held a town meeting to sustain Massachusetts "to the last drop of blood" in her resistance"to oppression from the British."

Guide to the History and Historic Sites of Connecticut, by Crofut says Ashford was laid out in 1710 and tells how 78 men of Ashford marched under Capt. Thomas Knowlton to the relief of Boston at the time of the Lexington alarm. The general assembly gave them 153 pounds for their services. (See Ashford in the Extracts from the Revolutionary Records 1774-84 in the Connecticut State Library , the Adjutant General's office record of the service, p. 5. Also see Larned V. II, p. 19.)

Knowlton's Rangers were under Gen. George Washington and Nathan Hale was one of his captains after the Battle of Long Island.He was a young student at Yale. Reuben Marcy 1732-1806 was lieutenant of the company of Ashford men under Knowlton, and Col. John Chester, another officer, these units being in the Battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British defeated the Americans and occupied Long Island. As a result there could be no more fighting on Long Island, and some of the people had to take refuge in Connecticut, including Christopher Foster who came to Madison, Conn. where I live. There are many references in the above books which I did not copy down. Woodstock is the big town nearest Ashford. The records of North Woodstock are lost, incidentally. It was in Woodstock that Peregrine White made his famous clocks which many old families still have.

Hinman's Genealogy of the Puritans, p. 516, has the Chafees. Hezekiah came from England to Rehoboth in Massachusetts and had sons, including John. Dr. Hezekiah, Jr. was physician of Windsor (Conn., probably). Mathew Chafe, ship's carpenter, was admitted to the Boston church 1636, went to Swanzy and the name occurs in Woodstock at an early date. Woodstock history and genealogy has many Chaffees--it is spelled in several different ways. In the Woodstock Vital Records I noted also "Dau. of Joseph and Chloe Foster b. Nov. ye 2d, 1788," so there were Fosters here also.

As Samuel was said to be a cousin of Abigail Smith, I looked up printed genealogies on her family but couldnot find any. Nor could I find a Quincy family. She was daughter of Rev. William and Elizabeth Quincy Smith of Weymouth, Mass., according to the Dictionary of American Biography on John Adams, p. 73, which says he married Abigail Oct. 25, 1764. This William could be a great-uncle of Samuel. There is a History of Weymouth with the vital statistics which could be checked. I looked up the genealogy of Henry Adams, Braintree, and John Adams, Cambridge, 1898, but it was impossible to find anything in it as there were dozens of Johns. I could not find the name Abigail Smith but found one of that name, daughter of Pres. John Smith, p. 422 (53), 1765, m. Hon. Henry Wm. Smith and lived in Cherry Valley, N.Y. having sons William and John Adams Smith. Elizabeth Adams m. 1672 Deacon Samuel Smith, res. Medfield, Mass. Samuel Smith b. 1700 m. Silence _____. She d. 1718. He d. 1763. No Chaffee was listed in the index. The founder of this family, Henry Adams was said to be of Welsh origin and died 1646 in Braintree, Mass. Abigail Smith Adams was one of the most remarkable women in American history and there are a number of biographies of her. She was a beauty and very intelligent and gifted, and it is chiefly due to her that her husband became one president and her son another.

While I was in the National Archives in the Washington, D.C. office, I looked up the Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, 1889, compiled by the Adjutant General. I did not look up the pensions of the Smiths or Chafeees, only descendants are permitted to write for these, and I had too many other Revolutionary ancestors to get photostats on for my own quota there.

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In the 'List of Men who Marched from the Connecticut Towns for the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775, I found from Ashford, Conn.:

Thomas Knowlton, Capt. service 10 days
Abijah Smith, 16 days (your ancestor)
Solomon Smith, 10 days

Jonathan Chaffee, 16 days
Asa Lyon, 14 days
Francis Chaffee, 3 days (yourancestor)

From the Town of E. Windsor I found Warham Foster, and from Guilford, Conn. Seth Stone, 5 days, Solomon Stone 9 days, Medad Stone 9 days. (These are my neighbor's ancestors.) From Voluntown, Conn. I found Abel Smith, 3 days, from Windham, Conn., Josiah Smith, from Woodstock, Conn., Benjamin Smith, Asa Smith, 6 days; Ebenezer Smith 5 days, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith 10 days.

On p. 53, the Third Regiment of Gen. Israel Putnam, 1775, of Pomfret, Conn. is listed, and has Ebenezer Smith, 8 days in the third company, and Asa Smith, 11 days, discharge Dec. 15, 4th Company.

In the 5th Company under Knowlton which was engaged at Bunker Hill, we find all the Ashford, Conn. officers. There were Richard Smith, Stephen Foster, Abijah Smith, from May 6 to Dec. 11, Josiah Smith May 7 to Dec. 16.

Page 627 shows Asael Smith 1777 contributed a team for transport of the Continental Army. (See Knowlton's Rangers.)

Francis Chaffee p. 412 was in Capt. Marcy's Company.

On Nov. 21, 1952, Marjorie E. Case of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, wrote: "Smith--the Daniel b. Voluntown 1755 was son of Daniel & Marcy; full dateof his birth is Sept. 21, 1755, hence, he does not appear to be the same as Col. Schenk's Daniel who was b. in May, 1755. There was another Daniel b. same year: son of Daniel & Mary (Rich), b. Oct. 12, 1755, Middletown. Our general index of Conn. church records thus far completed shows still another: Daniel, s. Joseph, bap. May 10, 1755, Preston 1st Cong. Church. The latter would appear to be the best possibility, but further search reveals no brother Samuel b. 1775. Joseph, the father of this Daniel, was b. 1729, d. Jan. 1784, m. Zipporah Branch, 1751, and had 9 chn. born 1753 to Dec. '74, the oldest being above Daniel, whose date of birth is given as Oct. 7, 1753, in Wheeler's Stonington, pp. 572-3. We have the will of Joseph, Stonington, 1784, which names the 9 chn. including Daniel, Joseph, Walter, Lemuel, Thomas, dau. Anna Palmer, Susanna, Ziporah & Polly Smith. Thus, this possibility seems to be eliminated. It is doubtful if the town clerk of Ashford can help you. Most of the vital, church, cemetery records for all towns in Conn. are on file here now, as are census records, newspapers, probate files, microfilms of land records, etc. It is not possible for our small staff to undertake exhaustive research of all the resources available even here.

"The 1774 census does not give any names, only numbers of persons in each town. 1790 is the first census showing names, and then only heads of families.

"Among the 78 men who went from Ashford to the Lexington Alarm those by the names of Smith and Chaffee are listed as follows: Smith, Simeon, lieut., Abijah, priv., Chaffee, Jonathan, priv.; Francis priv. The Ashford Company was under command of the then Capt. Thos. Knowlton. (Record of Conn. Men in Rev. p. 5.) Thank you for copy of notes on Smiths and Chaffees of Ashford and Marcellus. If and when your Foster material is copied, we should be very glad to have a copy here."

I looked up the 1790 census of Connecticut. Ashford is from p. 140 to 141, but half of p. 141 is Brooklyne, Conn. so it is hard to figure from the indexes where the men were. Woodstock is p. 154 and part of 153. P. 151 is Thompson and Voluntown, all these towns being near each other. Windham Co. is p. 140 to 153.

The 1790 Census shows the following:

Ashford, Conn.

Asa Smith, p. 140, 2 males over 16, 1 under 16, four females
George Smith, 11 free persons
Ebenezer Smith
Abijah Smith, p. 141 (your ancestor)
John Smith
John Smith
Chafee: p. 140, Jonath., Jonath., Josiah, Jr.

Woodstock, Conn. 1790 Census:

Chafee: Benjamin, Josiah, Noah, Samuel, Stephen
Smith: Daniel, p. 154
Stephen Chafee 2 males over 16, 1 female
Josiah Chafee 2 males over 16, 2 under, 5 females
Noah Chafee, 1-2-6
Samuel Chafee 3-1-6 females
Benjamin Chafee, 1 male over 16, 5 females.

Killingly Town, Windham Co., Conn.: This is on p. 144, but names are not alphabetical.

Thompson, Conn.

Chafee: Chester 2-2-3 Darius p. 136
James 1-1-6 Ebenezer p. 142
Calvin 1-1-2
Samuel 1-2-3
Thomas 1-2-4
Abiel p.150

Ashford or Brooklyne, Conn.

Hubard Smith p. 141, 1 male over 16, 3 under 16, 3 females.
Joseph Chafee, p. 141, 2 males over 16, 4 under, 5 females, Ashf.
Josiah Chafee, Sr. 3-1-5
Dareus, no male over 16, 2 under, 3 females
Joseph Chafee, p. 141, 2-4-5
David Chafee, 3-2-4
Thomas Smith, Brooklyne 3-1-3, p. 141; also William
William Smith p. 141; Asa Smith, 142

Plainfield Town, Windham Co. p. 149, Samuel Smith, 3 males over 16, 2 under, 7 females

Voluntown, Windham Co.: John Smith.

Canterbury, Windham Co.: John Smith, p. 142; also Asa Smith, Mary Smith with 4 females; Ebenezer Chafee 3-2-5

John Smith: name occurs twice p. 140, also 142, 144, 151, 144 (Sr.)

Asahel Smith: p. 129 of New London County; also Asahel p. 61, county not looked up.

1790 Census New York: I foundno Chaffee name.

Savage's Dictionary V. IV, p. 133, has Simon Smith of Hartford, brother of Christopher of Northampton (Hinman says he was one of the 28 original settlers of Haddam, Conn.) Savage also has Samuel Smith, p. 131, of Wethersfield, Conn. who came in 1634, having a son Samuel, who moved to Hadley. Samuel Smith of New London, Conn. came in 1634, and had a son Samuel 26 May 1668. There are others in Connecticut also.

I looked up the DAR Lineage Books but not carefully as the indexes are not up to date. I found Asa Smith who m. 1782 Sarah (Abigail) Goodrich, and received a pension in 1834 as private in the Connecticut troops. He was b. 1761 in Glastonbury, Conn. (See V. 153, p. 245.) Samuel Smith 1730-1811 m. Abigail Higley (d. 1810). He was sergeant and lieutenant in the Connecticut troops under Capt. Grant and Col. Amos. He was born and died in Southington, Conn. (DAR V. 147, p. 208.)

I found this information in the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City, which has a list of mss. but no Smith nor Foster mss.

I looked up the Smith-Blanchard Gatherings history and found nothing at all.

There is a single big genealogy page of the Ancestry of Samuel Smith, Jr. and Moses Fay Smith in the New Haven Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, by A.H. Bassett, Tacoma, Washington. It shows nothing on our Smiths that I could see. The line is this:

1. Richard Smith b. Norfolk, England, was at Ipswich, Mass. 1641.
2. Richard, Jr. died at Ipswich. 1714.
3. Capt. Joseph 1686-1710 of Sudbury, Mass.
4. Capt. Joseph 1716-1803, fought at Lexington and Concord. His children were: (1) Samuel b. Sudbury, Mass., June 17, 1742, a soldier in the Revolution. (2) Isaac b. Mar. 4, 1755, Aaron b. Nov. 3, 1756. (4) David b. July 12, 1759.

A note says there were seven Samuel Smiths in Barre, Mass. at the time that Samuel Smith, Jr. b. Barre, Mass. Feb. 6, 1769, d. at Barre 1851, went with the troops which intercepted Shay's Rebellion.

Crofut's Guide mentioned above, V. 1, p. 212, has Samuel Smith, 1692, who gave land for a cemetery in Glastonbury, at Hartford, Conn. on p. 353 he has in 1646, Samuel Smith tanning sheepskins, which founded the boot industry that became famous here--so much so that George Washington ordered his boots from there. On p. 354 he tells of Wethersfield, Conn. where the 'Shipp Tryall" was constructed in 1648," possibly the first to be built in Connecticut." Samuel Smith was its principal owner. P. 281, Hartford, Hartford County, has Samuel Smith of Middletown, who bought the inn in Hartford 1751 of Samuel Pelton.

The Chaffee Genealogy, is by William H. Chaffee. There is also the Berkshire, Vermont, Chaffees, which I looked up. It has a number of pictures which look like Frances Chaffee, whose daguerrotype I had copied--stern, granite, New England faces with lots of character in them, with large heavy features. These descend from Thomas Chaffee who lived at Hin gham in 1735.

The American Ancestry V. 7, p. 93, has Chafe-Chaffee Genealogy by W. H. Chaffee, in brief. It gives this ancestry, which is that of Frances who married Samuel Smith:

Samuel Chaffee probably b. in England, d. Tolland, Conn. July, 1851. He was a member of the Baptist church and was the last Revolutionary soldier living in Tolland, age 91. His ancestors were born in England.

Elam Chaffee was of Somersville, Conn., Cyril of Somers., Conn. b. South Wilbraham, Mass. May 3, 1758, d. Somersville, Conn. Dec. 11, 1837, was inthe Continental service, son of Asa of South Wilbraham, who was b. Woodstock, Conn. 1734, and served at the Battle of Lexington, 1775, under Capt. James Warren (Warner?) and was also in Shay's Rebellion, Mass. in 1786; he m. Sept. 5, 1753, Mary Howlett of Woodstock, Conn. He was son of Joseph of Woodstock, Conn. 1701-5 to 1760, who was son of John of Swansea, Mass. b. 1673, and d. in Woodstock, Conn. m. July 17, 1700, Sarah Hills of Malden, Mass. (m. 2nd Nov. 4, 1735, Elizabeth Haywood of Ashford, Conn. He was son of Joseph Chafee of Swansea, Mass. b. Hull, Mass. d. Oct. 28, 1689, who was a farmer and son of Thomas Chaffee of Hingham, Mass. born probably either in Somerset, Devon or Dorset, and died 1683, his residence being at Hingham, Mass. 1637. His profession was that of fisherman and later he became a farmer. He is ancestor of nearly all the Chaffees in the United States. His will of 1680 names son Joseph executor, and two sons Nathaniel and Joseph.

The Smiths and Chaffees are the kind of families who were the backbone of the founding of New England, the Revolution, the Civil War, and such historical movements. Zechariah Chaffee of Harvard University is one of the leading experts on American law and still stands by his ancestral tradition of upholding the progressive point of view and being against the reactionaries.

NOTES ON MARCELLUS, OWEGO, DANBY AND WARSAW, NEW YORK

Marcellus, New York, is in Onondaga county, not far from Lake Cayuga. This is in the Finger Lakes region which is one of the most beautiful summer resorts in the state. The Smiths moved to Marcellus, while the Fosters were at Owego in Tioga County and then moved nearby to Danby, near Ithaca in Tompkins County, where Luther Foster had the first tannery, 1810. I have copied a few notes on Marcellus from Hotchkin's History of Western New York, 1848:

"The settlement of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, called the Genesee country, commenced somewhat earlier, and progressed with greater rapidity... than the settlement of the Military Tract...

"In the month of July, 1790, the census of the county of Ontario, which, at that period, included the whole of the Genesee country, was taken by Gen. Amos Hall..."(p. 16.) It shows a total of 205 families with 1081 persons. West Palmyra had 14, Seneca, including Geneva, 115.

"The settlement of the Military Tract was of a date somewhat later than of Phelps' and Gorham's Purchase. Some few families, however, might have removed on to the tract, nearly as soon as any on the Purchase. In the spring of 1783, Roswell Franklin, with his family, settled themselves near where the village of Aurora now stands. They removed from Wysox, in Pennsylvania. They came up the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers, by boat, to Newtown (now Elmira), thence by land to the head of the Seneca lake; thence, by boat down the Seneca lake and river to the Cayuga lake, and up that lake to their place of settlement. On their passage, and in their early settlement in the country, they suffered great privations and hardships. They were the first white family in the region. A traveller, in 1792, remarks, that from Onondaga Hollow to the Cayuga lake, the whole country was in forest, and that in the township of Marcellus he met with only one house, and newly erected huts. It is evident that at that time the settlement of the country had commenced, and from that period made rapid progress. That part of the tract which is situate between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, was settled at at early date; principally by emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. (p. 17.) . . .

" . . . The first settlers of the Genesee country, in coming to their places of settlement, had to transport themselves, their families, effects, and provisions from Fort Schuyler (now Utica), through an almost unbroken wilderness, with no path better than an Indian trail, to the places of their settlement. When arrived at their stations, all their supplies of provisions, clothing, and whatever else was needed, must be derived from the country on the Mohawk river, until they could raise them on their own farms... Sickness in the early period of the settlement greatly prevailed. The common disorders were fevers, and ague and fever. The seasons of 1793 and 1794 were very sickly seasons. (p. 18.)

"The Congregational ministers and churches located on the Military Tract were impressed with a sense of the importance . . . of having some bo of union among themselves... At a subsequent meeting, composed of ministers and delegates of churches, held at Marcellus (Nine Mile Creek), in January, 1804, the Association was formed, denominated 'The Middle Association on the Military Tract and its vicinity. (p. 49.)

" . . . the Synod of Albany, at their meeting in October, 1810, by request, formed the Presbytery of Geneva and the Middle Association into three presbyteries, distinguished by territorial limits. The ministers and churches situated to the west of Cayuga lake, remained the Presbytery of Geneva. Those east of the Cayuga lake, and west of the dividing line between the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga,

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and including the town of Marcellus, in the county of Onondaga, constituted the Presbytery of Cayuga. The remaining ministers and churches belonging to the two bodies constituted the Presbytery of Onondaga... The Presbytery of Cayuga was composed of the ministers. . . Rev. Messrs. David Higgins, Hezekiah N. Woodruff, Levi Parsons, Seth Smith, William Clark . . ." (p. 86.)

Revivals were held "During the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825... in many of the congregations in Western New York . . . Ithaca... Geneva, Phelps, Palmyra . . . Orangeville, Nunda, Geneseo village... Bergen, Warsaw, Buffalo... The year 1826 was peculiarly distinguished in Western New York as a year of the right-hand of theMost High. The rain of righteousness descended in copious effusions upon the congregations of... Danby, Ithaca, Ludlowville, Groton, Genoa, Auburn, Marcellus... The narrative of the state of religion within the Presbytery of Cayuga for the year 1827 exhibits ... 'The Presbytery have at present forty-two churches under their care... During the last winter a powerful work of the Spirit commenced... small children, in connexion with confirmed infidels, and bold blasphemers, were heard mingling their cries for mercy. They number more than a hundred, as the fruits of this blessed work.

"In Marcellus the state of religion became more interesting, about a year ago. There was some unusual engagedness amongst the members of the church. Christians began to feel the importance of shaking off their slumbers, and awaking to greater prayerfulness and effort. The state of things kept gradually improving, until the months of April and May, at which time it became highly interesting. Many sinners became deeply distressed,and amongst others some Universalists were heard anxiously inquiring, 'What must we do to be saved?' and almost daily some were added to the inquiring, number of the faithful. About forty are reckoned the hopeful subjects of the work . . .

"Upon the congregation at Ithaca, the Holy Spirit has come down with resistless and overwhelming power. Those doctrines of the cross which have ever been to some a stumbling-block, and to others foolishness, and against which the pride of the carnal heart has always aimed a deadly opposition, have there proved to be the power of God unto Salvation. That congregation has the name of being always attentive to the means of grace, and onseveral occasions, the humbling aruths of the gospel have found their way to the consciences of numbers of the impenitent. But never before has that place been favored with a work so general in its influence. During the past two years religion was in a very declining state . . . it was not until the month of June, 1826, that the state of things became more encouraging. At that time, three pious females . . spoke often one to another... Through their united exertions, a female prayer-meeting was revived, which had been suffered to go down . . .

"In the congregation at Danby, the work has been quite as powerful, and perhaps more so, in prpportion to its numbers, than at Ithaca. The commencement of the work in both places was simultaneous, and most of the remarks which have been made in reference to the work at Ithaca, will apply also to that of Danby (p.139)

"During the year 1827, the visitations of the Holy Spirit were in a considerable degree intermitted, though in some places refreshings were enjoyed. The congregations of Smithfield, Pitcher, Owego , Newark valley, East Groton, Southport, Wayne, Wheatland, Warren, and New Hudson, are noticed . . .

"But it was in the year 1831, that the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God, in reviving his work and converting souls in Western New York, were exhibited... not only in Western New York, but generally throughout the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and in the congregational churches of New England (p. 140.). . .

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"The Presbytery of Tioga state: 'With many of our churches the past year (1831) has been a year of the right-hand of the Most High . . . The churches which have been most distinguished by the divine mercy in these visitations, are those of Berkshire, Richford, Owego, Binghampton, Union, Nanticoke, Spencer, and Lislewest. The churches of Danby, Caroline, and Virgil, have not been passed by . . . (p.143.)

"The year 1833 was more distinguished by revivals in the churches of Western New York. Among those thus distinguished may be named Owego, Union, Onondaga Hollow, Sennett, Auburn..."

"In October, 1835, the Synod of Genesee state on their records: 'There have not been as many revivals of religion as in several years preceding... The Presbytery of Genesee mention the churches of Sheldon second Orangeville, Attica, Warsaw, and Covington, as having experienced refreshings from the presence of the Lord. (p. 152.)

"The Presbytery of Cayuga, Marcellus First Church.--The settlement of the village of Marcellus commenced in the year 1795. A few families had come in and located in different parts of the original town, a year or two before. In the autumn of 1795, Hon. Dan Bradley and Deacon Samuel Rice commenced the settlement of the village. Deacon Rice came directly from Connecticut. Judge Bradley was originally from Connecticut... A church of the congregational order, consisting of eighteen members, was organized Oct. 13th, 1801, by Rev. Caleb Alexander, who was then laboring as a missionary in the region...

"... Until 1805, this congregation was associated with that of Skeneatoles, in the support of preaching... On the eighth day of January, 1811, the church became connected with the Presbytery of Cayuga... During the ministry of Mr. Parsons, three seasons of revival... were enjoyed, viz.--in 1820, in 1826, and in 1831. At the period of his dismission (1833), the church numbered one hundred and thirty-six members... In the report for 1836, the number of members is stated at one hundred and forty-eight... It is estimated that about two-thirds of the village and vicinity may be called stated attendants on public worship, about one half of whom attend the Presbyterian church, and the others with the Methodists or Episcopalians, the Methodists being about twice as numerous as the Episcopalians.

"Marcellus Second Church.--The location of this church is about four miles and a half southeast from Marcellus village. It was organized with twenty-eight members. .. March 4, 1819...Its present number of members is about fifty---they have received much aid from the American Home Missionary Society in support of their ministers.

"Skeneatoles.--The town of Skeneatoles was originally a part of the town of Marcellus... It retained its original Congregational mode of church government till January 10th, 1818, at which period the Presbyterian form of government was adopted, and ruling elders were elected."(p. 341.)

The Fosters were always strong Presbyterians and in Warsaw one or another of them was a Ruling Elder from the time they arrived until the last one died, Floyd J. Bartlett said. The Fosters were probably among the first Presbyterian congregation in the United States, as the earliest one known is that of Southampton, Long Island, which is still continuous, though Hempstead, Long Island, had a Presbyterian church which may have called itself by that name earlier. In any case, Christopher Foster belonged to both of them in both towns.

The Fosters moved to Warsaw in the Genesee country from Danby, N.Y. in 1823. Silas Howell Foster and his wife Fanny Smith, also moved there. Her sister, Calista, born Dec. 16, 1816, in Marcellus, N.Y., married Luther Foster, Jr. in 1836, after the death of his first wife. The above history shows the activities in the little towns of upstate New York and gives a picture of the times.

THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANCES CHAFFEE AND SAMUEL SMITH.

The following was sent to me by Florence Sage Nylin, 220 South Hickory Street, Plattesville, Wisconsin, Feb. 8, 1953. She asked, "Has Uncle Cap ever mentioned the tradition in our family that Abigail Smith Adams was rather closely related to my grandmother, Parthena Smith Sage? It's odd, but no one seems to remember the exact relationship, though all of us recall hearing grandmother talk about it when we were children. I am leaving for California to visit my parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Sage to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary Mar. 29." She enclosed the following "copied from an old notebook of Dr. Fred C. Sage. The notebook is dated 1886, but the material must have been written in the back of the book about 1893, since it included the marriage of Fred Sage to Kate M. Schenk in 1893, but did not include the birth of their children. The Smith family material follows as recorded, though quotation marks will not be used. It is believed that some parts may be of interest to some branches of the family while other parts will interest others, so the entire available information is being copied, in the hope that someone may have the missing parts.

"Samuel Smith, grandfather of Fred C. Sage, was born in Ashford, Conn. Oct. 11, 1775. His father and several brothers fought in the Revolutionary War. Had 2sisters and several brothers, Daniel, oldest, John, and Lemuel who lived and died at Rutland, Vt., and was a farmer. Samuel went at maturity to Onondaga Co., New York, walking all the way with ax and baggage and settled on government land which had to be cleared. Had farm and was miller, running saw-mill and grist mill and for some time a distillery.

"Fannie Chafee was born March 19, 1782, at Ashford, Conn. Came to Onondaga Co., N.Y. at 18. Her father's name was Francis Chafee, born in 1738, and died in 1778 of pneumonia. He was a New Englander or Yankee. He married Dorcas Chafee, same surname but no relation. Dorcas Chafee was born about 1752 and died in 1826.

"Samuel Smith and Fannie Chafee were maried July 17, 1800, in Marcellus, N.Y., Fannie died in 1856. (Note. The real name of Fannie was Frances. From other information it is known that Samuel died in 1859 and both he and Frances are buried at Sabula, Iowa.) Children:

"Fanny Smith b. Aug. 16th, 1801, d. 1880, m. April 30, 1817 to Silas H. Foster, who was b. July 28, 1783, d. Aug. 18, 1846. Their children were Mary (Mrs. Mary F. Nichols), Libbie, Susie (Lee), Alford, Laura, Helen (Mrs. Geo. Wheeler) and Harriett. Esther and Celinda deceased in 1895.

"Laura Smith, b. June 7, 1809, d. 1879, m. Jan. 15th, 1823, to Asaph Crosby, b. March 14, 1786,d. 1830. Sydney Asaph Crosby living at Cherry Valley, Ill., only living child. Laura Smith Crosby, 18 years after her husband's death married on Feb. 1, 1879, to Philip Crysler, one child Squire Chrysler, b. May 19, 1850.

"Lyman Smith b. Aug. 1, 1809, at Marcellus, N.Y. m. on Feb. 20, 1839, to Sarah Benedict b. Feb. 1813. Children, twins, Horace and Harvey b. Feb. 8, 1842, Ella b. Dec. 1843, Seth, b. Jan. 15, 1845, Arthur M. b. March 24, 1850, Mahlon b. March 21, 1852.

"Sydney Smith b. July 31, 1812, d. Nov. 25, 1838, m. Feb. 19, 1835, to Caroline Crosby b. Sept. 5, 1814, one child Francis E. Smith b. Feb. 28, 1838.

(Note by H.F.S. A fine daguerrotype exists of Frances Chaffee Smith in possession of Judge Luther A. Foster of Woodward, Okla. I had copies made of it.)

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"Seth Smith b. Aug. 1, 1814, d. Oct. 6, 1843, m. Sept. 30, 1838, to Sarah Ann Sage, b. July 26, 1819, half-sister of Horatio Sage. Children, Wm. Smith, b. July 17, 1839, John M., b. Aug. 4, 1841. (In Co. G. 95 Ill. Volunteers, Civil War.) Laura E., b. April 15, 1843, now Mrs. James Shivverton, Mich.

"Calista Smith b. Dec. 16, 1816, d. Feb. 7, 1895, m. Feb. 2, 1836, to Luther Foster b. Feb. 1, 1808, d. Dec. 1874. Their children were Lemira Foster b. Jan. 1, 1837, d. 1852, of erysipeles. Samuel Foster b. Sept. 17, 1838. Josiah Hedges Foster b. July 22, 1841, d. May 1894 of rheumatism and paralysis. Sidney Foster, b. Sept. 25, 1843. Herbert Foster b. May 5, 1846. Eliza J. Foster b. Aug. 2, 1848. Mary Foster b. Nov. 29, 1850. Fannie Foster (Everingham) b. 1852. Hettie S. Foster, b. 1855.

"Matilda Smith b. June 5, 1819, never married.

"Sophrona Smith b. Dec. 3, 1821, m. Oct. 11, 1840, to Chas. Owen b. Aug. 7, 1817, d. Jan. 5, 1896, 6 p. m. Sumner, Iowa. Children, Parley R. Owen b. Nov. 25, 1842. Lyman S. Owen, b. June 18, 1851.

"Parthena Smith b. March 20, 1824, at Marselles, N.Y. Married Jan. 15,1845, to Horatio Sage, b. Sept. 3, 1822, at Gettysburg, Onondaga Co., N.Y. d. Oct. 27, 1879, in Bennington Township, Black Hawk Co., Iowa. Children:

"Almeda Theresa Sage b. Sept. 7, 1846, at Marselles, N.Y. m. Jan. 17, 1866, to Dwight S. Gookins. Children: Ellery S. Gookins, deceased. Ernest James Gookins. Bertram Luther Gookins. Helen May Gookins. Arthur Dwight Gookins.
"Harriet Calista Sage b. Dec. 20, 1849, at Marselles, N.Y. m. John F. Gibbs Dec. 22 _____.
"Celinda Caroline Sage b. Dec. 22, 1853, at Flora Township, Boone Co., Ill. d. Sept. 8, 1860, and was buried in Belvidere,Ill., cemetery.
"Giles Wilson Sage b. Aug. 14, 1856, in Flora Twp., Boone Co., Ill.
"Ernest Eugene Sage b. Dec. 18, 1859, in Flora Twp., Boone Co., Ill. m. April 9, 1889, Elisabeth Schenk. (Carol Sage is at Route 2, Waterloo, Iowa.)
"FredCarlton Sage b. Nov. 30, 1864, in Flora Twp., BooneCo., Ill. three miles s.e. of Cherry Valley and 5 miles southwest of Belvidere, m. March 29, 1893, World's Fair Year, Kate M. Schenk.

"Samuel Smith b. April 1, 1827, Marcelles, N.Y., the same place his brothers and sisters were all born, m. Sept. 12, 1857, to Laura Owen in Lester Twp., Black Hawk Co., Iowa. Children: Albert M. Smithm. Mrs. Ellen Isher. Warren Whaley Smith. Carl Philip Smith m. Georgiana Pauling."

(Note by Helen Foster Snow: Two Foster brothers married the sisters Calista and Fanny Smith, and both lived in Warsaw, N.Y. See THE DESCENDANTS OF LUTHER FOSTER for an account of their families. The first wife of Luther Foster, Jr. was Lemira Maria Lyon, by whom he had two children, Casson Aaron Foster, one of whose sons now lives at Woodward, Okla.--Judge Luther A. Foster--another living inMutual, Okla.,William Christopher Foster--and Roxia Adelia Foster who m. George W. Van Slyke. Luther Foster, Jr. and Calista Smith had the following children:

1. Lemira Maria, b. Jan. 1, 1837, d. July 27, 1854, s.p.
2. Samuel b. Sept. 17, 1838, d. Apr. 30, 1913, at Pigeon, Mich., where some descendants still live, Mrs. Paul Howard Foster. The genealogy was compiled by Mrs. Lulu Calista Foster Taylor, 21905 Sunnyside, Saint Clair Shores, Mich.
3. Josiah Hedges, b. July 22, 1841, d. May 10, 1894, unmarried.
4. Sidney, b. Sept. 24, 1843, d. Dec. 12, 1914, at Pigeon, Mich. His son Robert Luther Foster lived at Caneadea, N.Y., and a grandson Sidney, lives at Castile, N.Y.

5. Charles Herbert Foster, b. May 7, 1846, d. July 1, 1902. No Children.
6. Eliza Jane, b. Aug. 21, 1848, d. Apr. 27, 1930, unmarried.
7. Mary Dayton, b. Nov. 29, 1850, d. Sept. 30, 1904, unmarried schoolteacher.
8. Fannie Parthenia, b. Feb. 6, 1854, d. July 9, 1923. She m. Edward B. Everingham and lived in Warsaw, N.Y. They had no children but adopted one, Ada.
9. Hetty Sophronia, b. Dec. 5, 1857, d. after 1904. Unmarried.

All the nine children lived in Warsaw until their deaths, except Samuel and Sidney, who moved to Michigan. The Foster sisters were chiefly schoolteachers.

Fanny Smith and Silas Howell Foster had the following children:

1. Harriet Foster, b. 1819, m. Dr. Rowley Morris of Warsaw, N.Y., no children.
2. Esther, b. 1823, m. Lucien Putnam of Warsaw, N.Y. and had four children. She d. Freeport, Ill. 1854. This branch is lost. Esther's children were: Helen Brunette Putnam m. James William Potter and had four children; Edward Howell Putnam, had four children; Alfred Elliott Putnam m. Caroline Nous, had three children; the fourth died in infancy, Aug. 15, 1854, at the time of the death of Esther. Lucien was the son of Edward Putnam b. Grafton, Vt. 1782. The only descendants we are in toucn with are Esther Thomas, Estherville, Iowa, daughter of Mabel Potter Van Sickle Russell. This is Mrs. L.E. Thomas, Route 4, Estherville, Iowa. Mrs. Wm. V. Hiles, Route 1, Estherville, Iowa, is a cousin of Mrs. F.C. Russell, Fredericksburg, Iowa. Dr. Fred C. Sage was acquainted with this family.
3. Celinda, b. 1824, Warsaw, N.Y., died young, unmarried.
4. Alfred J. Foster, b. 1829, died in Rockford, Ill., age 94, three children.
5. Mary F. Foster, born 1831, a schoolteacher, married Moses Bartlett and Ire J. Nicholes, no children. She lived in Rockford, Ill., and Chicago, Ill.
6. Laura Foster, b. in Warsaw, N.Y. Oct. 24, 1836, d. May 16, 1887, m. William B. Manley b. June 27, 1825, d. Mar. 14, 1871. They were married Feb. 26, 1861, and lived in Hebron, Ill. This branch is also lost. Marian Manley Brandt of Fennimore, Wisconsin, is a granddaughter, and has three children. Ernest Manley b. Hebron, Ill. Feb. 2, 1869, lived at 502 E. Avenue, Belvidere, Ill, m. August Sloffregan.
7. Elizabeth Foster, b. Warsaw, N.Y. June 23, 1839, d. Feb. 24, 1923 and never married. She lived in Cherry Valley with her sisters Susan and Mary.
8. Helen M. Foster, b. Warsaw, N.Y. Dec. 17, 1841, d. Cherry Valley, Ill. Nov. 21, 1921, age 80. She m. George G. Wheeler. Her daughter Mrs. Alfred Nelson Burton, 1033 Garfield Ave., Belvidere, Ill. compiled the genealogy of this branch. Harold Clarke Wheeler b. June 1, 1896, lives at 1148 W. Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
9. Susan Frank Foster, b. Warsaw, N.Y.. Aug 27, 1844, d. Jan. 5, 1935, age 91. She m. Maynard H. Howe and Thomas M. Lee, and lived in Cherry Valley, Ill. Vera May Howe (Mrs. J.J. Kellar) lived in 1953 at 1730 Hornet Road, Pasadena 5, Calif. Russell Beach Lee lives at 818 1/3 Central Ave., Fort Dodge, Iowa, or rather his daughter Barbara Ann Lee lives there with her grandparents Harry D. Webster. Russell Beach Lee lives at 2734 So. Barrington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Muriel Evelyn Lee (Mrs. Louis Shannon) lives at 2806 Country Club Terrace, Rockford, Ill.

For Laura Smith who married Asaph Crosby, the Foster genealogy gives the following children: 1. Julia Crosby b. 1826; Cynthia Crosby b. 1828; Sally Crosby, b. 1829; Sidney Crosby b. 1830; Lorenzo Crysler, b. 1850. She m. Philip Crysler 2d.

Col. Schenk sent a resume of the Smith ancestry on Aug. 2, 1953: "Samuel Smith, born in Ashford, Conn. Oct. 11, 1775, m. Frances (Fanny) Chaffee in Marcellus, N.Y. Aug. 17, 1800, and d. in Lester Twp., Black Hawk Co., Iowa, Aug. 6, 1864. Frances Chaffee Smith was b. in Ashford, Conn., Mar 18 or 19, 1782, to Francis Green^5 Chaffee and his wife, Dorcas^5 Chaffee (cousins) and d. in Sabula, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1859. Samuel and Frances were the parents of 13 children. Samuel, 1775-1864, was the son of Abijah Smith, a 'Minute Man' of Westford, Conn., who was already the father of nine sons and two daughters, when in response to the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, he marched for the relief of Boston, enlisting for the duration,

in the following spring, after Samuel's birth. Four of Abijah Smith's sons, elder brothers of Samuel, also were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Abijah Smith married March 17, 1727, Mary Blancher b. Jan. 21, 1731-2, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Richardson Blancher and twin of Jedediah Blancher. Abijah and Mary Smith had the following children: Daniel, Elijah, Abijah, John, Jedediah, Lemuel, Stephen, William, Obadiah, and Samuel, sons, and Mehitable (m. Moses Baird) and Polly (m. Joseph Thrasher), daughters."

I will note here that the Chaffee family is one of the most distinguished of the early American families, as also is the Smith family of Weymouth, Mass. Zechariah Chaffee is a professor of law at Harvard University and one of the leading authorities on the history of jurisprudence. He is a defender of civil liberties and is now a delegate to the United Nations. The New York Times in 1951 or 1950 had the following dispatch: "Providence, R.I., Jan. 10.--The Brown University housing and development campaign fund has now reached a total of $4,308,881, it is announced today by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of the university... $10,000 by the Mary E. Dexter Fund, Inc. of Providence... The $10,000 gift has been designated for the Zechariah Chaffee Memorial Fund, which now totals $58,000. The memorial will be in the form of a library and a lounge in the new Alpha Delta Phi fraternity quarters."

Thomas Chaffe was one of the founders of Hingham, Mass. and his lands were granted to him in 1637, along with Ralph Smith, Thomas Turner, Mr. Henry Smith, Clement Bates, Rev. Peter Hobart, William Nowlton, Francis Smith, John Strong etc. He was the ancestor of Frances Chaffee who m. Samuel Smith.

On Feb. 12, 1947, I received a letter from Dr. Fred C. Sage, on the letterhead of the American Legion Post 65, San Pedro, Calif. of which he has been Historian for eleven years. He wrote: "I am now 82 years past and keeping up quite an active medical practice, specializing on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and on the staff of the 18 million dollar Los Angeles County General Hospital and doing a large amount of work for them in this area, it leaves me no time to do any outside hobbies or what. The pictures of houses you sent us were both our houses which I had built and owned. The smaller one was built in Hudson, Iowa, where I was a young country doctor and the large fine one was our home for many years in Waterloo, Iowa. We sold the lot to the board of education as they needed it for a new school ground and the house was sold to a friend who moved it only a few blocks and still lives in it and is very proud of the house as it was very wellmade.

"After our home was sold we came out here and later settled at San Pedro as there seemed to be a need for a doctor in my line here and it turned out quite satisfactorily. We came here in 1929 to the state and I spent most of the first year working in the big county Hospital tho I took over a doctor's office in the Imperial Valley for a few months while he was recovering from an injury. I sure did a flourishing business there and treated about every type of case in general practice, and made money enough to get a good start here in this Harbor City. During the crash of Iowa banks in the early thirties I lost everything I had back in Iowa and I had a lot of Bank stock (now nice engraved souvenirs) but we lost farms and houses etc. and most of our Insurance companies went broke at the same time. Of course, we had educated our son and daughter and helped them get started. Just then there was a bad depression on here so we were able to buy a house by paying $50.00 down as I always seemed to have unlimited credit. We even had $1200 in a building and loan at the time we made the deal and it also went broke before we could get our money out. But I still had a superabundance of nerve, a good profession and I never let the financial losses bother me much and went right on sawing wood. We fixed the house here all up so it is very comfortable and well located and we have very good neighbors and long ago had the home all paid for and I guess I could retire but would not know what to do with myself. I am lucky in having a very steady nerve and no one takes me to be as old as I know I am.

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"I might state that I have been trying to write my autobiography for the last year or so but while I have most of the material written up it just seems impossible to get time to put the subject matter together in the proper form.

"In one of your pages you had item No. 10, Samuel Smith who married Laura Owen. They had three children, all boys. I believe the youngest, Carl Smith, is still living at 268 Gates Street, St. Paul, Minn. Albert the oldest lived out here and we thought a lot of him. He died a few years ago. Albert's daughter, Mrs. Leola Rayner is living here in Calif. Her last address was at Little River, Mendocino County, Calif., and we keep in touch with her and she is a fine girl, a widow now.

"While I have told you I am still practicing here and in fair health I have had to undergo some very serious operations so while I still have my hair and it is very little grey and I have most of my teeth, I know I am not what you would call rugged and have to take the best of care of myself. We very seldom go out places nites as I need plenty of rest in order to do my work. And since my wife had a stroke she has very little use of her right arm, has to wear a brace of her right leg and of course moves pretty slowly yet she is a marvelous cook and has learned to write letters and do about everything with her left hand. Of course, I have taken over quite a few extra chores such as dish washing etc. She is seven years younger than I and outside her stroke trouble is in fairly good health and was naturally very rugged and did all together too much outside, getting up church dinners, etc. She started the idea of an Old People's annual complimentary dinner here and long years after we were old enough to be honored guests we would drive arouhd and buy the makings of the dinner, take it all to the church and she would supervise and do the hardest part of preparing the dinner, such as making biscuits, etc. and I would often be too busy to go or if I did, I would kick in for my dinner. The last dinner we had tho they dragged us out for some pictures of the old couples who had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. I mentally very much objected to the proceedure as I didn't like that kind of advertising as I was still in business, but I went along like a lamb and sure enough the picture had front page in our local paper. I can still see and hear fairly good so I can keep on in business and I do not use tobacco, booze or even coffee, as I early found coffee did not agree with me. Our son Erwin Carlton Sage, A.B., M.D., PhD., and lately Commander in the Navy is located and has charge of the public health office at Burlington, Iowa, and gets a good salary. His two sons late also in the Navy are both in college, Fred at Washington and Lee in Virginia finishing a Commerce course this year and Roderick the younger is taking Pre-Medical course at Iowa University, both rugged kids and steady, capable students. Our daughter, Florence, Mrs. Victor Nylin, lives at 220 So. Hickory St., Platteville, Wis., teaches some in the college in which her man is head of the Agricultural Department, and he also has charge of the two state farms and they have a farm in Iowa that I gave them. He just had quite an accident coming home from the farm in a blizzard. He suddenly found himself piled up in the overturned car on top of a big snowbank with the top badly bent in. He was not hurt but badly shaken up and very much chilled. They have a daughter finished HomeEck. atAmes last June. She is now teaching in a High School at Reedsburg, Wis...She took about the same as I in college when I was teaching. She got $1850. and $100 bonus the first year. I was an experienced teacher and got $500 for ten months, principal of a small town school. But I got board and room for $3 a week so saved $35 a month. ...One brother of my wife's lives up in Hollywood. He was an attorney for the big Douglas Airplane plant. He is now writing up a history of the two townships where we lived in Iowa. We wrote and published a book of his family history...we are related in three lines."

Dr. Sage had his autobiography hecktographed in 1950, "Reminiscenses of a Pioneer," and it is a fascinating story, 43 pages. It gives a good deal of genealogy as well as local history of Illinois and Iowa from 1864. It is very well written and witty and entertaining. A copy could be bought by writing to Florence Nylin Sage, 200 S. Hickory St., Platteville, Wis.

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THE FOUNDING OF WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

There is a fascinating old book, Massachusetts Historical Collections, by J.W. Barber, 1839, Worcester, Mass. and on p. 489 is given the history of Weymouth, Mass:

"This place, the Wessagusset of the Indians, is the oldest settlement in Massachusetts, except Plymouth. 'In 1622, Thomas Weston, a merchant of good reputation in London, having procured for himself a patent for a tract of land in Massachusetts Bay, sent two ships, with 50 or60 men, at his own charge, to settle a plantation. Many of the adventurers being sick on their arrival at Plymouth, most of the company remained there during the greater part of the summer, and were treated with hospitality and kindness by the inhabitants. Some of their number, in the meantime, finding a place in the Bay of Massachusetts, named Wessagusset, which they judged convenient for a settlement, the whole company removed to it, and began a plantation." This was rather of a disorderly company, there being, as it is stated, 'many of them rude and profane,' and being badly governed, fell into disorder and experienced much suffering from their extravagance and conduct towards the natives, such as taking their corn, etc. The Indians were so incensed against them that they entered into a conspiracy to destroy the whole company. This was prevented by the daring exploit of Capt. Standish, some account of which is given on the 17th page of this work. Such, however, was the reduced state of the colony, and their danger from the natives, that it was deemed prudent to break up the settlement. It appears, however, there were a few inhabitants here in 1624, as it is stated 'that the few inhabitants of Wessagusset receiving an accession to their number from Weymouth, in England, the town is supposed to have hence been called Weymouth.' In 1635, a Mr. Hull and 21 families joined the settlement. Mr. Hull was a minister from England, and appears to have been their first preacher. This town was attacked by the Indians in Philip's war, in 1676, and 7 or 8 houses were burnt... Ship-building to some extent, is carried on in this place; vessels of 400 tons have been launched above the bridge, over Maniquot River. This village (about one third of which is in the limits of Braintree) is 15 miles from Dedham...and 10 from Boston. The surface of the town is undulating and stony, and the soil generally good....it is estimated that about half a million dollars' worth of boots and shoes are manufactured in this town. The 'Union Bank' of Weymouth and Braintree, with a capital of $100,000, is located here. There are 3 houses of worship, 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist. Population 3,387. In 1837, there were 70,155 pairs of boots and 242,083 pairs of shoes manufactured in this town, the value of which was $427,679; males employed, 828, females, 519; value of leather tanned and curried, $42,500."

This was written not long after the White family left Weymouth, and from the figures you can estimate the cost of shoes and see that women worked at this job as well as men.

Rev. William Smith and his wife Elizabeth Quincy were of Weymouth, and Braintree, Mass. These were the parents of Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams, the president, and mother of John Quincy Adams, also a president.

The Bailey Genealogy by H.R. Bailey, 1899, p. 309 says Thomas Bayley was an "old Planter of Wessagusett"--named Weymouth later. He must have come over with the above Weston group, therefore, and Thomas White was also a member of this fishing expedition apparently. The genealogy says Thomas Bayley was the first of the name in this country and was admitted freeman of Massachusetts in 1640, and in Weymouth before 1635. His daughter Esther m. John King of Weymouth. To be a freeman he had to be a member of the approved church and he was able to vote.

THE FOUNDING OF HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Historical Collections by Barber, has also a history of Hingham, Mass. p. 503, settled 1635. In June "grants were made to a considerable number of individuals, and on the 18th of Sept. 30 of the inhabitants drew for house lots." The list of the first settlers of Hingham includes White ancestors such as: Thos. Lincoln, weaver, Ralph Smith, Clement Bates, John Farrow, Andrew Lane, Thomas Loring, Francis Smith. In 1636 there were John Beal, Senr. Thomas Lincoln, Adam Mott, Samuel Ward. In 1637 are listed Thomas Chaffe, Thomas Turner, etc.

"The Second Church in Hingham was formed in 1745; Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D., their first minister, was ordained the next year. He was pastor here more than fifty-five years." This is where Esther Bailey and Matthew White were married, and its records could be looked up. There is a print of the famous old church "erected in 1680." It cost L 432 and was made of oak, with a palisade for protection against the Indians. "About 80 sail of vessels belong to this place, which are engaged in the cod and mackerel fishers and the coasting-trade." Hingham had a famous pastor, Rev. Hobart, Christian name, Peter, one of the founders who was in office till 1679. An interesting story is told on p. 506 of how the General Court of Massachusetts arrested some of their townsmen and "Mr. Hobart and his friends, about ninety in number, presented a petition to the former... concerning the power of the General Court, and their liberties and the liberties of the church....They then charged Deputy Governor Winthrop with exercising too much power." This was in 1645 during a time of great rebellion in the colonies for more civil liberties. The petitioners were fined but they resisted paying, and Mr. Hobart refused to appear before the court so had to be arrested. He demanded a jury trial and this fined him again. He was asked not to give advice on public affairs to the General Court when he went there in later years and called "a bold man and would speak his mind."

In 1676 John Jacob was killed by Indians in a field of wheat and they burned the house of James Whiton, Israel Hobart and others.

Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England said of Hingham: "The people joyned in Church covenant in this place were much about an hundred soules, but have been lessened by a sad unbrotherly contention which fell out among them, wasting them every way, continued already forseven years space, to the great griefe of all other churches, who held out the right hand of brotherhood unto them in Brotherly communion... yet ought they never to take up such an Independent way, as to reject the advise and counsell of each other," etc. From this we see they had a strong Independent tradition.

Benjamin Lincoln, Maj.-Gen. in the Revolution was born here 1733, and was president of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts. He was a famous man.

Thomas Chaffee of Hingham in 1637 later moved to Rehoboth, and his descendants lived in Hull and Swansea, Mass. Benjamin was b. Swansea, 1710, father of Francis.

Thomas Turner had a land grant at Hingham on Goose Point in 1637, and sold it in 1646. In 1644 Thomas Turner built a galley in the first meeting house. (See p. 270, History of Hingham, V. 3, for the Turner genealogy.) A son Harris Turner had a son Joshua D. b. 1796 of Liberty Plain, and his son Joshua D. b. 1825, m. Hannah L. Beal of Liberty Plain. There was also a Humphrey Turner from Essex, England, who was at Scituate, Mass. about 1626, according to the History of Weymouth, Mass. His grandson Jacob m. Jane Vining and came to Weymouth. Humphrey Turner's name is on the first list of freemen in Scituate 1633-1649, with Isaac Robinson, son of the famous Pastor, Edward Foster, John Lothrop, Timothy Hatherly etc. If Turner was here in 1626, he was one of the Old Planters who came with Weston or with the Conants, as Scituate was not formed until 1633 or 1634 as a settlement.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER PARTHENA SAGE, WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF HER CHILDREN AND COMPLETED ABOUT THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF HER LIFE: ALSO SHORT OBITUARY NOTICE, MAY 22, 1902.

I will write some of the events of my life, which began in the town of Marcellus, Onandaga County, New York, in the year of our Lord, 1824, March 20th.

The first very pleasing event was when my oldest sister, Fanny Foster, came home to stay quite a while on account of her husband having sore eyes, so bad he could not do any kind of labor, and he had to go away to have them treated. But that was not what I was glad about, but because she had two girls about my own age, and a little boy that came with her, and I thought we could all have such fun playing together, and we did have fun, but I don't know as it was so funny for those that had the care of us, for I had three sisters older than myself, and a brother younger, so we had a merry time together some of the time. My sister left her oldest daughter with her husband and grandparents in Warsaw, New York. Soon after she came, my Father lost nearly all his property by signing a note of quite a large amount and was secured by a relative of the man he signed for, but as soon as the relative saw that he was in danger of losing by his friend, he put his property out of his hand, and the loss all came on Father, which left Father a hard case, with the family he had to care for, but my brothers went to work and redeemed one of the places, which consisted of an eighty acre farm with suitable buildings, and a saw mill and grist mill. We had the same amount in Tully, twelve miles away, but that all went, but by my brothers helping my father out, we all had a home.

My sister, Laura, who lived near our home on the same place, was left a widow with four small children over a year after Fanny came. I think it was in June after Fanny came that she had a little daughter and her name was Mary. September after Fanny had a son. He was named Sidney. About a year and a half after he was born his father died. Of course, we children had to do what we couldby going to live with people that had babies to take care of or anything we could do.

"When I was eight years old I went with a family that moved six or eight miles from my home. By the time I had been there two weeks, I was so homesick that they let me go home a walking that distance alone. When I was two miles from home, I came to a place where there were two roads and I did not know which one to take to get home but took one of them and stopped at the first house to inquire the way. They told me but seemed quite surprised to see such a youthful traveller starting out alone. I staid and rested a while and then went home all right, but can't remember whether they were glad to see me or not, but not long after I got home I had a very severe attack of pleurisy. I can remember how high the Doctor held the lance over my arm and came down with force to hit the vein to bleed me and the third time he happened to hit it and by the good nursing of Mother, I got well after that, but still have the scars to show I have been bled.

A short time before I went off so far, a woman that lived half a mile from my home wanted a little girl to come and live with her, so I went, and began to cry as soon as I got there. She tried very hard to have me stay, offered several inducements if I would stay, one was that I could sleep with her boy if I would stay. Then my mind was made up that I was not going to stay.

June 4th. Quite a rest from
Writing.

When I was nine years old I went to live with a woman that had two children to take care of. They were very pretty children, but my sister Sophrona worked for her before I did, and she did not think I was a very good worker, but I remember I twisted some yarn for her. She was inking a yarn carpet. She paid me eighteen pence a week. When I got done working there, I remembered how glad I was that I could give my little niece Mary (Foster) a calico dress. Her father had got better and they were all going to Warsaw.

Of course, I did not get much education, but nearly the first teacher I had is still living, and is past ninety. George Chaffee was his name.

When I was twelve years old, I went to my cousin's to spin for her. She was my Uncle John Smith's daughter. I stayed there a week and spun forty knots a day. Then I was taken with the mumps and they took me home.

The year I was fourteen my work was away from home spinning and I spun my day's work every day for a good many weeks. A day's work of warp was thirty knots a day, and of filler was forty knots. I spun filler mostly because I was too young to spin warp. From that year till I was fifteen my health was very poor.

The winter I was twelve, my sister Calista was married to the brother of my sister Fanny's husband. The way she got acquainted with him, he came to get Fanny and children. People did not ride on the cars in those days as they do now, because there were none to ride on. The winter after, he, Luther Foster, came back and took her (sister Calista) home with him. He had been married before and had two children. It most broke my heart when she went away. Matilda never left, but staid at home with Mother. She was always timid among strangers, but she died among them and if she realized, she could see they cared for her just as well as her nearest friends or relatives could have done.

When I was fifteen, in the fall of that year my second brother that lived to grow up, died with typhoid fever, and left a wife and a little son. His wife's name before her marriage was Caroline Crosby, a step-daughter of my sister Laura. I never saw her much after his death as she went to Michigan, and married there, and never came back to New York State again, but Francis Marion, her son, came to Illinois after he was grown up and staid near a year with us. He married soon after he went back to Michigan, and when the Civil War came on he enlisted, leaving his wife and two children. He never came back but died in the army.

I went to school quite a good deal the winter I was fifteen, and the next summer in June I went to Warsaw to see my sisters, and work for my sister Calista, and this is the way I got there. There was an old couple that had formerly lived near us and had moved to Cataraugus County, and were back on a visit, so our folks got them to take me with them. He took me to Warsaw Village and we got there the third day morn quite early to my sister Fanny's. It was the first time I ever saw her husband, Silas Foster, that I could remember. The carriage I rode in was a lumber wagon with poles each side of the box, and a board laid across the poles for springs, but there was a box or something under the seat, and every once in a while the seat would bump down on that, and after I got there for about a week I was pretty sore. (My anatomy.) We had a journey of 100 miles to get there from Marcellus to Warsaw, and a very beautiful country to travel over. I traveled over it several times afterwards, but never rode over it in a lumber wagon with poles for

for springs, but I was very glad to get there and they all seemed glad to see me. Harriett, Fanny's oldest daughter, that staid with her father when her mother came to our house, was at our house to stay a year when I went away. She taught school the winter and summer she was there and we had a good visit with her.

My work at my sister Calista's was spinning, and as they had a good many cows, I milked cows six in the morning and five in the evening. Then I helped her some about the house work, but Luther's sister was working for them, for they were making cheese and had a great deal to do. The family consisted of Grandpa and Grandma Foster, Luther and Calista, sister Ruth Foster Tanner, hired man, Luther's four children, Casson, and Roxie and Lemira and Samuel, Ira Gilmore, a nephew of Luther's, and myself. Then Luther's first wife's two sisters came on a visit just as Calista had her linen yarn spooled ready to begin weaving, but as it had to be damp to be spooled it laid too long before it could be attended to and spoiled. I got it in the loom and wove some but it would break so much I could not do much at it. I felt so badly about it.

June 18th, the two sisters made out their visit and went away after the young man by the name of Winslow had been there and made one of them a visit. After I had been in Warsaw all summer, our folks wrote for me to come home and get there before the eleventh of October as Sophrona was to be married on that day. Luther was to go to some place fifteen miles away to take a load of cheese. I went with him and he went on with me to Rochester, and engaged my passage on a canal boat. While we were waiting to have the boat go, Luther took me in a museum. I tho't it very fine, but it was the first and last museum I ever was in. I had a very pleasant journey on the boat and met a woman on the boat that came from the far-off country of Iowa City, Iowa. I tried to find out all about it and how she could get so far away and could live in such a wild country. She did not think or seem to think it was so hard to go there. Things have changed since in the way of travel. When I got in Syracuse, our folks had sent by a man to get me and bring me home. So I went with him and I got home on Saturday night after dark and Sophrona was married to Charles Owen the next day by a Justice of the Peace.

They were glad to see me and I was glad I got home to the wedding. They did not have a large wedding, but a very pleasant one. She was married the 11th of October, 1840. Soon after they were married they moved to New Hope, at the head of Skaneateales Lake. Charles went to attend a grist mill. Quite a number of us went with them. I can't remember all, but Sam, Tilda and Harriett Foster went I think. It was such a pleasant road by the side of the lake. Harriett went home that fall. It was the last time she visited us in Marcellus. The winter after I came from Warsaw. I staid with Polly Hall, a step-daughter, and she was the only one of quite a number of her children that lived to grow up. When she died she left two sons, one of them book care of his grandma in her last days.

Aug. 5th. Quite a time has passed since
I have written anything.

I told of my sister Sophrona's marriage; my brother Sidney was married five years before Sophrona; Calista, four years; Seth, two years, and Lyman, one year.

The year I was seventeen in March, I went, by the urgent request of a man by the name of Cleveland, to help them with their children having the measles. I went expecting to come home as soon as they were over with them, but I did not come home then, and was there the most of the time the next four years. There was quite a large family of them. The father and mother of the man of the house, himself, and wife, second wife that he had not been married to many months. He had six children and she three, and when I had been there nine months, she had another one.

So there were ten children the most of the time when I was there. It would seem it would be a very hard place to work, but she had just come from the land of good order, Massachusetts, and by having a place for everything and everything in its place, made the work much lighter. I enjoyed myself very well the most of the time while there. We had some spinning to do to make carpet and for stocking yarn and knitting stockings for all the family. I helped do it. Had a girl come every year to make up the children's clothing, I helping what I could. The sewing girl made the caps and all for the boys and dresses for the girls or any other member of the family.

I went to writing school one winter while I was there but this writing does not look like it, does it? The old people were quite old, the old gentleman being some over ninety. He died while I was there. The old lady lived to be one hundred and four years old and died not long after I went from there.

Mrs. Cleveland that I worked for visited in Massachusetts the first summer I was there. Her first husband had not been dead but three months when she was engaged to marry Mr. Cleveland. They were well acquainted when young. He said when he read in the paper of her husband's death, 'I will have that woman for a wife if I can get her.' He did not let anyone get ahead of him, but he said it was pretty hard work to get her to marry him so soon after her first husband's death. Everything went on very smooth while I was there.

The spring I was eighteen years old, I had been to very interesting meetings in Skeaneattus, conducted by a Congregational minister that interested me very much, and I felt very much that I wanted to be a Christian. I had often felt that I should be a Christian some time, but like many others, I had not yet got where I realized that now was the accepted time, now the day of salvation. But then I had a very realizing sense of it, and I sought the Lord and found Him, and it has been ever a joy to my life that I had such a friend as Jesus. How many times I have thought of what could I have done without Him, a present help in every trial. Oh, that all knew Him, that all may come to the knowledge of the Lord. Soon after I came west I united with the Methodist Church.

After being there more or less for four years, I went home to get ready to marry Horatio Sage, a half brother of Seth's wife, Sarah Ann Sage.

Before I left Mr. Cleveland's, they were sorry to have me go because they had raised flax that year and I told them I could have spun some for them if they had raised it before. They wanted me to spin some anyway, so I told them I would spin it on shares after I was married, so they brought it to me after I was married and I spun enough to get myself several tablecloths, towels and four sacks. The last did not do me much good because they were loaned and never returned, but the others were of good use to me for many years. My sister, Laura, wove them for me. I was married on January 15th, 1845, and was 21 the next March. It was very deep snow that winter and we did not begin housekeeping till March Hired rooms in the house of Mrs. Knapp where Horatio had worked when he was 13 years old. We lived there till the next fall, then moved in the house with sister Laura to stay till we could fix up the place that was my brother Seth's that he had bought that fall. In the mean time, September 7th, 1846, we had a little daughter born. I felt very much blessed of God in the precious gift, and she has always been my dearly beloved first born child. Soon after we moved there, I think it was the next year, Ratio traded for the other part of this place, so that we had two houses and a saw mill, so we moved into the frame house. We moved into the log house at first, the first one we owned. I thought that was a pretty place because it was ours. About two years after we moved to the framed

house our darling Hattie was born. It was when Almeda was three years old. Those children were great blessings to me. When Hattie was in her second year, we began thinking of moving west and moved in October to Illinois, stopping near Cherry Valley the first winter and living in a very small house with a large family. Our family consisted of three children, besides Jno. Smith and Oliver Potter, Chas. Owen, Frona and Parley. My brother Sam and Sidney Crosby had their home there. My sister, Frona, was away sewing a good deal of the time. Chas. Owen attended the mill in Cherry Valley but boarded at home. Some of them workedon the railroad that had got to Cherry Valley. We got along very well. Ratio, Sam, Mr. Owen and one of his boys went to Iowa to hunt deer and got three of them. But it was bitter cold weather that winter. We had plenty of wild game to eat, such as rabbits, quail, and prairie chickens. All the meat we bought was half of a hog. In the spring we moved to Cherry Valley and Ratio bought a lot and built a car house and we had quite a comfortable home. Sam got a lot joining ours and built a pretty good house on it. Charles Owen and family and Sam lived there so we were quite close together. Ratio bought and sold horses and did teaming. That year he bought eighty acres of land, paying $5.00 an acre for it, built a house on it the next spring and we moved out there in March. That winter Sam went east. My father and mother, and Tilda and I think Will Smith came back with him, and George Sage, his wife and child, Mother Sage and Amanda came. George bought land a mile east of us and as soon as he could he had his house ready to go into. But Brother Sam Smith went to Sabula, Iowa, and got a place and moved there, taking my father and mother, Tilda and Will Smith with him, and also Cynthia Crosby. I hated to see them go away very much. I think it was not long after that Charles Owens family came to Iowa. It might have been two or three years. We got our home in pretty good shape that year and in December, 22nd day, we had a little daughter, Celinda, our first western child. She only staid with us till she was in her seventh year and after over four months of suffering with rheumatism of the heart, He who gave took her to Himself to our great sorrow and her great relief.

November 26th. I have not written very much lately. More than four weeks ago, I had quite a sick spell and am not very strong yet. But to begin again.

Horatio carried on the farm and worked at wagon work. He found he could not stand it to work on a farm, so hired that done and worked at his trade to pay the hired man. I will go back the next year after Celinda was born. Ratio, Aunt Frona and I went to Sabula, Iowa, to visit our folks. We found them pretty well but some had been having the ague. We were very glad to see them and they us. It was that same year that mother died in August of paralysis. We stopped in Freeport, Ill, when we went to Iowa and visited my niece, Esther Foster Putnam. They were very anxious to have us bring Cynthia back to them, but I had expected to have her go back home with me, so she staid, and within three weeks of the time that mother died, Esther died. She left a young son and Calista's oldest daughter, Lemira, also died, all dying inside of three weeks. One in Iowa, one in Illinois and one in New York State. Soon after Esther died,the baby died. That broke up the family. In the fall, Cynthia came to our house and brought Edward. Elliot went to Frona's and Nettie went to her Aunt Harriett's. Lucien did not stay single long before he married Cynthia.

Here I am in Waterloo, Iowa, at my son Fred's. Have got pretty well and came here five weeks ago last Saturday.

To continue my family history, our oldest son was born when Celinda was near three years old, and as we had three girls, before he came, he was a very welcome child. He was not very strong and was quite sick when one year old. We had been in Illinois six years then. We thought I had better go back east so I took him and went. He was much better when I got back, but had scarlet fever in a light form after I got to my sister Calista's in Warsaw, N.Y. They called it influenza there, but my children took it from me. I doctored them myself and I found out what it was. They all had it light. It was very cold when we got home and a good deal of snow on the ground. Corn all out in fields. They went to husking as well as they could but was not long before the snow went off and it was quite mild weather and the corn was got out alright.

When my oldest son Giles was near three years old, our second son was born in December. When he was two weeks old, I began to be very sick and was not long before my breast broke under my arm. After it broke, it continued to run till the next June. I had got better by the last of April so I could help take care of Celinda when she was first taken sick. She had inflammatory rheumatism at first, then it went to her heart and how fast she grew poor, the dear child. When she had been sick two months, she began to bloat (dropsical swelling) and was bloated very badly until her death which came to her relief September 8th. The two last months of her life, she needed a great deal of care (I had got better then) and to make her breathing more comfortable, she had to be rocked all the time, night and day. After her death, and I got rested from her sickness, my own health began to be better and with a few exceptions, the last part of my life I have had better health than the first part. When Earnest was five years old, lacking a few days, my youngest son, Fred, was born. He was my sixth child and is now thirty-eight years old, and if I live two months longer, I shall be in my 80th year. Fred was quite healthy when he was young, but when he was three or four years old, his health was very poor for several years. About that time or soon after, Horatio's health began to fail more than it had before, although he was never so very well after we came to Iowa, well, in fact, he was subject to sudden attacks of sickness for many years. My daughter Almeda was home with her eldest son, Ellery, who had water on the brain and enlargement of it, and it affected his grandpa so very much that he would often say, 'That child will be the death of me.' He suffered very severely and the last year his sufferings were so very bad that he longed for death, and it came to his great relief on October 27th, 1870. Since my husband's death, I have had my home with Earnest but have been with all my children at different times. I am glad my children are so kind and thoughtful of me, fora person when they are as old as I am are liable to be quite disagreeable, but they seem to overlook it when I am and treat me just the same.

Sincemy eldest daughter Almeda went to California, which is over eleven years ago, I have not seen her but would like to see her very much in this life.

(About two years after this was written, and about the same length of time before Mother passed from this life, this great longing of her mother heart was satisfied as sister Almeda came from far away California and made Mother and us all a nice long visit. That was a grand visit but I shall never forget the sublime pathos of that parting of mother and daughter, who each realized that it must be a last fond farewell and each striving to be bravely cheerful to save the other ~~the~~ needless pain. F.C.S.) But if we cannot meet here, what a joy it will be to meet all the loved ones that have gone before, and meet all who shall come after. And may all meet without the loss of one. I am so glad that through all the years of my life I have not lost faith and hope in a risen Saviour, and what a joy it has been to me. Thus ends a brief account of some of the events of my life.

Psalms 71, Verses 17-18:

O God Thou hast taught me from my youth, and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. Now also when I am old and grey-headed, O God, forsake me not; until I have showed thy strength unto this generation, and Thy power to every one that is to come.

(Signed) PARTHENA SAGE.

Obituary Notice as printed in the Waterloo, Iowa, daily papers, of Monday, January 18th, 1909:

"DEATH SUMMONS EARLY SETTLER

"Mrs. Parthena Sage died Saturday at Age of Eighty-four Years. Family Moved to Bennington Township, Black Hawk County, in 1866.

"Saturday afternoon, January 16th, 1909, at 4:35 at the home of her son, Dr. Fred C. Sage, 930 Walnut Street, Mrs. Parthena Sage, one of the pioneer residents of Black Hawk County, answered the final summons and passed peacefully to that vast beyond from whose bourne no traveler returns. Her death was not unexpected as she had been failing for the past three months, her condition being critical for two weeks past. Out of townrelatives were summoned and were with her when the end came.

"Mrs. Sage, whose maiden name was Parthena Sage, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, March 20th, 1824, and thus lacked only two months of being eighty-five years old. She was the twelfth child and the last surviving one of a family of thirteen children. Her younger and last brother, Samuel Smith;, formerly of Waterloo, died in California two years ago.

"On January 15th, 1845, when nearly twenty years old, she was married at Marcellus, to Horatio Sage, the day before her deathbeing her sixty-fourth anniversary. Of the six children born to the union, five are living and all but one of these are present for the funeral, the daughter in California being unable to come. The children are Mrs. Almeda T. Goodkins, Neonach, Cal; Mrs. Harriet C. Gibbs, New Castle, Neb., Giles W., Earnest E., and Dr. Fred C. Sage, Waterloo. Her third child, Celinda, died in her seventh year near Belvidere, Ill., where the family had moved in 1851. An adopted nephew, John W. Smith, of Minneapolis, was as dear to her as her own children and with his wife was present to assist the children during their last ministrations. There are numbered among her descendants also nineteen grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren.

"After a residence of fifteen years in Belvidere, Ill, the family moved to Black Hawk County in April, 1866, settling on a farm in Bennington township. Her husband died October 27th, 1879, and since that time she had made her home with her son, Earnest E. Sage on the old homestead but for a number of years had spent her winters with her younger son, Dr. Fred C. Sage, in this city, where her last illness and death occurred.

"When eighteen years of age, Mrs. Sage was converted by a Congregational minister in her native town. She affiliated with this church until the family came west when she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a devoted member of the church and a regular attendant up to a few months before her death. She took great interest in the services and always attended the

Old People's Banquet, being present at the last one held in the fall at Grace M.E. Church. Her abiding faith and her consistent Christian character and example have been a comfort and inspiration for many years to all who knew her. Her greatest desire was to give comfort to others and even in her last hours her constant thought was of those about her rather than of herself.

"Soon after her eightieth birthday, Mrs. Sage at the request of her children, wrote a beautiful and interesting autobiography, telling of the leading incidents of her life and events which she wished her children to remember. After expressing the joy in her heart and continued faith in a risen Saviour, she closed the account of her life with a quotation from the Seventy-first Psalm, Verses 17 and 18: 'Oh, God, Thou Hast taught me from my youth, and hitherto have I declared Thy wondrous works; Now also when I am old and grey-headed, O God, forsake me not until I have showed Thy strength unto this generation, and Thy power to everyone that is to come.'

"The funeral services were held this afternoon, a brief service at the house being held at 1 o'clock, followed by the service at the church at 1:30, Rev. E. D. Hull, pastor of the church, assisted by Presiding Elder, E. W. Bissell, officiated and interment was in Fairview cemetery at the side of the husband, who precededher to the grave thirty years ago. The pall bearers were F.J. Gibbs, A.J. Edwards, George Knapp, David Hutton, Dr. Carl Bickley, George Ferguson. The funeral was largely attended, a number of the friends from Bennington township being present at the service."

* * *

Note by Helen F. Snow: The old letters of the Foster family tell of Parthena's visit to her sister Calista in Warsaw, and also of the Panic of 1837, when the farmers in upstate New York were in difficult circumstances and money was practically frozen up for quite some time. They also tell of the illness of Silas Howell Foster etc. I have had much difficulty finding the descendants of Esther Foster Putnam, mentioned in the above autobiography. Florence Sage Nylin, 220 S. Hickory Street, Platteville, Wisconsin, who sent me the above autobiography, also sent a letter to her from Mabel Russell (Mrs. F.C.), Fredericksburg, Iowa, Oct. 2, 1952, which said: "Dear Florence: I wrote Esther (Esther Thomas of Estherville, Iowa, R.F.D., daughter of Mabel Potter Van Sickle Russell, Mrs. Nylin says) about your being here and wondering how we were related to the Sage family. She sent me the genealogy of the Foster family and I find that my great-grandmother was Fanny Smith, born Aug. 16, 1802, married April 20, 1818, to Silas Howell Foster, born July 28, 1793. He died in Warsaw, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1846. Fanny died July 24, 1880. They had 9 children. Esther Foster, 2nd child of Silas and Fanny Smith Foster, was born Jan. 10, 1823; married in Warsaw, N.Y. June 28, 1846, to Lucien B. Putnam. Born Feb. 14, 1824. She died July 20, 1854. They had four children, Helena Brunette (Nettie) Putnam born in Hamilton, Canada, July 1, 1847, died Dec. 2, 1922; Edward Howell Putnam, born in Warsaw, N.Y. Mar. 8, 1849; Alfred Elliot Putnam b. Dec. 9, 1851; Lucien Hamlin Putnam b. July 4, 1854, died Aug. 15, 1854. I think there must have been another brother of the Smiths as my grandfather married Cinthia Smith, Esther's cousin. If you would care, I could perhaps learn Cinthia's father's name by writing to my cousin, Mrs. Wm. V. Hiles, R.R. 1, Estherville, Iowa. Or you could write her yourself. Hoping this finds you both in the best of health." I wrote to various van Sickles, Putnams, and Potters in Rockport, Ill., which is where Lucien Putnam went from Warsaw, N.Y. according to one record, but none of them knew of Esther Foster's descendants. Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PARTHENA SMITH, 1824-1909, AND HORATIO SAGE, OF IOWA

VII.PARTHENA SMITH, b. in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, March 20, 1824, was the daughter of Samuel Smith, b. Ashford, Conn. Oct. 11, 1775, d. 1859, and Frances Chaffee, b. Mar. 19, 1782, at Ashford, Conn., d. 1857. Parthena was the youngest sister of Fanny and Calista Smith, who married Silas Howell Foster and Luther Foster, Jr., hence their descendants were double cousins. A letter dated Jan. 31, 1898 from Mrs. S. Owen, Sumner, Iowa, says there were twelve children in Samuel Smith's family, "2 girls and 10 boys. The girls names were Mehetable & Polly, one married Moses Baird, and the other Joseph Thrasher--the brothers were Daniel, Elijah, Abijah, John,Jedediah, Lemuel, Stephen, Wm, Obadiah, and Samuel . . . Father was the youngest of the family . . . His father and 4 brothers were in the war (Revolutionary). Mother's father's name was Francis Greene Chaffee and her mother's name was also Chaffee, they being second cousins. Her first name was Dorcas. Her father was also in the War, and from hardship and exposure contracted consumption and died when mother was only 4 years old--leaving her mother a home and 5 children, Benjamin, Dorcas, Priscilla, Fanny, and Perrin."

Lt. Col. Casper Schenk sent excerpts from The Chaffee Genealogy by William H. Chaffee, 1635-1909, Grafton Press, New York City, 1909, as follows:

I. Thomas Chaffe, was in Hingham, Mass. in 1635, later moved to Rehoboth, Mass. (p. 1-13).

II. Joseph Chaffe (Thomas^1) born in Hull, Mass. between 1639 and 1646, died in Swansea, Mass. Oct. 28, 1694; married Dec. 8, 1670, Annis Martin, daughter of Richard of Rehoboth. (pp. 20-29.)

III. Joseph Chaffe (Joseph^2 Thomas^1) born in Swansea, Mass. Feb. 6, 1677, died in Woodstock, Conn. August 1759; married (1) in Malden, Mass. Abigail Hills, daughter of Gershom and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Hills. She died when her son Benjamin was only 3 weeks old. Joseph married (2) Jemima Chadwick of Falmouth. (pp.45-52.)

IV. Benjamin Chaffe (Joseph^3 Joseph^2 Thomas^1) born in Swansea, Sept. 11, 1710, and died after 1774, married in Ashford, Conn. Nov. 2, 1738, Hannah Chapman, who died there Jan. 18, 1739-40. Benjamin married (2) in Ashford, Feb. 25, 1741, Priscilla Green, f Mansfield, Conn. (pp. 76-77.

V. Francis Green Chaffee (Benjamin^4 Joseph^3 Joseph^2 Thomas^1) was born in Ashford, Conn. Apr. 6, 1745, and died there July 3, 1786. He was a private in Captain Thomas Knowlton's company which marched for the relief of Boston on the Lexington Alarm April 1775, service 3 days. He served also as a private in Captain Reuben Marcy's company. He married in Ashford, Oct. 6, 1767, his cousin Dorcas Chaffee (Thomas^4 Joseph^3 Joseph^2 Thomas^1) born in Woodstock, Conn. June 12, 1747. (pp. 122-123.)

VI. Francis (or Frances) Chaffee (Francis Green^5 Benjamin^4 Joseph^3 Joseph^2 Thomas^1) born in Ashford, March 18, 1782, p. 123. She was the mother of Calista Smith Foster and Fanny Smith Foster and of Parthena Smith Sage. She married Samuel Smith b. Oct. 11, 1775, in Ashford, Conn.

While in the National Archives inWashington, D.C. I found in the Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, 1869, compiled by the Adjutant General, the "List of Men who marched from Connecticut Towns for the Relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm," April, 1775, and the following were from Ashford : Thomas Knowlton, Capt. service 10 days, Jonathan Chaffee, 16 days, Abijah Smith, 16 days, Francis Chaffee, 3 days, Solomon Smith 10 days. There were 78 from Ashford who marched at the Lexington Alarm under Knowlton. Revolutionary soldiers from Ashford included Smiths--Asa, Asaph, Daniel, Ebenezer, Jedidiah, John, Lemuel, William. Abijah Smith was an officer at Bunker Hill.

The children of Samuel Smith and Frances Chaffee were Fanny b. 1801, m. Silas Howell Foster; Laura b. 1807, m. Asaph Crosby and Philip Crysler; Lyman b. 1809, m. Sarah Benedict; Sidney b. 1812 d. 1838, m. CarolineCrosby; Seth b. 1814, m. Sarah Ann Sage; Calista b. 1816, m. Luther Foster, Jr.; Matilda b. 1819; Sophronia b. 1821, m. Charles Owen; Parthena b. 1824, m. Horatio Sage; and Samuel b. 1827, m. Laura Owen.

The children of Parthena Smith and Horatio Sage were: Almeda b. 1846, Harriett b. 1849; Celinda b. 1853; Giles b. 1856; Ernest b. 1859, whose wife Elizabeth Schenk Sage lived on the old homestead at Waterloo, Iowa, while grand-daughter Carol Sage, lived on Route 2, Waterloo, Iowa; and Fred Carlton b. 1864, of 833 Alma Street, San Pedro, Calif. Their family history is as follows:

DR. FRED CARLTON SAGE AND KATHERINE MAGDALENE SCHENK

VIII. DR. FRED CARLTON SAGE, son of Horatio Sage and Parthena Smith, was b. Flora Twp., Boone Co., Ill. Nov. 30, 1864. Education: Country School, Cedar Falls High School; Grad. Iowa State Teachers College, B.A. 1889; Grad. State University of Iowa, Medical Dept. 1893; Clinical Assistant and Resident Hospital Physician 1892-1893; Post Graduate Work Rush Medical College; Chicago Eye, Ear & Throat School; Ophthalmic and Oral Institute (New York) Columbia Medical Depsrtment; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Mayo Clinic (Rochester, Minn.), Los Angeles County,California, General Hospital; Member of American Medical Assn.; Calif. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Society; Long Beach Harbor District Medical Society; Methodist Episcopal Church, member of Board; Republican usually; I.O.O.F. held all offices; American Legion, Historian; YMCA Director 8 yrs.; Military Services: Entered World War I, Capt. Medical Dept. July 20, 1918; Camp Sherman, Ohio, Base Hospital, Aug. 29, to Dec. 15, 1918; Honorable Discharge Dec. 15, 1918; Commissioned Captain Medical O.R.C. May 2, 1919, Major June 9, 1924. Offices held: Principal of School, Calamus, Iowa, 1889-1890; School Board, East Waterloo, Iowa, 1911-1918. Height 5 ft. 10 1/2 in.; weight 170 lbs., head, long; eyes, blue-grey; hair, light brown; moved to Calif. in 1928. On Mar. 29, 1893, at Mt. Hope Farm m. Katherine (Kate) Magdalene Schenk, d. of Joseph Schenk and Anna Maria Gaisser, b. Mt. Hope Farm, Bennington Twp., Black Hawk County, Iowa, June 17, 1872, Rev. J. M. Knickerbocker, M.E. Church officiating. Education: Country School; Iowa State Teachers College; Medical College of State University of Iowa; member Methodist Episcopal Church; Pres. Ladies Aid 6 yrs. and on Church Board; S.S. Teacher 35 yrs.; Republican Party; Royal Neighbors of America, Oricale; Rebeccas, Noble Guard, Y.W.C.A.; American Legion Auxiliary, Chaplain, 1935-38; Chr. Service Men's Work, Los Angeles, M.E. Conference. Accomplishments: Red Cross Nurse, World War, Camp Dix, N.Y. 1918; Police Matron, Waterloo, Iowa, 1922-26; children, Florence Lucile, 1894; Erwin Carlton, 1896. Height 5 ft. 1 1/2 in. weight 148 lbs.

1. Florence Lucile b. Hudson, Iowa, July 26, 1894; married June 6, 1922, at Waterloo, Iowa, to Victor Emanuel Nylin, son of Knute Victor Nylin and Nellie Larson Nylin, Rev. E.J. Lockwood, M.E. Church officiating. Education: East Waterloo High School, 1912, Honor Roll; Iowa State Teachers College, B.A. 1916 (Major, Home Economics), member of Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican Party, if any; American Legion Auxiliary; Federated Women's Club of Bloomington, Minn. (Pres. 1923); Hopkins Improvement League; State Chairman, Dept. of the American Home, Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs and Agricultural Women's Club, Univ. of Minn.; Ida McKinley Chapt. of O.E.S., No. 178, Hopkins (Matron) 1931; Accomplishments: Member of High School and winning Collegiate inter-state debating teams; teacher of Home Economics; pianist, registered dietician; writer on household subjects. Children, Florence Irene 1924. Height 5 ft. weight 108 lbs., head long, eyes hazel, hair, brown, address: 220 South Hickory Street, Platteville, Wisconsin.

Victor Emanuel Nylin was b. Tracy, Minn., May 25, 1895, son of Knute Victor Nylin and Nellie Larsen. Education: Grad. U. of Minn. G.S. 1918, M.S. 1924; Ph.D. 1937, Major Education; member Presbyterian Church, 32nd Degree Mason; Phi Delta Kappa, Alpha Zeta; Natl. Education Assn. Minnesota Agriculture Teachers Assn. Pres. 1932-1938; author of several books and articles and speaker; height 5 ft. 6 in. weight 175 lbs. head long, eyes, blue, hair light brown. Occupation: Instructor in the Agricultural Education Dept. and Teachers training at the University of Minnesota..

(1) Florence Irene Nylin b. Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 13,1924. On the honor roll in every grade in school; won D.A.R. History Medal in 5th grade.

2. Edwin Carlton Sage, son of Dr. Fred C. Sage, b. Hudson, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1896, m. Jan. 26, 1924, to Katherine Miles, d. of Maynard Boyden Miles and Jesse Duncan Miles of Clarion, Iowa. Education: M.D. University of Iowa 1924; Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, 1924-25; Certificate Public Health, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Md. 1927; Military service: enlisted in 133 Field Ambulance Co. 34th Div. June 1917, transferred to 312 Field Ambulance 75th Div. A.E.F. in France, until Ju;ne 1919; member Congregational Church; Sigma Phi Epsilon; Delta Sigma Rho. Address: 2002 Osborn St., Burlington, Iowa.

(1) Roderick Duncan Sage b. Feb. 13, 1926, Iowa City, Iowa.
(2) Frederick Carlton Sage b. Sept. 19, 1924, Iowa City, Iowa.

ERNEST EUGENE SAGE AND ELIZABETH SCHENK

VIII. ERNEST EUGENE SAGE, son of Horatio Sage and Parthena Smith, b. Dec. 18, 1859, at Cherry Valley, Ill. Education: Country School; East Waterloo High School; Field Seminary; Iowa State Teachers College; State University of Iowa, Medical Dept; member, Methodist Episcopal Church; Democratic Party, M.W.A.; Farmers Institute, Secy. offices held: Township clerk; assessor, school director, school treasurer, census enumerator; accomplishments: school teacher 13 winter terms, all around athlete, Sunday School Superintendent. Height 5 ft. 10 in. weight 170 lbs. head medium-long; eyes, dark brown; hair dark brown. Occupation: farmer and breeder of pure bred Angus cattle; German coach horses, and Poland China hogs. Died. Apr. 6, 1913, at Waterloo of heart trouble and stomach cancer, buried at Fairview Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa.

Elizabeth Schenk was d. of Joseph Schenk and Maria Gaisser Schenk, b. Mt. Hope Farm, Bennington, Twp. Black Hawk County, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1869, m. Apr. 9, 1890, at Mt. Hope Farm to Ernest Eugene Sage. Education: Iowa State Teachers College; member, M.E. Church; Republican Party; R.N.C.; Farm Bureau (ex. Pres.); Mt. Hope Ladies Aid Society, Pres. Accomplishments: taught school 4 years. Children Russel Horatio b. 1891; Francis Josephine b. 1892; Ernest Eugene, 1894; William Clifford, 1896; Joseph Gaisser, 1897; Evan Victor 1899; Elizabeth Parthena 1901.

1. Russel Horatio Sage b. Sage farm Mar. 22, 1891, m. Mar. 28, 1912, at Allen Steely Farm, Bennington, Twp. Black Hawk Co., Iowa, to Hazel Pearl Steely, d. of Allen Steely and Mary Delger. Education: Iowa State Teachers College; member M.E. Church; Democratic Party, Farm Bureau, Holstein Breeders' Assn. children: Irene Francis 1913; Harlan Russel 1924; Height 5 ft. 6 in. weight 155 lbs. head round; eyes, dark brown, hair dark brown. Farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle, Waterloo Iowa, Route 3.

(1) Irene Francis Sage b. May 31, 1913, Mt. Hope Farm, Bennington Twp. Black Hawk Co., Iowa. m. Roy Kramer June 15, 1934, Mt. Hope Chur ch; attended Iowa State Teachers College; member. M.E. Church, Pres. Friendship Club; taught rural school, Bennington Twp. 3 yrs. address, Waterloo, Iowa, Route 3. Children: John Russel b. 1936; Gerald Roy b. 1937. Roy Kramer is son of John H. Kramer and Rose Burk, b. Bennington Twp. Dec. 30, 1906; tractor engineer Black Hawk Co. roads.

(2) Clinton Eugene Sage b. Dec. 25, 1914, Mt. Hope Farm, Bennington Twp. Black Hawk Co., Iowa, son of Russel and Hazel P. Steely Sage; member Gamma R oe Rraternity; Block and Bridle Club; Manager Pistol Team 1938, winning two letters for marksmanship; M.E. Church; Iowa State 4-H Club. In National Dairy Judging contest 1936 won trip to Bristol England, and in International Dairy Judging Contest placed second, won free tour to England, Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland. Add. 2310 Gray Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

(3) Mary Elizabeth Sage b. Aug. 15, 1919, Mt. Hope Farm; M.E. Church. Pres. Bennington Twp. 4-H Club; took Nurses Training, St. Luke's Methodist Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

(4) Harlan Russel Sage b. Apr. 17, 1924, Bennington Twp.

2. Francis Josephine b. Sept. 20, 1892, Sage Farm, Bennington Twp. m. Sept. 12, 1917, on Sage Farm to Herbert Alden Shining, son of Fred Shining and Mary Jones. Education: Iowa State Teachers College; M.E. Church organist; school teacher 6 yrs. Died June 6, 1919, Shining Farm, buried Fairview Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa.

3. Ernest Eugene Sage b. Sage Farm Mar. 20, 1894, m. Francis Willard Rainbow, d. of James Jonas Rainbow and Ida Olietta Knapp, Waterloo, Iowa, Dec. 30, 1922. Education: Iowa State College; Presbyterian Church; Republican Party; Masonic Lodge; Upsilon Sigma Alpha; Secy. Mt. Vernon Twp. Farm Bureau; agricultural short course teacher 1919-1922. Children: Carol Francis b. 1924; James Ernest b. 1932. Address, Route 2, Waterloo, Iowa.

4. William Clifford Sage b. Jan. 17, 1896, Sage Farm, m. Feb. 26, 1930, at Waterloo, to Mariam Elizabeth Whitney d. of Isaac Whitney and Hannah Allen. She was b. Denver, Colo. Oct. 2, 1899; grad. Iowa State Teachers College, and taught school; Republican, M.E. Church. He was treas. Mt. Hope M.E. Church 1930; commander American Legion Post 636, 1938; memb. American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Assn.; veteran of World War, inducted into service Feb. 22, 313 Supply train, 88 Div.; Corporal May 21, 1918; A.E. F. France, Aug. 24, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Children: Barbara Jane 1932; Elizabeth Ann 1937. Occupation farmer, R.R. 3, Waterloo, Iowa.

5. Joseph Gaiser Sage b. Sage Farm Oct. 26, 1897, m. Nov. 1919 at Cedar Heights, Black Hawk County, Iowa, to Hazel Evelyn Anderson, d. of William O. Anderson and Sophia Carlson Anderson; she was b. May 1, 1900, Princeton, Ill. Both memb. M.E. Church and Republicans; he was Sunday School Supt., Church Steward, Treas. School Board and of Farm Bureau; "ardent anti-New Dealer"; American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn and Samworth Swine Assn. Children: Elaine Beatrice b. 1922; John Gordon 1927; farmer and breeder, Waterloo, Iowa, Route 3.

6. Donald Frederick Sage b. Sept. 9, 1905, Sage Farm, m. Sept. 14, 1925, to Elaine Gordon, d. of E.E. Gordon and Rosa Holloway b. Jan. 14, 1906. She is First Baptist Church; Democratic Party; teacher, vocalist; B. of Dir. of Red Cross. He is memb. M.E. Church, farmer of Dunkerton, Iowa, Route 1. Children: Eddie Eugene b. May 21, 1926; Ethyl Pauline b. 1927, Apr. 29; Donald William 1929; Robert Evan, 1932; Ernest Allen 1937.

7. Evan Victor Sage, son of Ernest E. Sage and Elizabeth Schenk, b. Aug. 20, 1899, Sage Farm; education: Iowa State Agricultural College; member M.E. Church; Republican Party; Farm Bureau, Alpha Zeta; Theta Delta Chi, address Route 3, Waterloo, Iowa, farmer and student.

8. Elizabeth (Betty) Parthena Sage, daughter of Ernest E. Sage and Elizabeth Schenk, b. Dec. 14, 1901, Sage Farm, m. Feb. 26, 1938, Mt. Hope Church, to Lewis Levi Greaser, son of Henry Greaser and Emma Mackie Greaser, b. Feb. 19, 1894, on farm in Benton Co., Jackson Twp. Iowa; he grad. Agricultural Engineering Course at Iowa State College; memb. Presbyterian church, Elder and Clerk of Session; Republican Party. Military Record: Battery E. 337 Field Artillery, 88 div. Corporal, A.E.F. in France, May 1918 to Feb. 1919. Was Twp. assessor; state representative, 44th Gen. Assembly of Iowa 1931-32; Benton Co., Iowa, co-winner Farm Bureau State Debate, 1929; Farm Bureau Twp. Pres. 8 years; County Sec. 2 yrs. Planning board twp. and Director and County President. Address: Vinton, Iowa. Elizabeth Sage graduated from East Waterloo High School 1918 and Junior College Course at Iowa State Teachers College 1922, with highest class average; Presbyterian Church; Republican Party; Eastern Star; Benton Co. Farm Bureau Women's Chorus; valedictorian of High School class; pianist; memb. Chamber of Commerce Glee Club in Des Moines, Iowa, ten years; grade teacher in country school, Waverly, in Des Moines for 15 1/2 years.

* * *

Note by Helen F. Snow, Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn. The foregoing was sent to me in long-hand by Lulu Calista Foster Taylor. Col. Casper Schenk also sent me some notes on the family of Parthena Smith, which he said was taken from a book in possession of Florence Nylin. These are as follows:

"Parthena Smith b. March 20, 1824, at Marselles (Marcellus), N.Y., married Jan. 15, 1845, Horatio Sage b. Sept. 3, 1822, at Gettysburgh, Onondaga Co., N.Y. d. in Bennington Township, Black Hawk Co., Ia. Oct. 27, 1879. Children:

"Almeda Theresa b. Sept. 7, 1846, at Marcellus, N.Y. m. Jan. 17, 1866, to Dwight S. Gookins, Children: Ellery, deceased; Ernest James; Bertram Luther; Helen May; Arthur Dwight.

"Harriett Calista Sage b. Dec. 20, 1849, at Marcellus, N.Y. m. Dec. 22, 1867, John F. Gibbs.

"Celinda Caroline b. __ 22, 1853, in Flora Township, Boone County, Ill. d. Sept. 8, 1860, and was buried in Belvedere, Ill., cemetery.

"Giles Wilson Sage b. Aug. 14, 1856, in Flora Twp.

"Ernest Eugene Sage b. Dec. 18, 1859, in Flora Twp. m. Apr. 8, 1889, Elizabeth Schenk.

"Fred Carlton Sage b. Nov. 30, 1864, in Flora Twp. 3 mi. S.E. of Cherry Valley and 45 mi. S.W. of Belvedere, m. World's Fair Year Mar. 29, 1893, Kate M. Schenk.

"Samuel Smith b. Apr. 1, 1827, at Marcellus, N.Y. the same place his brothers and sisters were all born, m. Sept. 12, 1857, to Laura Owen in Lester Twp. Black Hawk Co., Iowa. Children: Albert M. m. Mrs. El en Isher; Warren Whaley; Carl Philip Smith m. Georgiana Pauling (dead."

Note: Casper Schenk is brother of the two sisters who married the Sages, and has a genealogy compiled of the Schenk family.

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THE CHRISTOPHER FAMILY HISTORY,
By Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn.

APPENDICES: INDEX TO PARTS ONE AND TWO.

INDEX TO PERSONS OF THE SURNAME "FOSTER."

Aaron, 128, 110
Abial, of New Haven, 124
Abigail of R. I., 70
" dau. of Jeremiah, 76
" dau. of John, 77
" dau. of David, 77
" b. 1734, d. of David, 77
" wife of Joseph, 119 ff, 58,101,11
" Dau. of Daniel, 140
" dau. of Maltby, 151
" d. of John, 99
" 96,112
" d. of Christopher b. 1668, 101,8
" m. Daniel Carter, 117
" d. of Joseph, 102

Abel, 5, 91, 95
Abby R. 79
Abbie Estelle, 83
Abner, 91
Abraham, Sergt. 3, 4,91
" son of John, 78
" of Conn. 82
" of Ellington, Conn. 95
" of Windsor, Conn. 99
" 115, 115-a; son of Jed. 143-4-5,6
Adelaide J. 117,
Antoinette S. 117
Alonzo, 118, 12,14, 68,84 ,149,151,115,117
Alice P. (Robertson) 118
Anna B. 117, Ann 117
Albert 3, 81, 64 ,103
Algernon 4; of Ill. 83, 85, 90
Albert Orson 7
Alfred, Sir,18
Allen, of England, 24; 83
Alice, d. of Josiah, 79
Algernon Sydney, 83
Algernon Sydney Fredonio, 84,148
Alva Clay 89
Albert S. of Ind. 90
Alice, 94, 151
Algernon O. 148
Adonijah, 129; of Windham, 129
Alpheus, 129
Aman, 129
Alanson,127, 129 ,112
Amanda, 82, of Ohio, 84 ,48

Asa, of Ohio, 4; of Iowa, 85,86
" b. 1759, 82; 129, 148
Andrew, of Andover, Mass. 24, 26
Ann, accused as a witch, 26
Anne, of R.I. 70
Ann, d. of William, 75; d. of Josiah 104
" d. of David, 77
Anne, d. of Thomas, 91
Annie R. 84
Annice R. 85
Amos M. 92
Augusta Viola, 84; Augusta 96
Argus M. 90
Arthur B. 90
Alden H. 98
Albert William 104
Albert Augustus, 104
Anson, 107, 108
Alpha Luranda, 110
Alfred, son of Orrin, 110
Anna (twin) 104
Ann Eliza 112
Alpha, 112

Barbara, m. Rodham 27
Bartholomew, 24; of Devon, 40
Bertha, 5; 74; 93, Bertha L. 117
Belinda, 84, 89, 148
Bessie, 3, 80
Betsey, 91, 105; m. Beach, 107
B.F. 89
Beulah, 110
Biah, 103
Bethiah, 59
Benjamin 1,2,5,21; 55 ff; census 59-60-1
" of Iowa, 4 Will of,62
" son of David, 6
" Halsey 6
Benjamin, taxed 1683
Benjamin, Jr. 59, 62
Benjamin d. 1704, 68,70,73
" b. 1691, 74
" b. 1701, 74
" Huntting, 80, son of Josiah b. 1846

Benjamin, son of Benjamin, 80
" son of Edward, 82
" Franklin, of Ohio, 82
" Benjamin F. 90
" 135, 136, 141
Benjamin D. 117
Bossenger, 28
Buckinghamshire, England, Marsh Gibbon, 115
" Westbury Manor, 115

Casson A. of Oklahoma, 160
Carlos, 5,95
Caroline, 110,100
Cephas, 79
Census of Southampton 1698, 58
Charles, of Sagaponach; 3
Charles Sydney, 4,82 of Iowa
Charles Grant, 4,5, 94
Charles N. 5, 93
Charles Selden 6,75
Charles Henry, Chicago, 7,105,104
Charles B. 7, b. 1878, 95,109
Charles M, 7,106; Chas. Monroe, 111
Charles, son of Clifford, 79
Charles Leffingwell, 128
Charles, Hon., Governor of Ohio, 124
Charles O., 90
Charles Frederick, 100
Charles Francis, 111
Charles, son of Nelson 112
Charles 117
Charles T, 107
Chauncey, 5, 95,96; Chauncey F. 128
Channing 4; Channing B. 85,84
Chloe Marie 8; Chloe d. of Asa, 82
Christeana 91
Charlotte, 96
Chester, 97
Chloe, d. of Jonah, 104;97
Chloe Maria, 110
Christopher b. 1603, 1 ff. on "Abigail"
lands 3; 9,11,23; coat of arms, 14; 31,
38,41; in Lynn, Mass. 41; in Hempstead,
L.I. 46 ff; signature in Town Records,
53; Constable in Southampton, 53;
death of, 55; in Southampton, L.I. 46ff.
68,69,70; ancestry of 21
Christopher, Town Clerk of Southampton,
6-7-8-9, 58 ff., 64-65 ff., 68, 72,74
119, 160, 139
Christopher, b. 1944, 5
Christopher, persons in England of the
name, 29 ff.
" of Bucklesworth, Beds. 29
" of Holland in Lincolnshire, 29
" of Weeke, Somerset, England 29
Christopher b. 1700, 8
" b. 1723, 8
" son of Joseph, 8, 102
" b. 1727 of Southampton, 12,134,159,160
" refugee to Conn. 1776, 10; 119; sick
1776; 103
" Halsey, 80
" d. 1748, 101
" 102, 138,140,141,155
" of Madison, Conn. 124; deeds to
land, 125; chart of family 131
" of Sag Harbor in Revolution, 130
" draws lot 1739, 136
" b. 1757 (above), 158 ff. Will, 160
" in 1790 Census, 158
" deed, 161, 162, 168
" of Conn. 110 ff
" son of Christopher b. 1723, 110
" son of Christopher, b. 1753, 110
" son of Daniel, 113, Ancestor of
Luther Foster family
Clara Rogers, 3 , 81
Clifford, 3,79
Clinton, 4; Clinton F. 84
Clarence H., 5,12, 68,95
Clark, 5,96
Cyrus, 12, 143,144,146,made nails
Cuthbert F. 19, 27
Cornelius, 81
Clarence E. 128
Clarissa, 150,117
Clarence D., Dr. 151
Cordelia, 157,158
Cora, 85
Cora M. 90
Cora Elizabeth 95
Cyrus A. 98
Cornwall 106
Clarissa Amelia, 110
Clarence Eugene, 111
Cyrus, 115, 115-a
Clarence S. 118

Daniel, 8, 9
Daniel, son of Jos. 11,12,10,58 ff.64 ff.
Daniel b. 1722, 12, 114
Daniel (David) Hains, 12, 114,152-4-5-6
Daniel, house at Wickapogue, 65-66
Daniel b. 1676, 101, 113 ff.
Daniel, son of Jonah 106, 115
Daniel, of Redding, Conn. 107
Daniel D. 107
Daniel Alfred, 110
Daniel, Branch of family, 134 ff; 119,128
Daniel, 136,137,138, earmark; 139,140,
  141,142,143,144,154
Daniel, Capt. 155,162
Daniel, Deacon, 152-153
Daniel, tombstone of, Southampton, 139

Damaris, 11,58,102; d. of Jos. 102,8
David of Middletown, 3,77
David, 6,58,59,62,73,128,158p of.N.J.5
David A. 7,106
David (Daniel) Hains, 12, see above
David, son of Christopher, 12
David, son of Allen, 24
David, sonof John, 77, b. 1679
David b. 1706, 77
David, b. 1730,77
David Stone, 110
Deborah, 7,62,73,5
Deborah, 102,117,149
Dorothy of Bamborough Castle, 20; 27
Debro F. 59
Dwight B. 92; Hon. Dwight, 124
Delight, 106
Darius, 157

Eben Asher, 107
Ebenezer, 106; Ebenezer Francis 108
Edward Herrick, 3,81
Edward, of Mich. 3,80
Edward H. 9,10,64 ff, 66 ff.,117,161
Edward, son of Christopher, 12
Edward, Hon., of Scituate, Mass. 23,35,40-41,69
Edward, b. Kingsware, Devon, 24
Edward 26,89; Edward E. of Ind. 90
Edward, son of Thomas, 28
Edward, son of Asa, 82
Edward Russell, 112
Edwin, 4; Edwin C. 4;91,93
Edgar Louis, 111
Edward b. 1817, 157
Edward, sick 1776 Rev. 128,
Edward of Wethersfield, Conn. 128

Egbert, 21,99
Edmund, 25
Elizabeth, d. of Rev. Richard, 25
" of Ohio, d. of Asa, 82; 85
" of R.I. 70
" Catherine, 75
" d. of David, 77
" d. of Josiah, 79
" d. of Cephas, 79
" A. d. of Horace, 79;89
" d. of William H. 80
" d. of Gabriel 85
Elizabeth, d. of Joseph, 103
" d. of Jonah, 106,108
" d. of Henry L. 107
" 157,158; m. John Hurd, 28
Eli, Deacon, 5; 98; Eli Franklin 98
Elizabeth, dau. of Henry of Lincolnshire, England, 29
Elias, son of Zebulon, 83
Eliza S. 75;91
Elvira, 89, 90
Eliza Amelia, 93-4
Ella M. 98
Electa, 97
Ellen M. 93
Emily, 91
Eliza m. Edw. P. Post, 107
Eliza m. W.W. Selick, 107
Eliza Ann d. of Orrin, 110
Emily Ann, 111
Emeline, 117; Emeline P. 118
Elijah, 128
Elias, 144, 162,163,167
Everett, 3,79, son of Clifford
Eugene W. 6
Eugene Van Inwagen, 7,105
Eunice 9,67; d. of Jeremiah 76
Ephraim, b. Brunton, Engl. 19
Ephraim, son of Allen, 24
Esther Post 81; Esther A. 109
Emeline, of Honesdale, Pa. 79
Erastus, 79
Everett, son of Wm. H. 80
Emily Ann, of Ohio, 84
Eva Estelle, 111
Emerson,111,90,92 b. Manchester,Conn.
Eunice D. 90,93; Eunice Phelps 94
Ettie M. Fessenden Foster, 90
Elizar, 91
Ethel M. 93
Esther, 106; of Bay Head,N.J.157
Eulis, 124, of Canada
Ephraim, 128

FOSTER:
Fanny, 157; d. of John 79; Fannie Minnie,112, Fanny Estelle, 114
Fernando, 90
Festus Harvey,98,5
Fidelia Harriet, 95
Fenner, 77
Florinda, 106
Foster, coat of arms;of Etherstone,15;14,21
" genealogy, by Alonzo Foster,12;
" Genealogical Record of Luther Foster, Sr. by Z.L. Tanner and F.J. Bartlett; Foster Genealogy by F.C. Pierce, 15; The Foster Family, by W.T. Foster
Fosters of Massachusetts, coat of arms, 25;124
" coat of arms of John of Boston,27
" coat of arms, three pheons, 28
" coat of arms, three arrows, Somerset, 29
" coat of arms, 37
Foster's Island, Long Island, 66; 10
Foster's Meadow, Hempstead, Long Island, 43
Foster's River, Hempstead, 43
Foster Street, Southampton, L.I. 65
Flora, 79;90
Frank G. 4;93
Frank C. 7
Frank, in Civil War, 130
Frank, 85,90,112
Franklin W. 93
Frank Larrabee, 105
Forrester, Sir Richard, 14
Foster's Flour Mill, Ridgefield, Conn. 108
Francis E. 6
Frances Stevens, on "Abigail," 38
Foster-Dobson (Dolson), Mary K. 152
Franklin, 79
Frances E. 118
Frances A. 118; Frances Aurelia,95
Frederick Rose 5;93
Frederick H. 7; 106; 117
Frederick N. 7;109
Frederick Warner, 75
Frances Cordelia, 79
Frederick M. 99

Gabriel, of Ohio, 82,83,89,4
Gabriel F. 85,89
Gertrude, 105
George, of Plymouth, Mass. 1,21, 22, 23,31,35,68,69
" of Newport, R.I. 1
" W. 4; 92, of Chicago
George Bushnell, 5,94
" H. 5,94,95; b. Springfield,98
" Arthur, 7
" b. 1675, 70
" son of Josiah, 80
" Bennett, son of George, 80
"B.,90
" Ira, 100
" Edgar, 104
" George Henry 108
" Hall, 108
" of Conn. 110
" 117; in Revolution, 129
Gilbert Roderick, 80
Gilbert, 4
Gilbert Arnold, 7
Grace, 3
Grace m. John Foster, 27
Grace Herrick, 81;118

Hannah, m. Daniel Sayre, 21,68, 71
Hannah, 58,91
Hannah, w. of Christopher, 29
" d. of Asa, 82
" d. of Timothy, 82
" of Rhode Island, 70
" b. 1715
" d. of John, 76,99
" d. of Stephen, 76
" d. of Hackaliah, 77
" d. of Timothy, 105
" d. of Gabriel, 85
" d. of Phinehas
" d. of Christopher b. 1668, 101,110,156
" d. of Joseph, 102
" m. Dimon, 103
" of Sullivan Co., N.Y. m. James Crance, 106
Hackaliah b. 1715, 77
" b. 1739, 78
" 91,93
" of Southampton, 138,162, tombstone 139
Hackaliah, of Conn. 129

Hackaliah b. 1700,78
Harry, of Palmyra, N.Y. 146
Harriet, of Ohio, 82
Harriet H. d. of Josiah, 79
  " d. of Cephas, 79
  " 91 ,6
  " Sarah, 94
  " Adelaide, 112
Harvey of Iowa, 83; of Mass. 3
  " of Ind. 85
  " B. 85,4
Hattie L. 85
Halsey, 79; Halsey F. 3
Harrison, 90
Harriet Newell, 93
Harriet Sarah 94
Harry J. 95,5;Harry Julius 7
Harry Charles, 105,7;
Harry Keeler, 108
Henry R. of Quogue, 12
Henry Jessup, 80
Henry Lawrence, 107-8
Henry Austin, 111
Henry, son of Nelson, 112
Henry Edward, 112
Henry R., son of Jabez 114
Henrietta, 117
Henry E. 130
Hildreth Jane, of Mich. 168
Herman Daggett, 12
Henry R. of Quogue, 12
Hopestill, 25
Hellen, 29
Henry of Buckingham, 30, Engl.
Horace, Mrs. 63,79,80, son of Wm. H.
Hiram, 85,112,89,4
Henry Cooke, 75,6
Henry Clay, 89,90
Herbert, 90
Horace, of Conn. 91,92,4;3,4,9
Howard, 92; Howard Clark, 96,5
Henry B. 92
Hollis, 93,5
Helen Sophia,94
Hugo, Sir, 17
Hannah m. Samuel Johnes, 8
Haines, Davis, 8
Helen Foster (Snow) 8
Henry Lawrence, 7
Henry W. 7
Hackaliah, of Middletown, Conn. 3;5

Isaac P. 161,60,64,9,10,81,b. 1815
Isabell m. T.G. Underwood, 107
Isaac F. of London, 36
Isaac, Southampton, 59,3
Isaac, son of Benjamin 62,5
Irving, 3; of Smithtown, L.I. 80
Isaac, twin, 104
Ira, 99
Isaac, 73; of Honesdale, Pa. 80,79
Irene, 99
Isaac N., of Honesdale, Pa. 80

Jabez, 12; son of Christopher, 12,156-7
Jabez, son of Rufus,114 ,58
Jacob M.90
Jacob T. 89,90
James N. 6;118
James, son of Josiah, 3;79,81,161-2
James Harvey of Southampton, 3,81
Jagger, Lillian, 3
James M. of Mass. 5
James of Manchester, Conn.5,93
James R. 6;118
James Anson, 7,107
James of Southampton,11
James of Yarmouth, Mass. 24
James, 25,64 ,144,164
James Edward b. 1851,80
James Henry,81
James Phelps,93,94
James Mosley, 94
James of Conn., son of John 78
James, son of David, 73
James Sears,7
Jeremiah,2,8,66,76,70,77
Jedediah, 12,115;of Worcester,124;129, Conn. 144
Jane m. Lawrence Forster, 27
Jerhmiah Post b. 1826,80
Jane, d. of Hannah Foster,82
Jerusha, d. of Stephen, 76
  " d. of Jeremiah, 76
Jane of Schnectady,N.Y.,unmarried,104
Jemima,117
John b. 1634,1,2,3,21,11
John of Hempstead,1
John of Cape Anne,1
John Wickham, 3
John b. 1695,4
John of Revolution, 4
John of Brunton, England,19
John 9; of Southampton,10
John of Sag Harbor,10
John Sawyer,12
Sir John, 18,19,20

John, Col. of Egham,19
John Foster-Barham of Jamaica, 19
John of Hempstead,23,43,44
John of Salem, 23,24
John,Sir. of Bamborough Castle,30;18,19,20
John of Reading, England, 29
John b. 1634,38,55 ff.,68,70,76
John of Cape Ann, 40,23
John of Kingsware, Devon. 40;69,76,78,Will 78,24
John, of Southampton, 1698,58
John, Jr. ", 58
John, Terts ", 58
John, son of Zebulon,82
John Cleavis Sims,84
John T. 89
John Q. 90
John of Conn. 91
John b. 1742,99
John b. 1773, Southampton,99
John, son of Justus,79
John, Lt. Jr. of Conn. 78
John, Capt. b. 1748,78; Rev. record,78
John b. 1662,78
John b. 1707,76
John b. 1695,78
John b. 1781, d.s.p.78
John Wickham, son of Halsey,79
John, died at Valley Forge, 104
John R. of Oregon, 104,7
John Benedict, 106,107,108
John Sanford,111
John Sawyer,117; earmark, 143
John H. 117
John P. 118
John G. of New Haven, 7
Joseph b. 1638,6,2,11,55 ff.,63 ff. 101,68,69,70
Joseph, of Southampton, 8,9,21
Joseph, built Southampton house,1690, p. 9,10,135
John, Col. of Boston,24
Joseph, of England, genealogist,28
Josephus (Deputy),90
Joseph b. 1665,101
Joseph of R.I. 70
Joseph b. 1704,102
Joseph, heir to Town Clerk Xtopher,103
Joseph, son of Josiah, 103
Joseph L. 117
John,printer of Boston,124
John W. of Indiana,124
John, Conn. in Rev.129
John,136;earmark,138;161-2
Jesse, of Conn. in Rev. 129
Joseph, 137,140
Jonah,7; son of Timothy 105
Jonathan,5,59,62,58
Jonas b. 1711,12
Joel,12; Joel, Deacon,106
Jonathan, son of Allen, 24
Jane, 24
Jonas,65,112; b. 1711,115
Jonathan,73,76, son of John
Jonathan, son of David,47
Jonah H. 107;103;104
Jonah, son of Johah 108
Jonathan;, son of Christopher,110
Joel,115; Joel Granger,109
Josiah, son of Maltby,12
Julius,12,66
Julius, son of Josiah, 12
Julius Mulford, 13
Josiah b. 1698,7;103
Josiah, of R.I.2
Josiah, son of John,2,3
Justus,3,64,79
Julian, son of Sir. John, 30
Josias, of London, Engl. 36
Josiah b. 1819,80
Julia Adeline, 93
Julia Maria,94
Julia,94,117
Josiah, son of Joseph, 102
Julia P. 79
Jerusha,76, d. of Stephen
Jerusha, d. of Jeremiah, 76
Josiah, son of Halsey,79
Josiah b. 1737, son of John, 78,79
" b. 1772,79,80
"b. 1839, son of Josiah,79
" b. 1804, son of Justus, 79
Jemima, 117
Josiah, son of Maltby,117
Josiah, of Ridgefield,Conn. and Malta,N.Y. 104,119
Jonah, son of Timothy,106
Jonas, of Palmyra,N.Y. 119
Joseph, son of Joseph,119
Jonah,Capt.121;138
Josiah, of Conn. in Rev. 129
Josiah,137,144,161,162; Jr. 157
Jonas, earmark,135
Julius,140,145,156,157,158
Jonas, son of Daniel,141,143
Joel,144
Josiah Hedges,157,158

Keturah, d. of John, 78
Kasper, 90
Kitty, 95
Keziah,104

Lauretta, 84
Laura Jerusha,84
Laura, d. of Luke, 84
Lawrence,27
Laura, d. of Eli, 98
Laura A. d. of Festus,98
Laura F. 117
Lafayette,124; Vice-President of U.S. 124
Leona, 107; Leone 85; Lora 96
Leander,110
Limon B. 107
Lelia S. 117
Luke,4; in Pittsburgh,145,147,82-3-4
Lucius McIntosh,5,92; Lucius 92
Luther,12,13,65,119,134,145,157,166
Lyman,5
Lydia,21,59,112,117; w of Daniel in his will,140
Lillian Hoyt,108
Lyderic of Flanders,99
Lewis Welling 99; Lewis 97
Lyman,95; Louise M. 93; Lucinda, 112

Lucy,97
Leonadas,90
Lemuel,97
Lydia,73
Loring 91
Loriah,73-82-3-4
Louisa 90

Mabel Hoyt,108
Madison,Conn.83
Mahitabell,58,11
Maltby,150,12,117
Mar,95
Margaret Forster of Zangwell Hall,19
Margaret m. N.Ridley,27
Margaret of Tuggall Hall,27
Margaret Maria of Ewell, Surry,37
Margaret d. of John,79
Maria Louise,80;117; Maria E. 117;Maria D.117
Marlow Chauncy,5,96
Maria d. of Rufus,114; Maria Frances,114
Martin,3,79
Martin Bassett,108
Marvin,111,125-6-7-8
Marvin Oliver,111,112
Mariet,110
Mathew,6
Matthew, Sir, 19
Martha m. Cook,5; 59
Martha of R.I. 70
Martha d. of Benjamin, 74
Martha of Conn. 91
Martha Ann,100
Mary, m. Chatfield,5
Mary m. Tapping,6
Mary Dayton, 12,157,of Montague, N.J.
Mary, m. Francis Peabody,27
Mary m. Christopher Edmunds, Engl.29
Mary w. of Raynor,117
Mary Jane 117

Mary d. of Jonah,79;104
Mary d. of Josiah,80
Mary Frances, d. of George,81;111
Mary d. of Asa, of Ohio,82
Mary Louise,90,96
Mary d. of Thomas,91
Maryette of Conn. 91,92
May(Barber),92
Mary Naomi,92
Mary of E. Windsor, Conn. 92
Mary d. of Ralph Henry 95
Mary Ann,99
Mary d. of Joseph,102
Mary E. 106; Mary Elizabeth,112,118
Mary m. G.W. Hebard,107
Mary Gazetta,107
Mary d. of J.B. 108
Mary Amelia,108
Melania G. 6
Mehitable d. of Jeremiah,76
Mehitable Schellinger,80
Mehitable,112,157,158
Milton,5,83
Minnie,5;Minnie L. 98; Minna 108
Milo A.7
Mercy, of R.I. 3
Margaret Estelle,109
Monissa Lucilla,12
Molly,79; d. of Joseph,103;d. of Aaron, 110
Mary Frances, d. of Albert,81
Miranda,95
Mary K. 114
Millicent,112
Millicent Fanning 114
Millicent A. 117

Nancy, d. of Justus,79
Nancy d. of Gabriel,85
Nancy Elizabeth,112
Nancy,157; Nancy M. 117
Narcissa,84
Nathan A.5;98
Nathan b. 1638,8
Nathan, son of Joseph, 11
Nathan,58,162,119,137,138,144
Nathan, son of Jeremiah,76
Nathan of N.J.101
Nathaniel,1,2,3,7,11,21,38,68,69,70
Nathaniel Woodhull,12,114

Nathaniel of R.I.70
Nathaniel,129, of Conn. in Rev.
Norman,5,91,92
Norman Dwight,5,92
Nellie A. of Winsted,Conn.92
Nelson,112
Nellie,117
Nellie Laura,98

Obadiah,8,12,65,112,102,119,134,138 140,141,156,158,159
Oliver Post,80
Oliver M. 90
Oliver of Conn. 91
Orrin,8,110
Orpha,112
Oscar Smith,7

Patience d. of Hackaliah,77
Patience,76,25
Paul Ethan,5,92
Paul b. 1767,13
Paul,65,140,156,134,157,158,159
Peletiah,5,91,97
Penelope,8,11,58,102,119
Peter of South Carolina, 8
Peter, 102,113,114,119,141
Peter, of Conn. 78; 130
Phebe,58,76,77,157
Phebe d. of David,77
Phebe Fosdick,84
Phebe of Conn. 93
Phebe m. Penny, 117
Phebe A. 117
Phoebe d. of Daniel,113;140,142
Pliny,144,115-a
Phineas,82,97
Prudence,10,102,91,162,144
Phillip,92
Philena,95,96
Philander,112
Prudence,.refugee to Conn. 130

Rachel, d. of John, 76
Rachel d. of David,77
Ralph R. 4,5;94
Ralph Henry,5;93,94
Ralph Edward,5, 98
Ralph, 91
Ralph Harvey,98
Rebecca,1,2,21,38,68,69
Reginald,15,19,27
Sir Reginald,17,25
Rhoda,106,110
Rena Estelle,112
Roderick Halsey,3,4,63,80
Roger, of Northumberland, Engl. 14,19,20
Richard of Kent, England,25
Richard, 3,4,
Richard, Sir,Forrester, 16,17,18
Richard of Zungwell Hall, Engl. 19
Richard, son of Horace,80
Roland,20
Royal F. 7,109
Robert, Sir. 15,17,19
Rufus of Quogue,12,114;152,154;Bible,140
Roswell,93
Ruth d. of Hannah of Ohio,82
Ruth of R.I., 70
Rosabelle of R.I. 70
Ruth d. of Stephen,76
Russell,112
Robert L. 118
Rosetta M. 118
Roxannia,127

Saddie B. 85
Sarah d. of Benjamin,5,62,73,74
Sarah m. Samuel Johnes,6,68,72
Sarah, d. of Christopher,6,101,b. 1668
Sarah, d. of Joseph, 11
Sarah m. Gov. Hutchinson,24
Sarah d. of Rev. Thomas,25
Sarah in Southampton,1698, 58
Sarah,d. of John, 76
Sarah d. of Stephen, 76
Sarah d. of Jeremiah, 76
Sarahd. of David,77
Sarah d. of Erastus,79
Sarah N. of Iowa,82
Sarah A. 96
Sarah of Sullivan County,N.Y.106
Sarah Elizabeth,111; Sarah E. 118
Sarah F. d. of Nathan P. 117

Sally, 91
Samuel, of Huntington, L.I. 3,70
Samuel Hoyt,5, 96
Samuel P. 6
Samuel, of Pigeon, Mich. 13
Samuel, of Chelmsford, Mass. 24
Samuel, son of Allen, 24
Samuel, Hon. of Mass. 26
Samuel, son of Cuthbert,27
Samuel, son of John, 78
Samuel L. 106
Samuel 156
Selden,6
Solon, 13,79 (son of Justus);145
Sidney, of Pigeon, Mich. 13
Simon, of Hempstead,L.I. 43
Silace, son of David, 77
Sophia d. of John,79
Sophia Jessup, 80
Sophronia, 84
S. Noble, 106
Saul, 110
Sanford, 130,112
Susannah, 5; d. of Josiah 79
Susan of Iden, England, 19,20
Susan, 28
Susanna, 73
Susan, of England, 99
Susan d. of Timothy, 106
Susan Maria, 108
Susan Matilda, 110
Stephen, 137,138,144,156,162,5,76
Stephen, son of Benjamin, Jr. 6
Stephen b. 1708,74
Seneca, 84
Stephen, of Indiana,89,90
Sybil, of Conn. 91
Sylvester Miller, 12,114
Sophia Minerva, 110

Temperance, d. of Stephen,76
Tessie, of East Moriches,L.I. 80,3
Theodore of R.I. 124
Thomas of Hempstead,L.I. 1,23,43,44
" of R. I. 2 ,70
" son of John, 3,4, b. 1662 ,78
" Fitch, 4 ,82, of Ohio
" of Windsor, Conn. 4
" H. 6
" Sir (Judge in England),14,17,21,28 ,99
" Sir, of Northumberland, 1819
" of Hunsdon, England, 19
" of Iden, Sussex, Engl. 19
" of Brunton, England,19
" b. 1691,82
" 82,104; s. of Xtopher of Guilford,Conn. 110
Thomas of Bamborough Castle,M.P. 20
" b. Kingsware, Engl. 24,40
" Rev. of Dorchester, Mass. 24,27
" b. 1600, 25
" son of Sir Thomas, 27
" son of Cuthbert, 27
" of Boston, Mass. 28
" of London, 36
" in Southampton 1698,59
" W. 129, in Conn. in Revolution
" drew lot 1738, Southampton, 135
Timothy, son of Thomas, 4
Timothy, 7,137; son of Josiah, 103
Timothy Hunt, 7,109
Timothy of Farmington, Conn. 24
Timothy of Devonshire, England,25,35
Timothy, son of Thomas, 82
Timothy Spencer, 94,95
Timothy of Ridgefield, Conn. 105
Timothy, son of Timothy, 105,106
Titus,8,126,110,112,111
Thomas Jefferson of Ohio,84
Thomas J. 90
Thomas of E. Windsor, Conn. 91
Thomas, son of H.L. 107
Thomas Welling, 99

Van Wyck,7,107
Victoria (Tautman),90
Vincent, 7, 104
Viola, 90

Wakeman,12,68,115,117,119,149 (Rev.),158
Walter,5,4,92
Walter N. 3,5,92,76, [illegible]
Walter C. 85
Walter, son of Harvey, 98
Walton, 104
Warren, 114; Warren W. 12
Warham, of Conn. in Rev. 129,95
Wells C. 93,4
William J. 7,4
" son of Van Wyck, 7,107
" Allen, 7,85,87, of Ohio,89
" Cummings 7,104
" of R. I., 2,26
" Henry of L.I. 3
" Manning, 4,5, 91
" of Windsor, Conn. 4;91, [illegible]
" Bailey, 4
" Scott, 5,92

William Cooper,6
" son of Benjamin, 5
" b. 1704,5
" of Montrose, Pa. 5
" H. 6
" Sayre, 6
" b. 1859,6
" son of Christopher, 12
" son of Julius, 13
" Sir, 17-18
" in Hempstead,L.I. 43,44,23
" of Somerset, Engl. 29
" of Lincolnshire, 30
" of Manchester, Conn. 92
" B. of Winsted, Conn.
" H. 98; of South Windsor, Conn. 91
" of Ansonia, Conn. 98
" Ira, 99
" son of Josiah, 104
" J. 109
" b. 1704, 74
" b. 1798, 75
" b. 1759,75
" b. 1681,77
" George, son of Horace,79
" of New Orleans, La. 79
" Henry, son of Halsey, 79,80
" of Indiana,85
" of Ohio,89
" Morgan, 92
" 137,138,144; b. 1811,157,162
" Jr. 138
" Christopher, of Oklahoma, 160
Will, Southampton, 59
W.T. 30,15, genealogist
William in ship "Hercules," 25
Wickham, 3
Wickes, 3
Wilbur Austin, 8,111

X.

Y.

Zebulon,82,83
Zebulon Amos,83
Zenas, 12,144,115-a
Zermiah,59

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY,
By Helen Foster Snow, Mungertown Road, Madison, Conn.

APPENDICES: INDEX TO PARTS ONE AND TWO.

INDEX TO PERSONS NOT HAVING THE SURNAME "FOSTER"

Abbott, Hannah 3, 76, 78
Adams, John, 3, 70; Susan, 105
Abolitionists, 80
Adelia, Princess, 16
Africa, 81
Albany, N.Y., 5, 146, 96
Alfred the Great, 16
Alfrith, Princess, 16
Angus, Earl of, 18
Allen, Philander, Conn., 82
" Harriett, Samuel, Sarah, Anna, Edward P., Hannah, Mary, A.C., (Ind.), W.C. (Ohio), all 82
Arnold, Jos. of R.I., 70
Atlanticville, L.I., 79, 3, 156
Austin, Texas, 84
Australia, 4, 5
Anacher of Flanders, 15
Armstrong, James Britton, 12, 157
" George of Montague, N.J. 12
Arnulf, of Flanders, 16
Albertson, Wm. 154
Alden, Laura, 98
Amherst College, 98,
Amityville, L.I., 114
Atwater, Mary, 107
Amityville, L.I. 114
Arkansas, 84,
Australia, 94
Arizona, 158
Allerton, Isaac, 32
Aldersley, Samuel, 33
Adams, Thomas, 33
Arnold, Margery, 36
"Abigail," ship, 38, desc. 39
Alley, Hugh, 39
Almy, Wm. 39
Anabaptists, 44
Adams, James Truslow, 46
Armstrong, Lord, 20
Bachiler, Rev. Stephen, 34
Balch, John, 34
Banks, C.E., 32
Barrett, Richard, 46, 49
Barnes, Joshua, 61
Bartlett, Floyd, J., 13, 68
Baldwin of Flander, 15, 16
Bamborough Castle, 17
Bannockburn, Battle of, 18
Baskerville, Ann, 19
Barbadoes, 24
Bates, James 25
Barranquilla, Columbia, S.A., 80
Barham, Alkman Herryson Foster-, 14
Bedfordshire, England, 19, 6, 29, 30, 71
", Bucklesworth, 29, 30
Bennett, Maria, 80
Bellingham, 37
Bedford, Duke of, 30
Berkshire, England, 29
Bishop, John 61, 165
Bishop, Joshua, 61
Bishop of Durham, Engl. 20
Bishop, Grace Emmons, 4
Boston, 1, 68, 71, 79
Baldwin, Timothy, of Milford, Conn. 166
Bower, Jonas, 169; Jonathan, 169,
" Hannah, 169, Isaac, 169,
Bayard, Judith, 169
Booth, Charles, of Guilford, Conn. 166
Boutwell, Geo. S., 124
Bothall, Lord, 19
Bliss, Esther, 26
Bossenger, Mary, 27
Booth, John Ellesuen, 43
Bordentown, J.J. 71,
Bonaparte, Joseph, 71
Blackman, Truman, 84
Bridgehampton, L.I., 3, 4,6, 68,78, 159 167
Brooklyn, N.J. 12
Bradford, Elizabeth, 19
Bradforth, Elizabeth, 27
Brackenbury, Anne, 25
Brewster, John, 27; Isacella, 27
Brunton, England, 26
Bishop, Grace Emmons, 80
Buckinghamshire, Engl.115 (Marsh Gibbon)

Briggs, Clement, 34; Widow, 50
Braintree, Mass. 36
Browne of Southampton, 46
Bromehall, Yorkshire, 165
Brattleboro, Vt., 142, 113
Brooke, Thomas, 28
Brooke, Richard of Whitchurch, Engl. 28
Bucks County, Pa. 73
Buckinghamshire, Engl. 41, 74 (Linslade), 24
Breconsfield, Engl. 41 (Bucks)
Burnett, 5; Thos. 49
Buttolph, Thos. 38
" Ann, 38
Burt, on "Abigail," 39
Burden, on "Abigail, 39
Bullock, on "Abigail," 39
Bassett, on "Abigail, 39
Branford, Conn. 47
Bower, Jonas, 50, 56; Jonah, 60
Burnett, Aaron, 60; William, 168
Budd, Joshua, 163
Bushnell, Francis, 165
Besant, Sir Walter, 20
Bigg, John, of Kent, 25
Bigg, Smallhope, 25
Blinn, Horace U. 84
Banister (Barrister), Jane 85
Burchard, Lucy M., 88
Burchard, Backus, 88
Board, Lute, 89
Barkman, Louisa, 89-90
Buckland, Harvey H., 92, also Wilbur Foster, Fred W., Nellie F., Mary, Amber E., Katie L., George H., Harriet Dwight, Maria
Barber, May Foster, 92
Bartlett, Sarah 96
Bruce, Julia A., 98
Bruce, Timothy, 98
Best, Sarah A., 98
Boland, Reuben, 99
Buell, 99
Briggs, Albert L., 100; Wilford Foster,
" John Berry, Leland Albert, all 100
Burr, Zalman, 106
Bassett, Martin, 108; also Frances A.,
" Theresa
Bailey, Mary A. 92
Bryant, Ebenezer, 93; also Clara, Lois, Chauncey, Wealthy;
Bryant, William B., 94, also Mary Josephine, Hannah Ward, Geo. Harding.
Baldwin, Curtis M., 94
Benedict, Hannah, 106,105
Burchard, Phebe, 106
Beach, Lazarus, 107
Beebe, Rebecca R., 110, also Harriet Maria
Burns, Gilbert, 112
Benton, Catherine, 112; also Etta Cornelia
Buckinghamshire, Engl., Wedon, 115
" Alesbury, 24, 115, Whitchurch, 115
Brooklyn Historical Society, 117
Bliven, 105
Bellows, Lorenzo D., 117, also Margaret
" I., James W., George R., Phebe L., Joseph F., Charles L., Edwin C., Austin A., Frances M., Mary.

Catlin, Anna M., 6, 75
Canoe Place, Long Island, 12, 143,117, 152
Caxon, Jos. 33
Cape Anne, 34
Canate, Mary, 36
Calverley, Thos., 37
Carman, John, 43
Cairo, Ill. 85, 148
Campbell, Permelia, 85; John, 141
Casey, W. M., Dr. 90
California, Volcano, 90; Martinez, 94;
Campfield, 141
Canandaigua, N.Y. 146
Cape May, N.J., 159
Carter, David, 117; Henry P. 118, also Rosa E., Jacob A., Francis F., Carrie C., Alonzo C., George F., Edward M., Annie L.

Chatfield, 5; Mary 62
Clark family, 12; at Palmyra,N.Y. 147
Chile,S.A., 13
Charles the Bald, 15
Charlemagne, 15
Carr, Elizabeth, 19; Wm., 19
Chevy Chase, 20
Charles Martel, 16
Chanter, Margery, 36
Canfield, Silas, 71
Chicago, Ill. 75, 88
Clarke, H.J. 92
Chandler, Chas. V. 94
Clinton, Conn. 97
Chapin, Betsey, 98
Cincinnati, Ohio, 143, 144, 145, 147
85
Clyde River, 146
Crofut, Sarah Marilla, 109

INDEX TO PARTS ONE AND TWO.

Cornish, Elvira E. 97
Cowdery, Lydia, 97
Chapman, Lucy, 107; Joshua, 107
Cleves, Phebe, 114
California, Berkeley, 84
Civil War, 92; Conn. Fosters in, 130;118;111-2
Columbia, Ohio, 147, 85
Clinton, Gov. of N.Y. 159
Chatfield, Francis, 165
Caffinge, John, of Guilford, Conn. 166
Cochrane, Major. 167
Concord, Mass. 168
Culver, Mary, 168
Conkling, Theodore, 117; also William T., John S., Joseph L., Harriet B.
Conant, Roger 1; Christopher 23, 29, 33,34,69
Cromwell, 1 40, 41
Cowles, Eliz. 2 , 40,69
Connecticut, E. Windsor, 4, 91
" South Windsor, 4, 91
" New Britain, 4, 5,93
" Manchester, 5, 92
" Hartford, 5, 93, 94
" Wapping, 5, 91, 92,99
" W. Hartford, 5
"Ellington, 5,95
" Barkhamsted, 5,97
" Ansonia, 5
" Winsted, 4
" Ridgefield 7,105, 103, 106
" Brooklyn, 7,106
" New Haven 7,8,30,110,109,106
" Danbury, 7, 107,105,109
" E. Guilford 8
" Madison, 8,127,112
" Meriden 8
" East River 8
" Chester, 10
" Portland, 10, 103
" Stamford, 23,103
" New London, 24,96
" Guilford, 24
" Middletown, 24, 111
" Farmington, 24
" Meriden, 24,110
" Windsor, 34, 91,99
" Norwalk, 106
" Rockville, 93
" Coventry, 94
" Stafford, 95
" Bolton, 97
" Bridgeport, 107
" Wilton, 107
" E. Norwalk, 107
" Durham, 111
"East River, 111, 112
" Redding, 106, 107
Connecticut, Milford, 115-a
" Brookfield, 105
" Weston, 106
Cook family, 5; Thos. of Guilford,165
Cooper, Jerusha 6
Culver, Jeremiah 8, 119, 102
" Edward, 8, 119, 102
" family, 12, 102
" John, 76
" Abraham, 76
" Mary F. 76, 78
" family on p. 102, Ann, John, Joshua, Samuel, Gersham, Hanah, Joseph, Jeremiah, David, Moses, Mary, Jesse, George, Stephen, Susan
Cruttenden, Jonathan, 10; Abraham 159
Collingswood family, of England, 17
Cornwall, England, 27
Colonial Dames, 28
Cradock, Mathew 33, 34
Coulson, Christopher 33
Cook, Ellis 37, 48
Cook, Elizabeth 37,
Collins,^{on}Abigail, 39
Cooper, John, of Southampton 46
Cooper, John Jr. 49, 52
" Samuel, 60, 62,73
" Thomas, 60
Cook, Abiel, 65
Cooper, Abigail, 71; Caroline 80
Cook, Francis M. 75,
" Lyllis, 75
Cooper, William 75
Cutchogue, L.I., 73
Coons, Emma, 75
Cooper, Capt. Mercator, 80
Conger, Caroline, 80
Cook, Jonathan, 81; Phebe, 81
Corwith, Frank, 81,3
Crampton, Sally, 111; Rachel, 110
Cornwell, 90
Converse, Wm., 93; Laura, 95,Hubbard 95
Crocker, James, 99
Comstock, Foster & Co. 106
Corwith, Joshua, 117, also Phebe, Joshua E., John, Alonzo, George F.
Crandall, Chas. H. 103,
Crotty, Gertrude Ann, 103
Cruttenden, Jonathan, 103, 130
" David, 127; Hubert, 127
Choate, Rufus, 124
Cooper, Abraham, 130, 136; Caleb 153
Congregational Church 142
Corwith, Caleb, 159
Cuyler, Mary V. 96

Damon, Mehitable (Bryant), 93
Daughters of the American Revolution, 9
  63,100,151
Davis, Eleanor, 25; Mary, 25
Davis, Benj. 61
Davis, Elizabeth A., 80
Davis, Deborah H. 149,117
Dee, Simeon, 145
Dedham, Mass. 119,102
Denton, Richard, 1; 43
Derwentwater, Lord, 20
Devonshire, England: 23,69,29
  " Kingsware, 24; Haytor, 24;
    Paignton, 24; Brixham 24; Dartmouth,
    24; Fremington, 26.
Devonshire men at Cape Anne, 40
Devonshires, Stevens of, 42
Davenport, John, 47
Davenport, Iowa, 86,87
Davenport, T.F., Kansas, 82
  " Margaret, 103; also Wm. Edward,
    Theodore Dwight, Mary Vere,
    Millia Crotty, Charles B.,
    Frances Gardiner, Eliza, Hannah,
    Margaret
Davenport, Amzi Benedict, 103
  " Jane Joralemon, 103
  " Henry Benedict, 103
  " James Pierpont, 103
Deane, Stephen, 34
Deacon, John, 39; Alice, 39
De Bost, Louise, 64
Dayton, Samuel, 50,51
Demopolis, Ala. 71
Denver, Colo. 81
Dillon, Charles, 82
Dickinson, Capt. Richard, of Conn. 78
Dayton, Ralph, 101
Dimon, Abraham, 119,103,102
  "Abigail, 164
  " John, 103
  " Tennis, 103
  " Jane Joralemon, 103
Dimoch, Silas, 98
Demilt, Margaret Louisa, 107,
Dee, Simeon, 110,
Dole, Mary Keith, 109
Derbyshire, England, 159
Dixey, Wm. 34
Dorchester Company, 33
Dorsetshire, 33 (England)
Durham, England, 28
Dorchester, Mass. 91
Dickerson, Hannah, 117
Dobson, 114
Dixon, Samuel, 89
Dolancothy, Carmarthenshire, Wales,72
Downes, Wm. of Bucks, Engl. 74
Dowd, Asa, 124
  " Experience, 124
  " Galen, 125
Donn, Frederick, 125
Dudley, William of Guilford,Conn.165
Doude, Henry, of Guilford, Conn. 165

East Moriches, L.I. 3
East Quogue,L.I. 4,80
East Hampton, L.I., 6,13,63,64
East Greenwich, R.I. 70
East Haddam, Conn. 78
East Guilford,Conn., Mapham at, 165
Eaton, Theophilus, 33
Eberlein, H.D. 63
Edwards, C.E.M. 103
Edwards, Abraham, 117
Ely, Ephraim, 96
Elliston, Joshua, 167
Elmer, Martha, 91
Ellsworth, Ernest, 92
Ellsworth, Alvah, 81
Egham, Surry, 15
Elwerden, Joan, 18
England: Iden, 14; Sussex,14; Battle,
  14; Hunsdon, 14; Egham, 15, Chertsey,
  15, Ewell, Surry, 15.
Etherstone Castle, England 17,18,14
Endicott, Capt. John 24,33,34,42
Essex, England, N.E. settlers from,36
Emigrants to N.E. 21,200 arrived by
  1640,46
Epsom, Surry, 41
Essex, Engl. 36
Ewell, Surry, 34,37,68-9,70
Ewell Castle,37
Eure, Sir Peter, 30
Everts, Ebenezer, 124
  " Russ'l, 125
  " Jedediah 125,126

Fanning, Mary Ann,79
Farrington, Edmund, 39;Thomas, 48
Fenwicks of England, 17
Ferris, William, 25
Fetherstones, England 17,18,19
Fear, Margaret, 89
Field, Parnel E. 112; Rebecca, 128
Fields, Alexander, 48
Flinn, James, 83
Flint, Amelia M. 96
Fordham, Robt. 1, 115-a,43,46,47,166
" Joseph, 9,10,60,65,115-a; 161
" Mary, d. of Rev. Robt. Fordham,115-a
Forman, Aaron, 1,43
Fuller, Samuel, 2,21,23,31,40,69
Fowler, Jesse, 13,65; 140; Ebenezer,125
Ford, Martha, 34
Fuller, Joseph, 38
" William, on "Abigail," 38
Freeman, on "Abigail, 39
Fox, on "Abigail," 39
Fulton, Harriet, 105
Fox, Moses, 106
Florida, 109
Fickinger, J.L. 128
Fordham, Abraham, Jr. 153
" John, 153
Fenwick, George, 166

Garlick, Joseph, 52
Garrison, Renek, 159
Gelston, Hugh, 136
Genesee Country, 145
Gillett, Jonathan B. 97
" Mary E. 97
" Edward F. 97
" Gustavus K. 97
" Hannah L. 97
" Glover, Elizabeth, 32
Glover, on "Abigail," 39
Gloucester, Mass. 34,40
Goffe, Thomas, 34
Gildersleeve, Richard, 45
Gosmer, John, 46
Goldsmith, Thomas, 49
Griffen, Hugh, 53; Ann,99,Robert,99
Guilford, Conn. 45,110; John Mapham at,165
Griffen, Letitia (Underhill) 199
Graham, Clyde C. 100
Gilbert, 106
"John F. 106
" Henry
Grey, George, 108
Grey, George, 108
" Henry, 108
" Mary Elizabeth (Bristol),108
Gladwin, Nathan, 112
Goodall, Susan, 158,13
" Alanson, 158 ,13
Butridge, Richard, 165
Guilford, Conn. Covenant,1639, 165
Grbene, John, 70
G.A.R. 111
Gorton, Benjamin, 70
Great Gaddesden, Herts, Engl. 74
Galesburg, Ill. 85
Gerhold, John, 85
Griswold, Frank W. 111
" Marion Marjorie, 111
" Stanley Wolcott, 111
" Marvin Hall, 111
Good Ground, Long Island, 12
Grey family of England, 17

Hackwell, Capt. Robt. of "Abigail,"21
Haines, Bartlett, 74
Hait, Capt. 82
Hall, Phoebe Elizabeth,107
" Munroe, 111
" Martha E. 111
" Gerald Munroe, 111
" Marian Shepherd, 111
Hallock, Fanny Woodhull, 114
" Rev. William, 115
" Peter, 115
Ham, Rachel, 99
Haviland family, 99
Hartford, Conn. 2
Haynes, Abigail, 160; Benjamin,56,60
" David, 161
Halsey, Phyllis, 4
" Irene, 5,74,75
" Abigail, 9
" Temperance, 12
" Ruth, 12
" Thomas, 46,60,72,74,75
" Isaac, 57,58; Isaac,Sr. 60
" Richard,74
" John, of England, 74
" William, of England,74
" Robert, of England, 74
"Thomas of England, 74, also Harry, Isabel, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, John, Ralph, Edward, Triamore, Philip, Joan, Robert, Dorothy,Duncombe, James,Joane H., Mary, Amy, Avis

Halsey family of England,
" Hester, Sara, 74
" all on p. 75:, Isaac,H., Daniel, Elizabeth,Mary, Joshua, Martha, Nathaniel, Israel
Halsey coat of arms, 74
" Isaac C. 79
" Phillis,80
" Ruth, 114
" Temperance, 152
" Stephen, 154
" Zebulon, 162
" Silas, 168
" Joseph, 168
" Phebe, 169
" Thomas, 169
Haynes family, 101; David, Lydia Foster, Abigail Dayton, Pinah Clark, James, Benjamin, David Jr., James Jr.
Haggerstons, of England, 17
Hatherley, Timothy, 23,25,26,209,35,40,41,69
" Eglin, 23,25,69
Harris, Elizabeth, 24,40
Hanford, Eglin, 25; Rev. Thomas, 25,35,41
" Lettie, 25, 26; Lettice, 35
Hanver, Eglin, 26,40
Hawthorne, 26, 27
Hardwicke, Rayffe, 32
Harwood, Geo. 33
Harding, Elizabeth, 38
Hartford jurisdiction over Southampton,47
Haines, Benjamin, 61
Halsey, Daniel, 66
" Nathaniel, 62
" Abigail, 63
" Thomas, Jr. 63
Hazelton, Martha, 70
" Ann, 70
Hartford, Conn. 82,2
Harding, Thomas Houghton, 93,94
" Elizabeth (Foster), 94
Harvey, 98
Hallock, Clementine, 107
Harding family, John, 94, Sarah Elizabeth, Josephine, Harriet A., Thomas Houghton, Wm. Phelps
Hale, Jonathan C. 96
Halifax, England, 113
Hand, Janna, 125
Hampton, James, 166
" Jane, 166
" Mary, 166, Foster ancestor
Hastings, Battle of, 16
Hants, England, 28
Harvard University, 103
Hedges, Ruth, 12,13,157 w. of Luther
" Elizabeth, 12,157,w.of Julius F.
Hempstead, L.I. 1,23,29,43,68,113
Henry II, 18
Henry III, 18
Hedge, Elisha, of Mass. 24
Hewson, Geo. 33
Herrick, Micaiah,37; Rev. Samuel E. 79
" William, 60
" Mary Rogers, 81
" Dr. John Pierpont, 81
" Louisa, John C. of Denver, Col. Henry F.
" William P. 115-a
" Capt. James M. 115-a
" Stephen, 140,143,115
Hendrickson, Harman, 44
" Thomas Jr. 44
Hertfordshire, England, 74
Hedges family, Henry, 78
" Daniel, 114, 140
" Deacon David, 156
" Josiah of East Hampton, 157, father of Ruth and Elizabeth Hedges Foster
" Mary, wife of Josiah
Henney, David, 94
Hildreth, Hannah, 4,82
" Joseph, 11
" Thomas, 50 159
" Phebe, 58,134;156 ff. w. of C.F.
" family in 1698 census: Joseph, Jos. Jr., Nathan, Isaac, Ephraim, Daniel, Jonathan, Hannah
" James, 60
" Joseph, 60,162
" Ephraim, 136,137,138,156
" Samuel, 136
" Joseph, 137,136
" John 136
" Daniel, 137,141
" Nathan 138
" Isaac 138
Hildreth family, 163 ff.
" Phebe, w. of Christopher Foster, 163, 165
" Thomas, 163
" Dr. Shadrach, 163, also
" Hannah, James, Peter, Joseph: ch. of, Nathan, Benjamin, Ephraim, Daniel, Jonathan, Joseph, John, Isaac.
" Ephraim, ch. of: Abigail, Sibyl, Phebe, 163,166

Hildreth, Ephraim, in Revolution, 168
" Richard, 168, also:
" James, Ephraim, Joseph, Thomas, Isaac, Persis; C.H. 167, historian
Hildreth family of Concord, Mass. 168
House, Wm. 94
House, Old Foster in Southampton, 9,63
Horton, Azariah, 9,10,64,67;Benjamin,167
Hills, Ann, 24,40
Hickes, Robert, 29,34
Hicks, Margaret, 29; John,29
Hooke, John, 32, of Surrey
Hooke, John, of Mayflower, 32
How, Frances, 32
Holland, Pilgrims in, 33,34,35
Hooke, Rev. Wm. 34
Howe, Daniel, 34
Hotten, J.C. 38
Honesdale, Pa. 80
Hilts, Anthony, 82
Howard, Martha M. 84
Hill, Foster, 84
Heberd, Eunice, 85; G.W., 107
Hollister, Mary A. 93,
House, Carrie, 93; Caroline, 94
Hill, Lucretia,95
"Charlotte, 95
Hobbs, Phebe, 106
Hoit, Stephen, 110
Holt, Rodney, 98
Home, Marcia Elizabeth, 98
" Enoch,98
" Ruth 98
Hickes, Maria, 99
Hopkins, Wm. 115-a; 144
Hodgken, Thomas, 125
Hill, Chas. W. 127
" Sam'll, 125
Hartford, Conn. 165
Halle, Wm. 165
Hughes, John, 165
Hilton, Lord Baron, 19
Hildreth, Ephraim, 167, will of; also Joseph, Sybil, Abigail

Howell, Sibyl, 3,78
" Bethiah, 4,82
" Jedediah, 8,102
" Richard, 9,58,115,161
" John, 9,10,46,58,60;Maj.John,78,115-a,136
" Josiah, 10,154
" John, Jr. 11,160
" Elizabeth, 12,115;m. Jedediah Foster,115-a,144
" Jonah, 12,82,144
" Joseph,60,161

Howell, Arthur, 64; also Maj. John, John, Josiah, Richard, Hezekiah, Jedediah, Elias
" Nathaniel, 62,60,73
" Edward, at Lynn, Mass.39,46,60,115-a
" Theophilus, 60
" Mathew, 60,156
" Richard, Jr. 60,115
" Abraham, 77; Capt. 135
" Sarah, 79
" Joanna, 79
" Mary,80
" Sylvanus,101
" Lucinda, 101
" William, 115
Howell family of England, coat of arms, 115: John, William, Jacob, Rachel, Isabel, Jane, Cecil, Agnes, Anne, Joane, Alice; also 115-a, Frances, Henry, Jonah
Howell, Samuel, 135,140
" Maj. John, 135
" Hezekiah, 136,139; tombstone,140
"David, 138; earmark, 141
" Jeremiah, 141
" Rebecca, 141
" Elias, 143,161
" Edmund, 144
" Obadiah, 160
" Timothy, 160
" John Jessup, 165
" Zebulon, 167
Howell family of East River, Conn.126-7
Huntington, Long Island, 21,68,75 113,159,160
Hutchinson, Gov. Thos. 24; 124
Hunsdon, Herts. Engl. 19
Hutchinson, Anne, 26
Hurd, John, 28
Hutchins, Thos. 34
Humphrey, Lady Susan, 34
Hussey, Christopher, 34
Huntting,75
Hunt, Rev. Samuel, 80, also May Agnes, Abbie C., Elliot, Mary, all p.80
Hubbell, Esther, 82,147
Hunt, Abbie, 94
Hunt, Sally, 106,108
Hoyt, Emma Gertrude, 107
Havens, Jeremiah P. 157

Iden, Sussex, England, 28
Illinois, 4,82,84; Bloomington, 97
  " Cairo, 4
  " Fulton Co. 4,82
  " Chicago, 4,6,7,105,109
  " Maquon, 4,83; Prairie City, 83;Canton 83
  " Evanston, 7,105
  " Hillsdale, 109
Indiana,4,82,84
  "Madison, 4; Bedford,82
  " Deputy, 4,89; Seymour,90
  " Marling, 4,90; Newry 90; Cortland, 90
  "Seymour,4,90
  " Ft. Madison, 4
Iowa, Muscatine, 4; Des Moines,100
Ipswich, England, 25, 164,24
Ireland, Fosters in, 16,15,17
Ingalls, Edmund, 34
  " Francis, 34
Ireson, on the "Abigail," 39
Independents at Hempstead, 44
Indians, at Southampton, 51
Isaacs, Thomas,100

Jardine, James, 110
Jacob, Henry, 33
Jacobites,20
Jagger family, 12
Jamaica, 19
Jackson, Col. John, 44
Jagger, John, 50
  " Jeremy, 60
  " Nathan, 64
  " Lillian, 80,3
  " Jonathan, 168
Japan, 159,80
Jackson, S.R. 117,
  " William W. 117
  " George I. 117
Jacobs, Ward W. 94; Daisy,92; Susan,117
James, Callie C. 90
Jackson, Abigail, 103
Jarvis, John, 108
  " John Foster, 108
  " Ella Jarvis (Hurd) 108
Jessup, John, 11,49,51;constable 56 ff,57
Jessup family, 12 ff.163 ff.137,138,162-5
  " Abigail, 80
  " Major Zebulon, 80
  " Thomas, 135
  " Mary 165
Jessop of Bromehall, Yorkshire,165, coat
  of arms
Jessup, Hannah, inventory,169
Jepson,Frances, 93,94
Jennings, Jesse N. 107; Wm. 135
Jeffersonian Democrats, 148
Johnes (Jones), family, 101: Edward,
  Samuel, Hannah, Esther, Phebe,
  Foster, Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth,
  Abigail, Obadiah, William, Thomas,
  Susanna, Clement, Elnure, Emma
Johnes, 5
  " Edward d. 1653, 7,6,46,72
  " Samuel,6,8,21,56,60-1-5,68,72,137
  160
  " Sarah,37
  " Edward R. of N.Y. 72,75
Johnes, coat of arms,72
  " Timothy,72; also Stephen, Elizabeth, Obadiah, William, Foster,
  Abigail, Mary
  " Ann, 75
  " Obadiah, 138
  " Mary, 160
  " Foster, 160
Johns, Ella C. 84
Johnson, Lewis, 8,126
Johnson, Lady Arabella, 33
  " Isaac, 33
  " Lady Isabella, 33
  " Luman, 110
  " Wm. 110
  " Webster, 110
  " Louis, 126
Judith, Princess, 15
Judson, Susan A. 84
Jones on the "Abigail, 39
  " Sarah Mathews, 84
  " William D. 84
Joralemon, Margaret, 103
Johnson, Samuel, 110
  " Stella, 110
  " Susan Matilda, 110
  " Mary Ellen, 111
Jones, Aunt, 158
Joanes, Thos. 165
Jurdon, Thos. 165

Kansas, 5,4
  " Kansas City, 90
  " Riley, 90
  " Emporia, 90,84
  " Ottowa, 90
Karrs of Northumberland, Eng.19
Kasper, 90
Keeler, John Foster, 107

Keeler, John, 108; also Mary Gazella,
  John Foster, Charles, Eugenia, Elizabeth,
Ketchum, Mrs. Cornwall, 103
Kelly's Pond, L.I. 168
Kent, England, 165,69; Biddenden,25
Kellogg, John H. 84
Kettbel, Peter, 38
Kemp, Esther, 25
  " Edward, 25
Kelly, John, 49
Kellum, Robt. 57
King, Daniel, 1,31,41
King, Samuel,159
Kimball, E.E. 118
Kingsware, Devon, location of,29
Kentucky, Fayette Co. 86
Kimler, Lizzie, 85
Kilbourn, Hannah, 97
Kimpton, Maria G. 98
  " Truman, 98
Kitchell, Robt. 165
Kingsnorth, Henry, 165
Knower, on the "Abigail," 39
Kingston, Massacre,60
Knowles, Herbert Foster, 8,112,124
  " Henry de Koven, 111
  " Eliza Jane,111
  " Leffingwell,111
  " Mildred Emily,111
Knowles family, 130: Seth, Capt.
  Cornelius, Dan'l, Amos.
Knight, Mrs. H. Almire (Moore),98
  " Reuben 98
  " Sarah 98

Lacey, Mary, accused as a witch,25
Langdon, Thos. 43,1
Lathrop's congregation,25
La Porte, Ind. 82,85
Lawrence, D. 84
Lafeter, Alice,89
Leono,4
Lewis, Alonzo, 39
Levings, George E. 84
Lewis, Allie J. 90
Lebanon, Conn. 92,
Lovell, Amy, 99
Leland, Margaret, 99
Leffingwell, Ozias Camp, 111
  " Marvin Whitney, 111
Lee, Emily Crocker, 99
Leete, Wm. 45
Lincolnshire, Engl. 28,29,30,34
Littlebury, John, 29
Lincoln, Earl of, 33,34
Limehouse, Eng. 36
Littleworth, 74
Loome, John, 49
London, Eng. 71,24; London Company,34
Lodge, George, 84
Love, Sanford, C. 83
  " Mabel, 83
  " Mary Ella, 83
Loper, Edward, 157,159
  " James, 159, of East Hampton,L.I.
L'Hommedieu, Joseph, 163; Ephraim,156-9
  " family, 159
  " Abigail, in Will of Ephraim
    Hildreth, 167
Long Island, 24
Ludlow, Phebe, 12,156
  " Hannah, 13,157
  " Roger, 34
  " Keziah,72
  " William, 159
  " Clemence,159, Henry, Frances, Mary,
  Grace, Joseph, Anthony
  " Samuel, 159
Louis the Pious, 15
Lum, John, 50; Matthew, 168
Lothrop, John, 33,35
Ludlam,4,71; William, 159;Henry 56-8,
  60-61
Luce, Louise, 92
Lumbard, Pearl,100
Lupton, Thomas, 136,137,138,156,163-4
  " Christopher, 138,162,164,56,60
  " Abigail, 156,163,164
  " Mary, 156,164
  " Lupton family, 163 ff.
  " Hannah, 164, also John, Christopher,
  Josiah, David, Sarah, Mary
  " John, 164; also ch. John, David,
  Rachel, Abigail, Mary, Thomas; son
  of Christopher; Christopher, Joseph,
  Hannah, d. of Joseph; Christopher
  son of Thomas; Thomas, son of Thomas,
  " Will of John, 168
  " Joseph, 168
  " Sarah d. of John, 168
  " Hannah, d. of John, 168
Lynn, Mass. 1,6,21;47,34,39,68,101,115
Lyredic, of Flanders, 14,21
Lupton, John, 60
Ludlam, Anthony,61; Joseph 61
Laughton, John, 61

Mackey, John, 159,160
Madison, Conn,111
Maine, Portland, 111,90,98
Mapham, John, of Guilford,Conn,164,57,60-1
" family,165, of Guilford,Conn.166
" (Mepham), signs covenant, 165-6
" John Jr. 166
" Mary m. Thos. Lupton, 166
" Abigail m. Charles Booth, 166
Manchester, Conn. 5
Matilda, w. of William the Conqueror, 16
Mason, on the "Abigail," 39
Maryland, 72
Markham, Hannah, 77
" Elizabeth, 77
Manning, Frances, 93,94
Manning, Samuel, 96
Mayell, Amanda, 96
Markham, Mary, 98
Marsch, Freida Brunhilda, 111
Matlock, Derbyshire, Engl. 159
Massachusetts
" Foxboro,5,92
" Springfield,5,25,26,98
" Wilbraham, 5,98
" Dedham, 8,25
" Salem, 23,24; Conant at, 34
" Cape Anne, 23,33
" Weymouth, 23
" Charleston, 25
" Chelmsford, 28,25
" Wenham, 25
" Plymouth, 29,33
" Lynn, Stevens at, 33; George at, 31,40

" Swampscott,33
" Lynnfield,33
" Dorchester,33,99
" Nantasket,33
" Taunton, 34
" Marblehead, 40
" Southbridge, 91
" HOLYOKE,94
" Boston,107
" Newtonville,107
" Watertown,164
Morristown, N.J. 72
Montrose, Pa. 74,75,80
Molt, Mary Jane, 75

Magna Charta, 18
Middletown, Conn. 3,77,40
Montague, N.J. 8
Microfilming Society, 28
Miller, Sarah, 26
Massingbird, Augustine, 29
Minute Men, 78
Missouri, Kansas City,82,84
Mills, Abigail, 83;Elihu,97
McIntosh, Naomi B. 92
Morgan, Mary Ella, 92
" Griswold E. 92
Millard, Leverett, 93
Mosley, Lucy, 93,94
Millard, Eunice (Foster),94
" Phoebe A. (Foster) 94
McKinney, Chas. 95
McAllaster, Charles Elmer,96
Meigs, Harriet Maria, 111
Moriches, Long Island, 142
Meigs, Nathan, 126
" Asenath, 126
Mother Goose, 124 (one of the Fosters)
Mesa, Arizona, 158
Mayle, Henry, at Hempstead, 43
Mulford, Goodman,49
Mitchell, John, 65
Mervin, Robt. 51
Milner, Geo. 51
Miller, of Southampton,50
Milford, Conn. 45
Moore, Roger, 32; Elizabeth, Conn. 91,78 99
More family, 34,71
" Richard, 34
" Jasper, 34
Moore, Ella, 85
" John, 91,99; of South
Moorehouse, Henry, 100; also Joshua, Eleanor (Dath), Herbert clarence, Harriet Emily, Egbert Halsey, Vesta Irene, Herbert Barbour, Irma Gertrude, Hallie Eva, Harriet Louise, Ivan Herbert, Helen Snell, Gretchen Lumbard
Moody, Lady Deborah, 33
Meer, Broadside, England, 37
Meare family on the "Abigail" 39
Mortimer, Elinor, 40
Mott, Adam, 43
Murray, Calvin Nelson; also Charles Nelson, Katie Elizabeth, Fred'k Pascal, Albert Nelson, Flora Alice

Naish, Thos. 165
Nantucket, 159
Naples, 74
Newport, R. I. 70
Newton, Iowa, 89
New Orleans, La. 79
Nevers, Addie Jane, 92
  " John M. 92
Noble, Lizzie, 93
Nebraska, Seward, 96
Newberry, Fred O. 94
  " Mary Josephine, 94
Northrup, Samuel H. 109
  " Louise, 109
Norton, Kate Estelle Knowles, 111
  "Alonzo Lorenzo, 111
  " Joel; also Zenas, William Seward, Henry William, Edward, Clarence Alden, all 112
  " Thomas 165
Northumberland County, Engl. 17 ff.
New Jersey: 72,24,113,101,99
  Morristown, 4,5
  Cohanzy, 5
  Milford, 12
  Hopkinton, 98
  Cape May, 115,24
  Elizabeth, 115,119,107,101
  Montague, 145,157,146

New York: 72
  New York City, 5,7,80 (Isaac F.), 107,108
  Owego, 6,75
  Malta, 7,104
  Rochester,7,105
  Buffalo,7
  New Hartford, 7
  Utica,7
  Litchfield,7
  Vernon, Oneida Co. 7
  South East,7,107,106
  Riverhead,12
  Quogue,12
  Palmyra,12,115
  Wurtsboro,106
  Fordham,107
  Schnectady,104
  Buffalo,105
  Saratoga County,93,104
  Yates County,107
  Penn Yan,107
  Brooklyn,107,118
  Sullivan County,107
  Poughkeepsie,99
  Plattsburg,103
  Brewster,106
New York:
  Staten Island,107
  Binghamton,108
  Sommerstown,108
  Durhamville,121
  Warsaw,134
  Orange County, 142,106
  Blooming Grove,142
  Ontario County, 146
  Geneva,146
  Albany,146
  Oyster Bay,44
Newton, Benoni,60
Naumkeag (Salem), Mass. 33
New Haven jurisdiction over Southold,44-5
Newkirk, Mrs. Samuel D. 106
Nowell, Increase,33
Norfolk, England,40

Oddfellows,89
Ohio: 8
  Glendale,4,82
  Springfield,4
  Columbia,4,83,84,148
  Cincinnati,82,83,147,148
  Wyoming,82
  Springdale,82
  Park Place,82
  Turkey Bottom,83
  Madison,111

Orr, Joseph,82, of Ohio
Oklahoma, Mutual,159
Osborn, Malines,138
Oregon, Portland,7,104
Ogle, Lord Baron,19, of England
  " Dorothy,19 "
  " Robert,19 "
  " Humphrey,19 "
Oran, England,112
Oldham, John,33
Onderdonk, Henry Jr. 44
Oyster Bay, N.Y. 44
Odell, Richard, 46,51
Ogden, John, 46,47
Oldfield, John,53

Page, Eliza B.85
Palmer, Abraham, 33
Palmer family,34
Palmyra,N.Y.102,144 ff. founding of by the Fosters,74,158
Parker, Susanna,24,40
Patchogue,L.I. 4,80

Parishe, Roger, 32
Palfrey, Peter, 34
Parsley, Wm. Miles, 36
Payne, on the "Abigail,39
Parter, Ida M. 98
" John, 98
" Mary, 98
Parmelin, John, 165
Parker, John, 143
Pennsylvania, Montrose,5; 72
Person (Pierson), Jos. 11
Penny, Phebe, 12,117
Pepin le Bref, 15
Percy family, 17
Portiers, Battle, of, 18
Penny, Joseph, 117
" Mary A. 117
" Georgiana Squires,118
Pelletreau, W.S. 161,49,64;Chas.64
Pierson, Henry, 23,51
" Hannah, 8,101
Pigott, Mary, 29
" John of Pullowhill, Beds. 29
Pell, Stephen, 29
Pell,Thomas, 30
Perry, Richard, 33
Peters, Hugh, 33,34,37
Petet, Joseph, 43
Pierson, Capt. David, 78
Perry, Commodore, 80
Pierson, Joseph, 102,102,57
" Capt. Philetus, 115-a
" Lemuel, 139,167
" Martha, 139, tombstone
" James, 140,160
" Timothy,163,162,167
Plymouth, Mass. 21,41,69
Pope, Thomas, 1,49
Post, Esther,3,78,79
" Martha, 74; also Richard, John, Joseph, Dorothy, Thomas, William H. Huntting J. David, Isaac Post
" George, 79
" Phebe, 80
" Oliver, 13
" Edward P. 107
" Martha, 5
" Richard, 5,46,48
Post family, 12; Joseph,57; Lt. 60
Presbyterians, 2; Hempstead,44,72,80,81,142 46
Peabody, Francis, 27
" Elizabeth, 27
" Mary m. Horace Mann, 27
" Sophia m. Nathaniel Hawthorne,27

Pinchin, Sm. 34
Pocock, John, 34
Pynchon, John, 26
Population of New England,27
Phillips,Callie, 89
Pomeroy, Phebe,91
Philadelphia, Pa. 100
Platt, Harriet, 108
" David, 108
Ponquogue, L.I. 117
Phillips, Sarah L. 118; Mr. 57
Protestant Council of N.Y. 118
Phelps, Eunice, 93
" Rev. Benajah, 93
" Phebe (Dennison),93
Port Jervis, N.J. 158
Phelps and Gorham Purchase,147
Plane, William, 165
Pierson, Abraham,46,47,49

Quakers,99,44
Quogue, Long Island,117,3,79,80,81,114 140,158
Quincy, Ill. 96

Radcliffes, of England, 17
Rainer,John,60
Ransford, Abigail,39
Ramsey, Margaret, 100
" Alexander A.,100
" Jeannette Gardner (Kellie),100
Ransom, J.F. 95
Raynor, Thurston, 23,45,60,164
" William, 1,43,154
" Joseph, 50,56
" Jonathan,58,60
" Isaac,60
" James,64
" Uriah,117
" William N. 118
" Marion E. 118
" Thurston, Jr. 164

Rand, James, 29
Revolution, John Foster in, 4; refugees to Conn. 10; Foster and Seller, Capts., whaleboats, captured,44; Joseph Foster in,103; Sgt. Abraham in,99; 114; Ephraim Hildreth in,168; 120,128 (sick of Conn.), 179; at Sag Harbor; John Foster, 104,93,95,96

Redfield, Charlotte,110; Harlow,110
Ridge, C. Harold, 21,28
Ridley, Nicholas,27
Ritchie, Genevieve,85
Risley, Maria,91,93
Risley, Levi A. 95
Ridgefield, Conn. 105
Republican Party, 112
Reeve Abner, 113; Rev. 142
Riverhead, L.I. 114
Reeves, Elias, 115-a,144
Rhode Island, 69,2; Newport, 25
Ripon, Wis. 75
Reeves, Prudence, 79
Reilly, Mr. Ohio, 83,84
Reeves, Stephen, 138
Reed, Thomas, 141
Reeve, Thomas, 142
"Bethia Horton, 142
" Tapping, 142
Reeves, Edward C. 167
Robinson, Isaac, 23,26; Jr. 35
Rockefellow, Geo. 3,86
" Fletcher, 3,80; Fannie,80
Rogers, Mary H. 6
Robertson, Alice F. 12,151
Richard, King of England, 17,18
Rodham, Robert, 27
Russell, Sir Francis, 30
Robinson, John, 33
Russell, Barbara,36
Root, on the Abigail, 39
Rookeman, on the Abigail, 39
Rogers, William, 46
Rose, John, 56-57
Russell, Will, 57;167
Robertson, Maud, 90
" Willeta, 90
Russell, Ellen, 92
Rose, Eunice, 93
Rowell, Hebra, 107
Robson, Jennie Maud, 112
Robertson, husband of Alice P. Foster,118
Rochford, Lord,71
Rogers, Nancy, 81
" Capt. Mathew, 81
Rugg, Phebe,82
Rogers, Stephen, 138,164,167
" Capt. Obadiah,139;164; Abigail,164
" Abigail, tombstone,139
Rose, Stephen, 144,154
Raynor, Abigail, wife of Christopher Lupton, 164
Rogers, John,166
Rogers, Charles S. 167
Ryder, Benjamin F. 109

Sackberger, Lewis E. 85
Sagaponach, L.I. 3,79
Sag Harbor, L.I., 4,6,10,12,78, Capt. John Foster, at; 82,84; tombstones, 139,154,158,71,80
Sandford, Henry,154
" Thomas, 144
Sanford, Luther,144,115-a
Salem, Mass. 36,49 (Jeremy Veale).1,101
Saltonstall, Sir Richard,34 69
Sayre, Joseph, 2,57,60,71,138
" Isaac, 3; Capt.78;91
" Mary Ann, 6,75; w. of Julius F.140
" Fanny, 6
" Thomas b. 1590,6; also Samuel,Joseph, Ephraim, Nathan, Hannah m. Josiah Topping, David; Thomas b. 1590 at Lynn, Mass.39,46,140;61,71
" David, 71; Elizabeth, 72
" Job, at Lynn, Mass.39;57,60,133,71,72
" Francis,56,60,57
" Daniel,56,60,133,138,68,71
" John, 62,73
" Henry,67
" Samuel,71; also Ephraim, Nathan, Francis, Hannah, Daniel, Deacon John, Stephen, Isaac, Ethan, Silas, Ezekiel, Theodore, Joshua
Sayre coat of arms,71
Sayre, Joshua, 75
" Adelaide E. 81;Thos. F,81,82,84
" Nehemiah,164
Saye, Lord,34
Sealis, Deacon Richard,25
Scott, Sir Walter,20;Jeremiah,60
Searing, Simon,49
Shaw, Thomas,57
Separatists at Southwar ., Surrey,33
Saybrook, Conn. 78
Sandford, Isaac,84; also Hiram, Harriet, Truman Blackman, Phebe Foster,James Halsey, Daniel Reder, Silvanus, Charles Seneca, Thomas, Nathaniel, Sarah (Edward Bruce), Washington A. Daniel R., Herman A.,William,Levings
Seymour, Jonathan,82, of Conn.
" Esther,106; Daniel,106
Saunders, Robt. 32
" Thomas, 33, armorer
Shelley, Eliza Ann,111
Selden, Charles,75
Sanford, Phebe Foster,85
Saylord, I.P. 94
Shelly, Melissa,110
Sawyer, Martha, 114
Sanford, Samuel,136

Smithtown, L.I. 3,142
Smith, John, 25; of Hempstead,113,71
" John, Jr. of Hempstead,43
" William, of Hempstead, 43
" Smith, of Southampton, 46
" Bartholomew, 50
" Richard, 51
" Sarah,103
Society of Genealogists, London, 28
Somerset, England, 29; Weeke, location of,30
Southold, L.I. 77,110,142,166,44,46,101
Southampton,Academy, 81; laws,46
Springfield, Ill. 82
Smithfield, Pa. 73
Skillman, Henry M. 84; also George B., Albert N., Harry F., Frank Foster, Emma Louise.
Smith Nicholas,J. 85; also, Gabriel Foster, Pemelia Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, John, Edward Hiram, Charles Carter, Algernon Nicholas, Foster, Laura, Helen Sanford
Snell, Augusta Florentine, 100
Smith, Matilda J. Cowan, 98
" Samuel T. 104
" Mary, 117
"Hannah, 141
" Joseph, 144
Sellick, Warren W. 107; also Juel Foster, Eliza, Henry Black, Esther, Daniel, Charles Warren
Sherman, Emily Jane Page, 111
Snow, Helen Foster,8
Sharpe, on the "Abigail" 39
Shelly, Rhoda,112; Jane and Samuel,127
Smith, Col. 78
Spencer, Hannah, 93,94;Edwin,93
" Zelia (Foster),94
Smith, H.F. 94
Springfield, Mass. 111
Scranton, Ellsworth, 126; also Benjamin,
" Ichabod Lee,128
" Lucy,128
Shelly, Thomas,129
Seneca County, N.Y.,144;Seneca Lake,144
Scudder, Thomas,159
Silvester, Brinley,164
Spencer, Deborah, 80
" Thomas, 70
Southampton, L.I. 68 et. seq.

Stevens, Frances, 1,21,22,31,36 126, 68,68,70
" Jerome,1, of Ewell, Surrey,31,32 ,76
" Alice, 1,21, "28,31,32,38,41,Will,36
" familyof Ewell, Surrey,31
" John, of Talworth,Surrey,31
" Thomas,31,42,137
" Thomas on the "Abigail,"31,38,37
" Thomas b. 1623,32
" Elizabeth,32
" Edward,32
" Thomas,32
" William,32
" Mary,32,33,42
" Joanna,32
" Jeane,32
" Henry,32
" Thomas, armorer of London, who supplied the Pilgrims,33,42
" Ann,42
" Cyprian,42
" Frances of Witham, Engl. 36
" Thomas, of Middlesex,36
" Henry M. 1609,36
" Tabitha, 36
Edward m. 1611,36
" John m. 1610,36
" Robert, 36
" Edward of Limehouse, 36, sons Abraham, Richard, William, Thomas
" William of Stepney,36
" Thomas of Southwark,36
" John, of Woking, Surrey,36
" Thomas, of Long Island,37
" William of Redrith,36
" Capt. Thomas, of Quogue,37,72,138-9
" Hiram,37
" Zechariah,37
" Henry of East Hampton,L.I. 37
" Philip,37
" Josiah,37
" Hester,37
" William,37
" Elizabeth m. Squire,37
" Charles,37
" Ann m. Gould,37
" Susanna m. Green, 37
" Phebe m. Durling,37

Stevens, Bessie Norton,111
Sparhawk, Sarah, 141
Stamford, Conn. 141,154-5,113,1,43

Squires, Stephen, 154
Stephen, King, 17
Strowde "on Abigail",39
Stanborough, Josiah,46,51
Sturmey, Charles,57
Stockton, Calif. 74
Strong, Capt., Ohio, 83
  " Abigail, 91
  " Elder John, 91
Stoughton, Nellie, 92
Stoneroad, Margaret,100
South Carolina, 102,8
Stowell, Jane, 94
Strong, Ebenezer, 97
  " Abigail,99
  " Return,99
  " Sarah (Wareham),99
  " John, of England,99
Stratton, Wm. 117,
  " Pamela, 117
  " Mary E. 117
Squires, Allen P. 118; also Charles A., Seymour L.; Riley P., Florence M., Alvin F.
Stone, Seth, Jr. 133, also Rachel, Rev. Seth Bradley, 133; Jos. Dudley, Elmer, Wallace, 133
Stephens, Thomas, 137
Squires, Henry, 167
Stuyvesant, Gov. Petrus (Peter),169
Stanborough, Peregrine, 164-8
  " Hannah,168
  " Alice, 164,168
Stone, William, 165
  " John, 165
Squires, Stephen, 154
Surrey, Ewell, 1,3,14,21,22,31,33
Surrey, England,14; Egham,19; Southwark,23,24,34
Susquehanna, Pa. 3,80   29
Suffolk County Historical Society,12
Sussex, England, Iden, 19,21
Suffolk, England, 24
Sussex, England, Hellingley,37
Sayre, Joseph, 57,60
Surrey, Dorking, 34
  " 28
Sylvester, Giles, 62,73

Swetland, Lois, 91,93
Stoughton, Nellie, 92
Swezey, Alice M. 114
  " Holmes W. 114
Suffolk Regiment, 168

Tabb, Jonathan, 8
Talbot, Harriet,85
Talmage, Thomas, 46
Tammany Hall, 12,114
Tanner, Capt. Z.L., 13,68
Tapping, Robt. E. 6
Taunton, England, 99
Thropp, Rev. Wm. 142
Terry, Jean, 3,80
Topping, Josiah, 6,71
  " Abigail (Lupton, 8,58,101
  " Thomas, 46,47,115,166,115
  " Elnathan, 60
  " James, 60
  " Thomas, 61
  " Silas,118
  " William N. 118
  " Deborah, 142
Tobey, Sylvanus,99
Tobias, Maria M. 89,90
Tubb, Jonathan, 8,102
Tompkins, Martha,23
  " Ralph, 23
Torlton, Elizabeth, 24
  " John, 24
  " Robert, 24
Thacher, John, 24
Totnes, Devonshire, 24
Turks, 25
Treffry (Treghftyn), of Engl. 37
Tylley, Nathaniel, 38
Tripp, Mary Jane, 99
Trumbo, Polly, 85
Tuthill, Ruth Halsey, 153,114
Ticonderoga, N.Y. 71
Topping, Robert E. 75
Torrey, Maj. Jason, 80
Trowbridge, Sarah, of Conn. 83,82
Truman, Capt. Alexander, 83
Traverse, Lt. Scott, 83
Terrie, Paulina, 84
  " Jared, 84
Taucey, Zabeon, 106
Tuthill, Cynthia, 114
  " Jane H. 114

Underrwood, T.G. 107
Utica, N.Y. 76

Vail, Hannah, 10,130
" Obadiah, 10,78,130
" John, 10; of Southold, 77
" Jeremiah,10; of Salem, Mass. 77;78,130
" Genealogy, 10
" Thomas, 77
" Sarah, 77; of Salem, Mass. 77
Abigail, of Salem, Mass. 77
" Hannah, of Conn.
" Fannie G. 99
Vail, Thomas, 51
Van Auken, Isaac, 157
" Ann Eliza, 157
Vane, Sir Harry, 34
Valley Forge, 96
Van Vlack, Alfred,99
Van Riper, Harriet L. 98
Van Inwagen, Harriet, 105
" Anthony, 105
Virginia, 72
Van Nice, Sarah S. of Ohio, 82
Vassall, Samuel, 34
Vonk, Cornelius, 56,61
Vermont:
" Brattleboro, 142
" Sharon, 144
Veale, Thomas,49
" Sarah, 49
" Jeremy, 49
Venn, John, 33
Verry, Hannah, 40,24
Vendover, Jemima, 104,7

Wales, Eng. 27
Warsaw, N.Y. 2,13,158
Warren, William de. 16
Warwick, Earl of, 34
Warner, Lemuel, 96
" Ichabod,97
" Harriet E. 97
" Samuel F. 97
" Lydia Ann, 97
" Mary J. 98
" Russell, 98
" Hulda, 98
Watertown, Mass. 113

Walbridge, Corpl. 129
Wading River, N.Y. 114
Wapping, Conn. 76
Waterer, Nicholas, 32
Wethersfield, Conn. 1,47,164,165,82
Weymouth, Mass. 1,69
Wells, Lewis, 117
" Ransford, 117
" Electa M. 117
" Daniel, 143
" John,82, of Conn.
Webb, Thomas, 33
Weisiger, Harriet P. 84
White, James, 11,57
" Elizabeth, 36,59
" John, 46
Whitesill, Crawford, 89
Willard, Wm. A. 94
Waterman, Daniel B. 96
Wilson, Parmelia Coon, 104
Wisconsin:
" Fond du Lac, 99
Windham, Conn. 129
Woodbridge, Conn. 129
Wickapogue, L.I. 140,13,140
Whiting, Rev. Joseph, 141, will of;
ch. John, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Rebecca
Wickapogue Street, 156
Whaling, 159,81
Whitfield, Henry, 165
" house in Guilford, Conn. 166
White, Dr. Henry, 168
Wickes, John, 70
White, Peter, 73,62
Willman, Abraham, 75
White, Mary, 78
" Ephraim,78
Windsor, Conn. 82
Wingate,82,83
Wilson, C.M. 82, of Missouri
White, Hettie E. 83
Williamson, Ann Lott, 84
" Garrett, 84
William the Conqueror,14,16
Wood, Lydia, 8 , 134 ff.,113
" Jonas, 1,23;Hempstead,43-4-7,50,52
" Jeremy, 1,43;Jeremiah,113 53
" John of Thames Ditton, Eng. 36
" Thomas of Redrith, 36
" George, 50
" Harriet S. 94
" Richard, 113

Wood, Jonas O. 113
" Jonas H. 113
" Edward, 113
" Edmund, 113
" Jacob, 113; also Hannah, Phebe, James, Matthew, Theophilus, Silas, Timothy, John, Jonathan
Woodhull, Betsey Paine, 114
Wheelwright, 26
Wharton, Lord, 27,19
" Floria, 27; Feorina,19
William of Lincolnshire, 29
Whittingham, Richard, 29
Whelcomb, Samuel, 34
Woodbury, Thomas, 34
Winthrop, John, 34
Weston, Thomas, 34,40
Winthrop, John, Jr. 39; Gov. 46
" Elizabeth,39; also Deane, Edward
White, Edward,39, on "Abigail"
Whitmore, John, 45
Witchcraft, 47
Willman, Isack, 51,62
Woolley, Robt. 61; Silas, 156
Willman, Abraham, 61
Wopshot, Elizabeth, 24
Wimes, Ebigail, 24
" Mathew, 24
Wyoming Valley, Pa. 129;Massacre 73
Woolsey, Rev. Benjamin, 142
Woodruff, John, 156; David,75
Wise, Phila Burtch, 85
Wicey, Cora, 86
Whitesill, Crawford,89
Waterman, Daniel,B. 96
Woodhull, Gen. 78
" Hattie, 79

X.

Yale College, 72,97
Yorkshire, Bromehall, Eng. 165
Yates, on the "Abigail,"39
Young, Eleanor E. 84

Z.

ADDITIONS TO ABOVE INDEX:

Foster, Parmelia Ettie, 104
" Phebe A. 117
" Peter, of Sag Harbor, 10
" Randolph, Sir, of Eng. 18

Massachusetts:
Chelmsford, 24
Andover, 24
Boston, 34,25
Marblehead, 24
Gloucester, 24
Dorchester, 24
Weymouth, 25
Billerica, 25
Braintree, 25
Scituate, 25
Barnstable, 25

Maine, State of, 24

Mortimer, Elinor, of Eng. 26

THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY HISTORY,
By Helen Foster Snow,
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INDEX TO PART THREE: THE LUTHER FOSTER BRANCH, 1770-1846, OF THE CHRISTOPHER FOSTER FAMILY.

LUTHER FOSTER AND RUTH HEDGES, 1770-1846

Anderson, Sarah Matilda Foster, 6
Armstrong family of Montague, N.J. 46 ff
" George, of Montague, N.J. 51
" Mrs. George, of Montague, 47
" family in letters, 79
" Mary Dayton Foster, 33
" James Britton, 4 ff.

Baker, Abigail, 17
Barnett, Robert, 5, 85
Barnett, Robert, Jr. 5
Bartlett, Dr. Ethan E.,6,85
" Floyd Julius, 6 ff., 80,85,97,99, autobiography, 102
" Loyd Hayward, 8,86
" family, 60; Ruth Hayward, 18
" Robert Milne, 86
" Moses, 87
Benedict, Helen, 90
Bevans, Mary Ann, 49
Britton, James, 46
Burns, Mary Alice, portrait of, 100
Burton, Hetty Grace Wheeler, 4
Buell, Pastor Samuel, 7,12
Brink, Andrew, J. 43
Broderick, Mary Jane, 62

Conkling, Widow Jane, 22
" Cornelius, 21
Clark, Jeptha, 47
Cortwright, Simon, 47
Coulter, Will, genealogy, 51
Crowder, Beatrice, 86
Culver, Jeremiah, 3

Dayton family, ancestry of, 20 ff.
" Mary, John, Daniel, 19
" Jeremiah, Mary, Samuel, Beriah, Hezekiah, Mary,d. of Hezekiah, Mary, d. of Beriah, 20
" Ralph b. 1588, 20
" Robert, Samuel, 20
" Daniel, 20-22
Dayton, Joanna, Jonathan, Samuel,
" Elizabeth, all 20
" Rachel, 20
" John b. 1700, 21, also, Martha, Mary, Esther, Beriah, Jeremiah, Jane, Mary b. 1722; David, James b. 1735; Mary b. 1741; Mary b. 1746; Elizabeth b. 1752
Decker, Amelia Stickney, 46
Drake, Ephraim, 46
Democratic Party, 109
Donahughe, Samuel, 101
Davis, Mary Lee, 87
Dunning, Loyd Bartlett, 86
Dunning, Janet Hutchinson (Mrs. John Van Duyn) 86
Downing, Sarah, 6
Dimon, Amy, 17

East Hampton,description of, 27,32
Everitt, Sally Jane Armstrong, 48
Everingham, Edward B. 62

Fordham, Daniel, 12
" Nathan, Jr. 12
" Nathaniel 14
Fox, Priscilla Brunette, 5
FOSTER, see section on

Gibbs, Joseph, 22
Genesee Country, 39,80
Gilmore family, 58
" Ira, 5, 57,73,74
" Cyrus Augustus, 5
" Newton, E.D. 5
" George Dudley, 5
" Emeline Ruth, 16
" Julius Dayton, 19
" Elizabeth Foster, last illness,72, 73
" Julius, 76
Grimm, Ada, 62
Greiner, Hannah Maria Barbara, 4

FOSTER, Alonzo, 3
Abijah, of Owego,N.Y. 55
Adelbert Sidney, 5, 62, 66, 83
Alfred J., 57

Benjamin, son of Christopher, 2,15

Casson Aaron, 5,69; descendants 70 ff.
Charles Franklin, 84,85
Charles Herbert, 109
Christopher b. 1603, 1
Christopher of Madison, Conn. 3
Christopher b. 1727, 3, 12

Daniel, son of Joseph, 3
Daniel, Deacon, 3
Daniel R. of Owego, N.Y. 55

Elizabeth Mary m. Gilmore, 5
Eliza Jane, d. of Josiah, 4,79,84
Eliza Jane, d. of Luther, Jr. 7 ff,67 ff.
Esther, d. of Julius Jr. 5

Foster's Tavern, Long Island, 15
Foster characteristics, 98
Foster longevity, 107
Fosters in politics, Democrats, 109

George, son of Christopher, 1

Hannah, d. of Christopher, 2
Harriet, 78
Helen, 38,87
Hetty m. Robt. Barnett, 5
Horace, 15

Jabez, 4,5; son of Christopher, 12
James, 15; James H. 15
John, son of Christopher 2
John, in Revolution, 12
John Moody, 82
Joseph Downing, 82
Joseph, son of Christopher, 2
Josiah, son of Joseph, 2
Josiah Hedges, 4,75
Jonas, 3
Julius Mulford, of Chile, 4,38,47,79 (letter from in 1838), 91, 103
Julius, son of Luther, 5,57; family of 88 ff.
Julius, son of Rev. Julius, 5
Julius, son of Christopher,12

Leonard, of Owego, N.Y. 55
Luther, Sr. 4 ff; 18,24,42 (in Montague, N.J.); letters from: 1833, 72; 1833 Apr. 73; 1837, 74; 1838, 75; 1839,76
Luther, Jr. b. 1808, 5,57; Letter from 1860, 78; 99.
Luther Aaron, Judge, of Oklahoma, 5, 33,65; his desc. of Warsaw farm,68

Mary Alice, 82
Mary Ella, 88
Mary Dayton, 4
Mary, d. of Julius, Jr. 5
Mary Brunette, 5
Manuel, 5, of Chile
Marguerite, 101

Nathaniel, son of Christopher,1
Noris John, 101

Obadiah, 3,4,12
Orson Hyde, 84

Paul, 12
Peter 4
Phoebe Dayton, 6,74,85

Rebecca, d. of Christopher, 1
Robert, of Canadea, 66, 100
Roderick Halsey of Southampton, 13
Roxia Adelia, 5
Ruth Hedges, 4
Ruth, d. of Julius, Jr. 5,18
Ruth Emeline, d. of Luther, 6,19,48, 77,79,88
Ruth Hedges, origin of name, 18
Ruth Hedges, of Inglewood, Calif. 18
Ruth Matheson, 18

Samuel, of Mich. 62,5
Sarah m. Samuel Johnes, 2
Silas Howell, 4,37,74,87; last illness, 78
Sidney, 5
Sidney Henry, 6
Solon, 6,37,58,60,72,74,82,84
Solon, Jr. 6,82
Susan, of Ill. 87

Thomas, 13

William, 4,12
William Christopher, of Oklahoma, 5
William, of Montrose, Pa. 55
William Riter, 84

End of Foster section

Halsey, Temperance, 3
Hildreth, Phebe, 4,70, m. Christopher Foster
Howell, James, 12
  " Nathaniel, Jr. 15
Hedges, family history, 17 ff
  " Ruth m. Luther Foster, 4 ff, 17 ff.death,78
  " Elizabeth, m. Julius Foster, 4, 17 ff.,18
  " Ruth, 17,18; m. Howell, 18
  " Jeremiah, 13
  " Job, 15
  " William, 17 ff., also Rose, Stephen, John, Danile, Mary, John Jr., Sarah, Lemuel, Abigail, Daniel

Hedges, John d. 1742, 18
  " Josiah b. 1726, 18,19
  " Mary, w. of Josiah, 18
  " Daniel, 18
  " Mary b. 1730, m. Isaacs, 18
  " John, 24
  " William, the immigrant, 28
  " legacy story, 31
  " Sir Charles, 31, 32
  " John, Will of, 33
  " Daniel, Will of, 34
  " Josiah Hedges deed to by Timothy Hedges, 35
  " Timothy, deed of, 35

Illinois:
  " Flora, Hebron, Freeport, 57
  " Cherry Valley, 4,57
Isaacs, Sarah, 27

Johnes, Edward, 2

Kelsey, John, 56
Kingston, N.Y. 53
Knowles, Herbert Foster, 3,38

La Due, Mrs. Wilbur Jr. 5
Lantz, Washington, 46
Lantz Mill on the Delaware, 46
Letters of the Fosters, 72 ff.
Lechford, Thomas, 24
Ludlow, Hannah, 4
Lyon, Mary, 108
Lyon, Lemira Maria, 5, 61

Madison, Conn. 3
Manley, Wm.B. 57
Milford, Pa. 4,42 ff.
Miller, Experience, 24
Minnesink Dutch Reformed Church, 49
McWhorter, Jennett, 89
Montague, N.J. 4, 42 ff, 46 ff.
Mulford, Amy, 17; Mary 19
Morgan, Ezra, 18
Mulford, Jonathan;, Mary, Nathan 20
  " Ezekiel, 22
  " Samuel, 30
Montrose, Pa. 55
Munger, John, 83-89
Morris, Dr. Rowley, 57

Nichcles, Ira J. 87

Oklahoma, Woodward, 69
Orange, N.J. 49
Osborn, Wm. 20
Owego, Tioga County, N.Y. 4, 55 ff.

Palmyra, N.Y. 3, founded by Fosters
Payne, John Howard, 27
Pelletreau silver, of Foster family, 8
Pelletreau, Elias, 14
Petrie, A., owner of Foster farm in Warsaw, N.Y. 63
Pierson, David, 15
Putnam, Lucien, 57
Presbyterian Church, 76

Quick, Helen, 42
" George R. 42

Revolutionary War, 12 ff. (see also appendices)
Rogers, Capt. Zephaniah, 15
Rose, Abram, 15
Rutherford, John, 47

Sayre, Daniel, 2
" Mary Ann, 5,55
" Mathew, 15
" Francis, 15
" Isaac, 15
" Luther, 15
Scott, James Foster,87
" Karen Gram, 88,98
Stone, Helen, 98
Smith, Parthena, 78
" Beryl, 87
Striffler, Grace, 88
Skeer, Sarah 5
Smith, Fanny, m. Silas Howell Foster, 4,57 ff.
" Calista, m. Luther Foster, Jr. 5,57 ff. 98
Shinn, Walter Scott, photographer, 9
Stratton, Ruth, 17,18
"Jonathan, 20
" family, 21 ff.
" John, of England, 21
" Richard, w. Elizabeth, 21
" Benjamin, 21
" Jonathan, Benjamin, Henry D., 21
" George N. 21, also Mary, Samuel D. Theodore, Catherine, George M.
" John 22, last will of; Stephen
"Samuel d. 1845, ch. Sidney, Anna, Esther, Mary, Sarah, Caroline, Samuel, T. Frank S., Isabel, Frank, Gloriana, all 22
"John 27, 28 ff.

Talmage family, 23 ff.
" Thomas, 23, Symon, William, Jane, Thomas, Jr. Robert, Nathaniel
" Shubael, 23, ch. Naomi, Thomas
" Onesimus, ch. Sarah, Mary, Naomi Hannah, John, Enos, Daniel, 24
" John b. 1679, had 21 children, listed on p. 24
" Elizabeth m. John Hedges, 24
" Coat of Arms and English, history, 24
" Rev. T. Dewitt, 24
Tanner, Cyrus, 89
" Ruth Frances,6,89
" Zera, 6
" Capt. Zera Luther, 6,76,77,88 ff, life of; 103. See also appendices for copies of writings.
Taylor, Lulu Calista Foster, 6, 62,69,88
Topping, Edward, 15

Van Duyn, Dr. John; 86
Van Duyn, Ruth Bartlett, 8
Van Noy, Mary, 47
Van Slyke, Geo. W. 62
Vellisatros, Ruth Tanner, 6,60

Walker, Richard, 23
Warsaw, N.Y. 4,57 ff; old farm,80
Washington, George, 7,55
Westbrook, Susan Eveline, 48
Wood, Lydia, 3
Wheeler, George G. 57
Wyoming County, N.Y. 80 (Warsaw in)

Add to column one:

Shymer, Capt. Abraham, 46
Stoll, Frank, genealogist, 51
Susquehanna, settlers on, 55